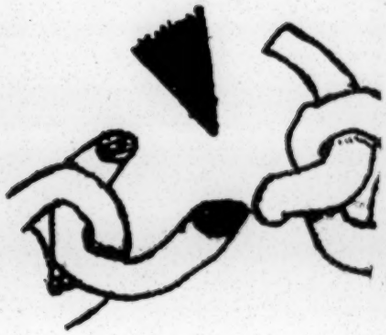
FREEDOM INFORMATION SERVICE

MISSISSIPPI NEWSLETTER



Number Fifteen - Box 120, Tougaloo, Mississippi 39174 - June 2, 1967

Candidates — Get on the Ballot

All candidates who plan to run in the August 8 primary election or as Independents in the November 7 general election MUST QUALIFY by June 9, 1967: next Friday.

Independents must present petitions signed by 10% of the registered voters in the election district, or by 500 people, whichever is less. The petitions must be "certified" by the circuit clerk and given to the county election commission by June 9. An independent candidate must sign a nonsubversive affidavit with the circuit clerk, and the candidate MAY NOT VOTE in the August primary election.

Candidates running in the primary must give their names to the chairman or secretary of their county's Democratic executive committee. They must sign a nonsubversive affidavit with the circuit clerk and an affidavit that they have read the Corrupt Practices Act. Candidates must make regular reports on money spent for their campaigns.

IN FIVE COUNTIES

At-Large Races

Federal district judges have ruled that supervisors, J.P.'s, and constables in five Mississippi counties will be elected by ALL the voters in the county.

So in Harrison, Lincoln, Hancock, Pearl River, and Jackson counties, candidates must live in the Beats as they now are, but everyone votes for all the officials. Washington County's supervisors have asked the court to let them have at-large voting, too.

So far, the Newsletter has the names of 74 Negroes running for county offices and 6 others running for the state legislature.

If you haven't seen the names of your county's candidates in the Newsletter so far, PLEASE send us the names and addresses right away, so we can print a complete list next week. Remember, we depend on YOU for our news.

We would also be glad to get a copy of campaign materials that your candidates are passing out around the county. And news of how you're raising money to support them.

SNCC Adopts Policy Statement

[The following statement was released by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee after their national staff meeting held in Atlanta recently. New officers were elected at the meeting. Stokely Carmichael was succeeded as national chairman by H. Rap Brown, a SNCC field worker in Alabama. The new executive secretary is Stanley Wise, and Ralph Featherstone is the new program secretary.]

ATLANTA — In our staff meeting held during the past week, the organization voted that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is a human rights organization, interested not only in human rights in the United States, but throughout the world; that, in the field of international relations, we assert that we encourage and support the liberation struggles of all people against racism, exploitation, and oppression. We see our struggle here in America as an integral part of the worldwide movement of all oppressed people, such as in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Latin America. Furthermore, we support the efforts of our brothers in Puerto Rico who are presently engaged in a fight for independence and liberation there.

We shall seek to build a strong nationwide black antidraft program and movement to include high school students, along with college students and other black men of draft age. We see no reason for black men, who are daily murdered physically and mentally in this country to go and kill yellow people abroad, who have done nothing to us, and are, in fact, victims of the same oppression that our brothers in Vietnam suffer.

Objectives

Our major thrust will be in the building of national freedom organizations which will deal with all aspects of the problems facing black people in America. The political objective will manifest itself in the creation of a viable, independent political force. The economic objective will be: 1) to expel the exploiters who presently control our community; 2) to gain economic control of our communities, and 3) to create an economic system which will be responsible to and benefit the black community, rather than a few individuals.

Culture

Our cultural objective will be: 1) to destroy the myths and lies propagated by white America concerning our history in Africa and in this country and 2) to develop an awareness and appreciation of the beauty of our thick lips, broad noses, kinky hair and soul. In obtaining these objectives, we will work with all other black groups who are fighting for the same goals.

The events around the student rebellion of the last few days in Jackson, Miss. is a clear example of the continued violence, racism and exploitation of white Americans against black humanity in this country. It is, furthermore, a clear indication of the need for all black people to unite for black power, to create national freedom organizations, and to struggle — by any means necessary — to end our oppression and to end the noose that white America has around our necks.

WOMEN!

It is certainly true that whites would like the Negro population of Mississippi to get smaller: for women to have less babies and for people to move out.

But it is also true that when families don't want lots of children, they should be told about family planning - having children when you want them.

Every county health department will explain to women about pills and devices that will keep them from getting pregnant. You will have to pay only for the supplies; a medical exam is free and pills cost only about $1. a month. You do not have to be married to get this help, and you do not have to already have any children.

You can also get facts on birth control from Family Planning Information, 900 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

SPARTACIST #10
(May-June 1967 issue)

includes 8-page Special Supplement:

B L A C K A N D R E D
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Mr. J.D. Daniels is running for Supervisor in Beat 5 of Marion County.

The Freedom Democratic Party of Montgomery County has voted to send news each week to be printed in the Newsletter. They have been running a voluntary Head-start school since October 26, 1966, and now have 90 children enrolled at the Wards Center.

Over 40 people have recently registered to vote in an F.D.P. drive.

Sunflower County is now up to 1200 new voters in its registration drive. They are in the second week of an 8-week program funded by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta. They will soon be getting the names of all voters, by precincts, from the circuit clerk.

Governor Paul Johnson has refused to let the STAR program teach poor people to read and write this summer in Washington County. Even though the City Council, the Board of Supervisors, STAR's board, and at least one state representative from Greenville approved of it, the Governor seems to be against using more federal money until he finds out what the voters think about it. (Johnson is running for Lieutenant Governor this year.)

FROM Mr. William D. Smith:

"Jefferson County goes on record with several other counties as losing its high school principal, John C. Berry of Liddell Junior and Senior High School. Nine other loyal supporter of his who were classroom teachers resigned. This vast change came about through senior protest for English grades being released and rumors that the entire senior class would be unable to graduate because of a misplaced roll book and failure of a teacher to record any grades in English. Students staged a mass march and requested the resignation of principal and English teacher. He influenced all of his good Tom Buddies to resign with him. The Board appointed Mr. L. Hill as principal and the school is operated on the same schedule with replaced teachers qualified in each position where teachers resigned."

Mr. Henry Carter is running for Beat 1 Supervisor in Hinds County.

Eight white men are on trial in Grenada for brutality to Negro students.

The trial of 18 white men for the 1964 murder of three civil rights workers in Neshoba County was put off "indefinitely" by a federal judge.

from

NATIONAL GUARDIAN MAY 20, 1967

Emergency aid denied to Mississippi's poor

EXTREME HUNGER and slow starvation will continue to be the condition of Mississippi's poor. The Johnson Administration turned down an appeal by a Senate subcommittee for emergency action to feed hungry families in that state and elsewhere. The appeal was based on an investigation by the subcommittee, although Gov. Paul B. Johnson has denied that there is a hunger problem in his state.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.), who was chairman of the subcommittee, said: "It seems incredible that the federal bureaucracy is so tied up in knots that it can't do anything. We are the richest nation in the world and they are saying we can't feed hungry people."

But not all Americans are hungry. Most executives of U.S. companies received pay increases averaging 10% to 15% in 1966, and many received raises of 20%, 30% and even 35%, according to the April 22 issue of Business Week. Additional compensation came in the form of stock options, bonuses and other "incentive" pay.

Tipsters

Youthful police informers, called "police counselors," are being planted in the Negro slum districts of Atlanta, Ga., to tip off police to "signs of trouble." The youths presumably will keep tabs on the activities of their friends and families. Atlanta experienced four nights of "rioting" last August in slum areas. The use of teenage informers is part of the city's program to keep things quiet this summer.

Miss. - PUBLICATIONS

The Interpreter

a publication of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

A VOICE OF COUNCIL

July 1, 1967

The following address was delivered at the graduation exercises of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, on May 30, 1967. This is a timely speech for those of us who have an active concern for problems in human relations. It brings into focus some of the more recent trends that have been discouraging to us in our work. The speech deals with subjects that are relevant to local, national and international relations alike. It is particularly helpful to us in Mississippi in that it gives a proper warning as regards possible dangers in the centralization of power. This is a theme that has frequently been misrepresented by right wing groups, but which does have relevance for our immediate situation. The speech also points out the inadequacies of some of the irrational trends that are brought to us by the more liberal groups. I hope that a large number of people in Mississippi will read this speech and pass it on to a friend. K.L.D.

FOUR MYTHS THAT CAN AND DO MURDER PEOPLE

BY DR. LESLIE DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE FIELD FOUNDATION

You and I are here to fulfill an old ritual, a ceremonial festival played out in our country thousands of times each Spring. Rituals are not expected to be times for reasoning, but let us nevertheless say to each other that for our part we choose to speak clearly and without deception. Let us, for example, face with courage -- which is to say, with objectivity -- the fact that numerous generations of our ancestors, and now we in our time, have clothed ourselves in first one and then another fashionable style of racial prejudice. How did it all begin, how did men long ago first decide to dwell in prejudice?

If we could answer that question, perhaps we could then begin excavating this awful and heavy stone from the bladder of our discontents. Certainly we shall not get far toward an answer unless we reason together. The greatest of all achievements of the civil rights movement during the past dozen or so years is that we were brought to the point of frank talk, of more or less honest recognition of the racism that permeates our society and our lives. That achievement we must hold to and enlarge, for having begun to confront the realities of racism we must take up as a calling the full and final war against it.

Is it not unfair and ungracious, some might ask, to come before you on your Commencement day with serious talk? It would be unfair to do anything else. It would be a betrayal of all that your college years ought to have meant to you if at this moment of solemnizing them we should deceive each other. To be an educated person is to be a person who does not live by myth. As a college graduate, you are called to a crusade which has gone on for centuries and which quite likely will go on for centureis more: a crusade against myths, and against mythical thinking. Unless you prove superior to most graduating classes, a large number of you will not join the crusade or, if you do, will drop out. It is comfortable and pleasurable to believe in myths. Most of you are Negro, and thus are among the latest in a long line of victims of the great myth of white supremacy; in a different way, so am I and all other white men. You above all should know, therefore, to beware of all irrational appeals, you should be full of horror toward all that is irrational. But there do and there will come among you those who say that a people needs its own myths, its own superstitions, and you will want to believe, because to share with some others a myth is clubby, is self-expanding, is self-excusing.

It is also, sooner or later, murderous. I would like to speak about four current myths, all of which do or can murder people.

I would speak first of a myth which we who are called political scientists have contrived and taught, though we have certainly not been alone in the guilt of doing so. The creed of political science's orthodoxy affirms the essentiality of leadership, the inherent moral as well as governmental superiority of executive over legislative authority, and the irrelevancy of moral judgments to political decisions, especially those of foreign policy. We typically have taught that to restrict leadership was to show lack of faith in democracy, that to protect legislative authority against executive expansion was to favor special interests against the general will, and that to apply moral judgments to political policies was to build doctrinaire rigidities into our statesmanship. We taught all this, and we led two or more generations of citizens to accept it. Now we must assess the measure of responsibility which the political scientists' myth has for the Viet Nam war. For consider: Here is a large war being fought by executive fiat, and the leadership feels no restraint from the fact that it was elected after asserting it would not fight such a war, and elected overwhelmingly over a loser who had urged that we do so. Here is a large war in a far away land, fought without a Congressional declaration of war - as is unequivocally required by the Constitution - and fought despite the express opposition of many of the most respected members of Congress. Here is a war actively opposed by strong and probably the most representative elements of our academic and intellectual communities; openly condemned by France and embarrassedly apologized for by England, our other traditional ally; sternly criticized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and morally questioned at home by one church body after

another. We have erected in this land which belongs by right to the free and the brave a political system which shows a literally horrifying power to murder and destroy, and we myth-makers of political science contributed greatly to bringing this about.

I would speak next of the superstition that we can insulate life from death, peace from war, non-violence from violence, love from hate, hope fulfillment from death dealing. I think if it were possible to separate the questions of civil rights from the questions of Viet Nam (and I doubt that it is possible), it would be immoral to do so. It seems to me also that those who urge that the civil rights movement must taboo the peace drive come perilously close to acknowledging that all along non-violence has been a mere campaign tactic.

Looked at in a more general way, we see that this superstition about mixing civil rights and peace is part of an ancient widespread myth which holds that the more respectable good cause must not aid the less respectable good cause. Civil rights is in the strange position (for it) of being more respectable today than something else; viz. peace. So the myth of irresponsibility holds that it must taboo peace. I point out to you that this same logic has usually been used against civil rights - and undoubtedly will be used against civil rights again and again. So, for example, labor unions have ofttimes not wanted to endanger labor's gains by too closely identifying with the less respectable good cause of civil rights; and churches have sometimes felt that they were so absorbed in saving souls that they could not be concerned with what the congregations saw as the lesser causes of racial justice and brotherhood.

It would seem to me that if the civil rights movement does not lead in the championing of peace, then were we all hoaxed - or else we have now become spiritually dead. I say this, because the civil rights movement became in the years between the Greensboro sit-in and the Selma bridge the morality of America. You will note that I do not say "the Negro movement." The special genius of the Negro leadership of the early sixties was that it lifted the Negro revolt to a moral level where all America began falteringly to find its way toward new moral understandings. King, Randolph, Wilkins, Marshall, Moses, Lewis, Young, Clark, Rustin, Mays, Wheeler, Farmer, Baldwin - let us pay earnest tribute to a set of men as remarkable as any in our history. They became not solely Negro leaders, but the representatives of all that was best and most hopeful in American and western civilization. They united the Negro cause with the cause of all humanity, the cause of the suffering servant and the prince of peace, the cause of love. It would be tragic if the civil rights movement became now simply the Negro movement, denying that magnificent union we were groping toward between the interests of Negroes and the good of all humanity.

You of the Class of 1967 were entitled to look forward to something better than that. You began your college life in the wake of the Birmingham events of 1963, culminating in the ghastly church bombing at just about the time you were beginning your classes. Since you have been here, the Mississippi Summer of 1964 has taken place and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed; so too has the Johnson-Goldwater election, the struggle at Selma, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the riots of Watts and elsewhere, the election of Governor Maddox and Governor Lurleen Wallace, and much else besides. I don't know what all this has meant to you. Certainly it must have brought you alternating hope and pain, despair and good tidings. May I say to you that not only your future but a lot of the world's future depends on what all these events and changes have meant to you, what kind of people they have helped make of you. So if I say now (as in a Commencement address I must and wish at some point to say), "good luck to you", I would add "good luck also to the world". Commencement addresses typically are challenges. The speaker issues a clarion call, telling the youth captive at his feet to "go forth". And so I will issue my "go forths." They amount to saying, "mix and merge and identify your good causes with each other." Or to put it differently, if you like, they say to you, "be a whole person, at unity with yourself." My list of "go forths" would include:

Go forth, and don't kill other people; go forth, and find joy in your own living.

Go forth, and don't disfigure your environment; go forth, and add a bit of beauty to the world.

Go forth, and have respect for the work of men of earlier days, because you have recognized that if you don't, you can and will have little self-respect.

Go forth, and don't lie, don't spread superstitions, don't hunger for myths; go forth, and do your best to find some way to exchange meanings with every other person you may encounter.

Go forth, and be moderate in procreation, because there are too many of us already on this earth; go forth, and know the love and wonder of a child.

Go forth, and dream, and work for your dreams.

But work not for myths, though you will find if you have not already that a great deal of the world's work goes into laboring for myths. Of all the murderous myths that claim men's labor, none is more awesome than the myth of power.

Some of you who are Negro would like to excuse yourself from the beastly behavior you see all around you by believing that these are the deeds of the white man, the goddamned - the damned of God - white man; or at the least, the deeds of western man, or

capitalist man. I think you can not do that. I think if we have understood aright the thoughts of the prophets and the philosophers, the great religious teachers of both East and West, if we have heard them then we must acknowledge that we - even you and I - were part of the mob that killed Cheney, Goodman, and Schwerner; that you and I helped set the charge at the Birmingham church that September morning just before you entered college; that you and I pulled the trigger on President Kennedy; that all these were the deeds of universal man, just as the Catholic Church has now been wise enough to see was the cruicifixion of Jesus, and so has lifted its old curse on the Jews. The Jews did not kill Jesus of Nazareth; all men did. Just so, the Klansmen who brutally dynamited that Birmingham church were, first of all, fellow Southerners, fellow Americans, and then - brothers. It was supreme wisdom to say, there but for the grace of God go I.

For I submit to you that nowhere on earth do you find men who possess power behaving better than other men who possess power. The difference is only that some societies have learned better than others how to restrain power. Power seeks always, however, to break the restraints, and I have already commented on how Presidential power in this country is operating today, in regard to Viet Nam, with no recognizable restraint. It is not color or race or economic class that has made oppressors of some human beings, but possession of power.

Those who come today talking a myth of black power (which, like a true myth, cannot be defined or otherwise rationally explained) are, at best, offering a kind of primitive retaliatory justice. As such, they give you and me merely another choice among all the many other available varieties of self-interest, violent politics, and irrational boasts.

Martin Luther King is to be profoundly thanked for his refusal to direct his criticism of our Viet Nam policies at President Johnson. By so refraining, he may be denying American liberals the pleasure of another Bull Connor to feast and fatten on. We found, when the civil rights movement reached into the North, that too many of the old supporters had not really been pro-civil rights but merely anti-South. If someone else occupied the White House, possibly his policy could help us out of the Viet Nam mess. But if he is only able to do that (as President Eisenhower was able to end the Korean fighting), then there will be no relief from the Viet Nams of the future. The problem is not Lyndon Johnson, as it was never Bull Connor, and is not now George Wallace or Ronald Reagan. Nor was the problem John Kennedy or even John Foster Dulles (though he did come close to symbolizing the problem). The problem is the use of power, the placement of science and technology in the service of national power, and the absurdity of war as an instrument of public policy. What one confronts here is that the myth of power asserts that power has a right to maintain itself against all other power, and that each holder of power

has an absolute right to determine what is required to maintain itself. And this doctrine has set men to slaughtering each other from the beginning of time.

The final myth that we need to guard against is the myth of rejection. It has, however, some persuasive arguments on its side.

For example, I see no conclusive way of denying that the weight of empirical evidence to date is that the American political and economic system cannot solve the problems of race relations, simply cannot. A really extraordinary amount of effort has gone into the attempt during the last decade, and results are saddening. Let me hasten to add that you - the Class of 1967 - are probably going to be well off; at least that is my prediction. I think you will find, as the years move along, good opportunities, even in comparison with those of white students graduating in 1967. What the American political and economic system seems to be succeeding in doing is opening up opportunities for what Du Bois had in mind when he spoke of the talented tenth. What the system has not succeeded in doing is reversing the fortunes of the masses of Negroes.

Indeed, they become worse. Between 1947 and 1965, the median income of Negro families increased from $1,614 to $3,971; but in 1947 Negro family income was 51% that of whites and in 1965 it had risen to only 55%, and all of that gain had occurred by 1952; since 1952, there has actually been a decline, from 57% in that year, to a low of 51% in 1958, to 56% in 1964, to 55% in 1965.

I could recite a great many other data. They tend to the same conclusion: in education, in employment, in health, in income, in family stability, the American system is not satisfactorily working.

What does one say to these facts? How does one counter the argument that these facts add up to the necessity of rejecting the American system?

I cannot do much more with what is a genuine and true problem than to offer comment on it from two distinct levels. The first is to caution against rejection, or alienation as word-fashion has it. Rebel if you see fit, yes, but revellion is not rejection. Someone has said that to be alienated is to be a rebel without a cause, and that is probably true enough. Alienation is a romantic and ultimately violent myth, with about the same function and outcome as narcotics.

On the other level, I want to say that I am not among those who believe that the civil rights movement has been a failure. We should have known and we - black and white - should know now that integration would not be only a matter of morality, of policy, of decision. When we speak of integrating the Negro

population into the general society it is as if we were to speak of integrating the foundation stones into a building. That's hard, and, to say the least, requires some painfully tedious structural adjustments, or else you end with not an integrated society but one that is collapsed. There are four achievements of the civil rights movement that make me think we are moving toward our goal of integration.

First, and in some ways most important of all in at least the present and the immediate future, is the steady growth of Negro registration and voting in the South and the consequent increase in office holding and political participation generally. The manifold effects of this spread throughout the nation. Second, is the changed role of governments all over the country: none of them is doing what it could and should, but the federal government is actively supporting Negro interests in scores of ways and at the present time Alabama is probably the sole state government which is actively working against civil rights. Third, is what might be termed the fruits of the civil rights movement, marvellous organized efforts deposited here and there over the country, bringing a vitality and a sense of direction and control to the lives of the poor: some examples are the Child Development Group of Mississippi, the Southern Consumers Co-op, the Southwest Alabama Federation of Co-ops, the South Carolina Voter Education Project, the United Farm Workers of California, and others. And fourth, the steady penetration of individuals such as yourselves - into more and more rooms of American society.

I attach a great deal of importance to this, even when the gains seem for a while merely token. Let me explain by reference to what seems to me to have been and to be one of the primary explanations of why, despite such extraordinary effort, no larger progress has been made. It will often happen, when a local civil rights controversy has become sufficiently serious, that the appropriate power holders will decide that matters must be settled. This is the moment the civil rights leaders have struggled for, and they now rejoice. Their strategy was to "reach" the "power structure" and they feel they have succeeded in doing that.

That strategy has been and is defective. The first thing the power holders do, when they set about desegregating schools or bringing community leaders into participation in the schools or reacting to any other conflice, is to seek to exclude from the decision making all liberals, all integrationists, thereby saying that change must come on terms that they, the existing power holders, can accept. This means that they remain in charge: change, therefore, must disrupt as little as possible, which is to say that it will be primarily symbolic and cost little.

Now I think we shall not begin making substantial progress in relieving the distress of the urban and rural slum dwellers until enough Negroes and Puerto Ricans and Appalachian whites - enough

people like yourselves - have prepared themselves for key administrative and professional assignments and have made their way into the decision making areas of American society. So I think you have prepared yourselves not only to serve yourselves, but to finish the course that so many have run before you, by in whatever job or profession you may hold looking out for the interests of the poor and for what you may do in their service, not as charity but as a necessary adjustment of the American system.

I have talked enough of myths. The civil rights movement itself was a great destroyer of the myths of white supremacy, of southern intransigence, of other like dread and ugly distortions. Its own message was clean and clear and full of the resonance of all the great thoughts that have ever thrilled and elevated western mankind. It spoke of love and integration and non-violence, and we have an obligation not to give up that vision, not give it up cheaply, not give it up at all. We shall need that vision always close at hand as we finish out this twentieth century. For America's spirit is maturing in these our years, and like any growth this has been accompanied by deep tensions. We all have to live here together, and so somehow in your lifetime - and through your effort and will - old divisions have got to be healed, John Bircher and SDS radicals have got to come to happy terms. We need a generous reservoir of reconciliation, and in the vision of the civil rights movement we have it.

This maturing began as World War II ended, and America began its Age of Renewal. We had let the country get into a mess. Slowly, we have begun straightening it up. We are doing a little more, though far from enough, to arrest the destruction of the land and its beauty. We begin to clean up the rivers and the air. We have ahead of us the immense job of bringing the automobile under control, so that it and its expressways and junk yards and service stations don't become the purpose for which the country exists; the perhaps even more immense job of making television respond to the public's needs and not to those of advertisers. We are at long last at work clearing up the foulness we had allowed our state legislatures to fall into and - who knows? - we might go on now to restore Congress to its earlier vigor. These and many more are the tasks which a right but disordered society has to work at, and as it succeeds at them it will have moved closer to a true civility, toward a society itself so satisfying that men can overcome the temptations of myth.

We have now at long, long last attempted to erase the blight of racial prejudice and discrimination. If we could turn, toward the eradication of war, moral energy equivalent to that we mustered for civil rights, that would be a great thing.

We have embarked on the renewal of the land and its people. We have made a good beginning, but I can assure you that there remains plenty for you to do. So once again, good luck to you - and good luck to America and the world.

Leslie W. Dunbar

Miss. - PUBLICATIONS

The Interpreter

a publication of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations

A VOICE OF COUNCIL

REPORT ON POVERTY - NUMBER TWO July 11, 1967

THE PROBLEM OF STARVATION IN MISSISSIPPI

Introductory Statement

On April 24, the state office of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations filed a report on poverty with the Senate Sub-Committee on Poverty, headed by Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania. Since that time, a number of interested parties have made further inquiry into the problem of poverty in the state. Some have been concerned with employment, some with medical care, some with hunger problems and some with federal programs in general. Because of this surge of interest, the Council on Human Relations has expanded its own inquiry.

The first report of the Council was based on a study covering seven counties. The present report is based on a study of twice that number. The fourteen counties include: Hinds, Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Grenada, Humphreys, LeFlore, Lafayette, Copiah, Greene, Clark, Perry, Wayne and Neshoba.

A few comments on the general economic condition in the state are in order so that the particulars of poverty might be better understood. Using the Office of Economic Opportunity figure of $3,000 as a gauge for determining the poverty level, the following is worthy of note. Of the 82 counties in Mississippi, only 20 counties have an overall population average income above the poverty level. In 62 counties, the average family income is less than $3,000. In only one county is the average income of the Negro family above the poverty level. This is in Jackson County, on the Coast, where the average family income for the Negro is $3,212. This county is 20% Negro. In 13 counties the average income for the Negro family falls below $1,000. The average size of a Negro family is 6.6. The 13 counties with Negro family average incomes under $1,000 are: Benton, $995; Pontotoc, $982; Panola, $988; Quitman, $891; Webster, $846; Carroll, $883; Issaquena, $966; Kemper, $936; Jefferson Davis, $937; Tunica, $922; Choctaw, $992; Jefferson, $890; and Holmes, $895. (The above statistics were taken from a report drawn up by STAR, Inc., an OEO program sponsored by the Jackson-Natchez Diocese of the Catholic Church of Mississippi.)

According to the Congressional Record - Senate, June 19, 1967, the following is true concerning Mississippi. These figures are taken from material placed in the Record by Senator Williams of Delaware. Under farm subsidy payments by the United States Department of Agriculture, there are 36 farmers in Mississippi who receive over $100,000. The total amount given these 36 farmers exceeds $5,000,000. Of the top 218 farmers listed by the USDA as receiving funds, all 218 receive over $50,000. These 218 combined receive a total of $15,000,000. These farms are located on some of the richest soil in all the world.

At present, Martin Fraley, State Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Director of the Board of Paroles, reports that the State of Mississippi has received approximately $90,000,000 in poverty program funds. The poverty programs in the State are operating at a per annum level of $60,000,000.

The State Welfare office reported that in March of 1967, 405,000 people in Mississippi were receiving food assistance of one kind or another. The President of a Jackson civic group estimates that 200,000 persons in the State are suffering to some degree from hunger.

Federal involvement in Mississippi is out of focus. Our government is paying over $15,000,000 to a few people not to make use of the richest land in the world, while on that very land we have thousands of hungry people. Yet we have a program to assist these hundreds of thousands of people operating at a mere $60,000,000 per annum level. If these figures are ever found out by the thousands of hungry people, there is no way to estimate the varied expressions of hostility that will surely ensue.

Poverty and Starvation

In the April 24 report, the Council pointed out that there are three common poverty situations: firstly, the unwed mother with a number of children and no income; secondly, the displaced plantation worker; thirdly, the elderly poor. Our expanded study would add two new poverty situations that are common.

First, the desertion case: our inquiry revealed that there are a number of situations throughout the Delta and, to a lesser degree in Southeast Mississippi, where children have been deserted by both parents. These children are sometimes cared for by an older sister, an aunt, or a friend of the family. We found that it is not at all uncommon for children to be given away or to be left with friends or relatives unexpectedly. Child desertion cases represent the most acute form of poverty.

On Church Street in Belzoni, there are six children who have been deserted for six months. These children are being cared for by a teenage sister. They have no food, only odd pieces of clothing, and no access to medical services. At the time of our visit, they were not receiving public assistance of any kind. They were dependent upon the general favors of their immediate neighbors for support. These children ranged in age from a baby less than one year old to a young girl of 16. In this 4 room shack there were no toilet facilities. One of the back rooms was being used for a toilet. Body waste was found piled in this room. An old mattress had been dragged into the room and torn open. Pieces of cotton taken from this mattress were being used for toilet tissue. There was no running water in the house.

Statistically, child desertion cases represent the smallest poverty type. In Southeast Mississippi, primarily the counties bordering the Alabama state line, there are a number of acute poverty problems that are peculiar to that area. There are normal family situations of both Negro and white people who do not have adequate food, clothing, housing, or access to educational or medical facilities. These people are victims of an undeveloped area of the State. The land is not well suited for farming. The main industry is pulp wood. There are a few textile mills. In this area there is a large number of people who have little or no education, and who have only sporadic employment. Many of these people own the shacks in which they live. While the cause of this situation differs from that of the Delta, the poverty condition is very nearly the same.

Our expanded study also revealed that the problem of the elderly poor is far more serious than we learned in our earlier study. The elderly poor are usually less vocal than younger people, but a close observation of their situation reveals handicaps that are not as common among younger people. The elderly poor usually do not understand and often have no knowledge of food assistance programs. Frequently they have no transportation and are therefore unable to either learn of these programs or to participate when they do know about them. It should also be observed that most of the elderly poor are burdened with medical bills to such an extent that they must deny themselves food and clothing. In their attempt to avoid pain or a premature death, they spend the bulk of their meager income for drugs and other medical services. While making our survey, a number of these elderly poor reluctantly begged us to help them get access to more food.

The indications are that the problem of poverty is growing worse instead of better. The State is beginning to feel the effects of the geometrical progression of the population explosion among the poor. Under the traditional system of the plantation

economy, the population distribution was such that the plantation owner could make use of food assistance programs to ward off immediate starvation in the rural areas. The Welfare Departments were able to coordinate their programs with the demand for day labor and domestics in the more urban areas to accomplish the same purpose. Recent developments, both in agricultural methods and employment legislation, are altering this meager balance between the town and the rural areas. The farmer no longer needs to keep his Negro families strong enough to do a day's work. In fact, he is reluctant to make available the paternalistic favors which have been afforded up to now. As a result, the small towns in the State are becoming impact areas. This upsets the delicate balance on the urban scene for the welfare agencies.

Levels of Poverty

Probably the most important point that can be made concerning the Mississippi scene is that public assistance agencies such as welfare, public health, employment programs and manpower training are set up to deal with typical communities where problems arise that are the exception. It is readily seen that in a state which has only one county whose average Negro family income exceeds the poverty level, and in which 13 counties have an average Negro family income of less than $1,000, the problems do not represent the exception, but more nearly the norm. It is foolish to attempt a solution of these problems through the present agencies, since they are in no way structured to deal with the problems. It is of the utmost importance that the limitations of such a fine effort as the poverty program are recognized. This program is designed primarily to stimulate the existing public services to do a more efficient job. The poverty program is being effective in Mississippi. It is needed and should be expanded, but poverty, like wealth, exists in varying degrees. To the degree that, among the people of the State there are those who are not of sufficient accomplishment in the socialization process as to be able to maintain minimum standards of personal hygiene, a minimum level of achievement in communication, and a minimum state of well being as regards physical and emotional health, the poverty program is irrelevant. There is a substantial part of the population of the state that does not measure up to these minimum standards of socialization. For this reason, Mississippi should be declared a disaster area and the federal government should accept the responsibility for overcoming the disaster.

No agency (to the knowledge of the Mississippi Council) has studied the Mississippi situation for the purpose of determining the levels of poverty, so it is difficult to say precisely what number of people live below the minimum socialization level. Our study in 14 counties reveals that the recent trends on the plantations in the Delta area are in the direction of a greater percentage of each family falling below this minimum level. A high percentage of the adults on these plantations have become socialized

through their work on the plantation. However, in almost every county we found that the young children and the teenagers in the plantation family had no occasion to become socialized. We have learned that one of the major problems having to do with hunger is that the young teenage daughter, who begins having illegitimate children in her early teens, and who is now moving into the small town, has had no opportunity to observe a female in a normal home situation. She knows almost nothing about child care or food preparation. She has access to an inadequate food supply and does very poorly with what she has.

In the above mentioned transitional situation there lie two groups who compose the bulk of people living at the lowest poverty level. First, the younger members of the plantation families, and second, their counterparts who have, over the last 10 years, moved into the towns. In a typical Delta town you will find that about 30% of the Negro population live in what appears to be an acceptable situation as regards housing and other basic necessities. About 40% of the Negro population will be found living in very poor sub-standard housing, and almost every family will be plagued by one or more of the usual problems of poverty. The remaining 30% live in a deplorable situation, as regards both physical environment and family relations and structures. It is among this 30% that you will find a substantial number of the non-socialized people. Here you will find that food problems are so acute, that the systems of the body will not function properly. This is apparent from massive skin disorders, malformation of bone structure, a high rate of mental retardation and other mental diseases. Umbilical hernias, eye defects and diarrhea are common. In most of the homes there will be no parental supervision for the greater part of the day. Over the years this has resulted in a large number of children who have serious burns and who suffer from other accidents while playing in the filthy yards, sewers and under the houses. These people suffer from a slow starvation for at least three reasons. Firstly, they have no access to adequate food. Secondly, there is no parental supervision for the preparation of what food is present. Thirdly, when there is parental supervision, it is usually not adequate regarding the preparation of foods. A conservative estimate would be that about 15% of the total Negro population live within this lowest level of poverty.

The Implications of the Problem of Hunger for Human Relations

There has been considerable discussion, both at the State and National levels, of the word starvation to describe the condition of the poverty stricken people in Mississippi. The term was first introduced by Senator Murphy from California, at the Senate Sub-Committee hearings on poverty in Jackson on April 10, 1967. It was picked up by the national press and was actually

carried around the world. The use of this term has been supported by a team of medical doctors, sponsored by the Field Foundation, who visited the State in late May. The Jackson Daily News, in an editorial on July 3, admitted that there was a problem of hunger, but denied that people were starving. It is obvious to the most casual observer that the condition of large numbers of people in Mississippi is deplorable, and time does not need to be consumed quibbling over the use of terminology. However, in the interest of a better cooperation between forces inside and outside the State, a comment or two on this subject would be helpful.

A part of the problem is that "starvation" is being used by laymen in a popular sense and by professionals in a medical and technical sense. The difference in these two uses of the term does not have to do with the end result, but has to do merely with the matter of time. From the doctors' report, which was published in mid-June by the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, it is evident that medical doctors use the term starvation to mean the absence of required food substances in order to maintain the normal support and function of the systems of the body. The implication of this is that over a period of time there would be a breakdown of a person's health which could result in a shortening of the potential life span of the person, and which would express itself in a high infant mortality rate.

The popular use of this word in Mississippi would mean that there is an almost total absence of any kind of food, which would lead to immediate and widespread deaths throughout the population. An example of this popular meaning of the word would be the massive deaths that result from famine which we have read about in India. While it is true that in Mississippi we do not have a situation that demands the passing of the death wagon through the streets each morning to pick up the bodies, it is true that among the Negroes who live at the lowest poverty level, the infant mortality rate is twice that of whites. In the latter use of the term starvation, the 14 county study of the Council indicates that there is a problem of starvation in Mississippi.

It should be emphasized that while the professions and the public assistance agencies of the state have not dealt as efficiently with this problem as they might have, the fact remains that the problem is too great to be solved by any agency or number of in-state resources.

If there is any doubt in anyone's mind regarding the plight of the poverty-stricken Negro, they should read an article entitled, Integration Could Destroy Rural Mississippi, by Dr. Clayton Sullivan.

Dr. Sullivan is a native Mississippian from a well-known family of a Southern aristocracy. He earned his doctorate from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and he has done further study at Harvard Divinity School, Union Theological Seminary and American University. At the time the article appeared, Dr. Sullivan was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Tylertown, Mississippi. He is presently professor of Religion and Philosophy at the University of Southern Mississippi. The article appeared in the April 10, 1965 issue of Post Magazine under the regular section entitled, Speaking Out. The author is an impeccable source as regards social problems in Mississippi.

Dr. Sullivan claims that the station of the Negro is so bad that to promote racial integration would lead to cultural disintegration. He points out that, "Most rural Negroes are separated from the mainstream of American life by an appalling chasm". He further states, "By and large many of the rural Negroes in the South have not learned even elementary hygiene." He pointed out that, "Doctors have discussed with me the difficulties they have in dealing with Negroes who come to them for medical help. Dirt and filth, giving off an emetic stench, often is caked on the patients' bodies. There are dentists in my acquaintance who have told me of Negroes with tartar caked so thickly that it is literally impossible to see their teeth. This condition is related to the primitive living conditions of rural Negroes. One of the doctors in my congregation remarked to me, 'All too many of our Negroes live like swine in pigpens.'" Negroes defecate through crude holes in the floor. I have seen Negro homes where windows are used as convenient latrines. With my own eyes I have seen Negroes to whom knives, forks and spoons are as unknown as linen napkins. That many Negroes live like swine in pigpens may not be just or Christian, but it is a social reality."

He concludes his argument with the following two statements. "In other words, most of the Negroes with whom we Southerners must deal are not of the Roy Wilkins and Marian Anderson type. Instead, many of them are enmeshed in a transmuted African culture. The legacy of slavery still rests heavily on the rural South." "For the rural South blandly to ignore this behavior gap and to embrace wholesale integration would mean nothing less than cultural disintegration."

For many years the argument of the white Citizens' Council, the Ku Klux Klan and other more respected groups has been that the plight of the Negro concerning health standards and other basic necessities of life, is so deplorable that integration must not take place. The agencies that recently have been exploring Mississippi's problem are doing little more than affirming, not the problem of integration, but the fact that large numbers of the Mississippi Negro population are suffering from a sub-human condition that must be dealt with deliberately, immediately, and on a massive scale.

Misc-PUBLICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE

by Kenneth L. Dean
November 27, 1967

There are a number of factors related to the event of the recent bombings and the burning of Head Start Centers throughout the state that have not been called to the attention of the public. These unmentioned factors are important, and it is the intention of the Council on Human Relations to bring them before the public. These acts of violence are causing immeasurable movement of emotional destruction among the people of Mississippi. A number of people who have been involved in a mild support of civil rights and an open door policy in our churches are left feeling as though they have been forced into a game of "Russian roulette" with a violent-prone society. Innocent children are asking their parents if it is likely that their home will be bombed. Churches who practice an open door policy are threatened. The work of a number of poverty programs has been stifled. Plans for economic expansion and industrial development are being reconsidered. A number of civic organizations have cancelled programs scheduled in the interest of the public.

These anxiety-filled persons are the concern of the Council on Human Relations, but we are equally concerned with those people who are commiting the acts of violence. They,too, are products of our society. Although involved in sub-human acts, they, too, have the potential for becoming responsible, well intended, productive members of society. For the most part, these violent-prone individuals come from the uneducated and underemployed classes. The same inadequacies in our society produce both the violent white racists and the violent black racists. There is an almost unbelievable parallel to be found in the more recently developed literature of these two groups. Much of the White Citizens Council literature is compatable with that of the black separatists.

The first factor which I would like to call to the attention of the public is that there are a number of individuals in our state who do not take out membership in racist organizations, but who move among these organizations encouraging acts of violence. This kind of situation

allows a number of these organizations to involve themselves in a supportive way in acts of violence having to do with race and anti-Semitism without actually being formally involved as an organization. A classic example of this kind of organization is the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race. The Citizens Council and the Klu Klux Klan are also such organizations. The meeting of the APWR on November 11 here in Jackson at which time there was an identification of this organization with six of the men recently convicted in the Meridian trials, and at which a publicly identified Klansman from New Orleans spoke, and at which a City Councilman from Jackson gave a greeting, represents the kind of coalition that is struggling to gain control of the state of Mississippi. Also present at that meeting was a man who is identified as a member of Congressman and Governor-elect John Bell Williams' staff. The involvement of an elected official and a staff member of a second high official in this kind of meeting tends to give the word of approval to the acts of violence which are associated with these organizations.

Another factor which is operative in the state has to do with a list of names that was read off at the John Bell Williams Gala just prior to the general election. This list of names was of persons who had played a key role in Cogressman Williams' bid for the Governorship. Among that list of names were at least four persons who have been closely associated with the above mentioned type of organization. The Council on Human Relations, in a letter being mailed today, is asking Congressman Williams to take a public stand on the following matters. Number one, is he aware of the involvement of one of his staff members with the violent-prone organizations. If so, does he plan to allow such an involvement to continue. Secondly, what is Mr. Williams' attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan, the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race and the White Citizens Council.

Another factor that the Council on Human Relations feels plays an important role in the recent acts of violence has to do with the literature that is being circulated by the Citizens Council and the APWR. At the recent state fair the APWR gave out a publication entitled, "We Will Survive." In this publication there are detailed outlines, both written and drawn, of how to construct various kinds of bombs. It should also be made known to the public that in the month of October a Catholic Book Store in New York City received a package of material with the return address being that of the Citizens Council in Jackson, Mississippi.

This package of material recommended a number of publications which are traditionally known for their anti-Semetic position. One of the most anti-Semetic pieces of literature presently being published is entitled, "Common Sense." As late as the middle of this month, November, the Jackson office of the Citizens Council is known to have passed out a copy of this publication. These are only a few examples of what is a greater circulation of this kind of literature in our state.

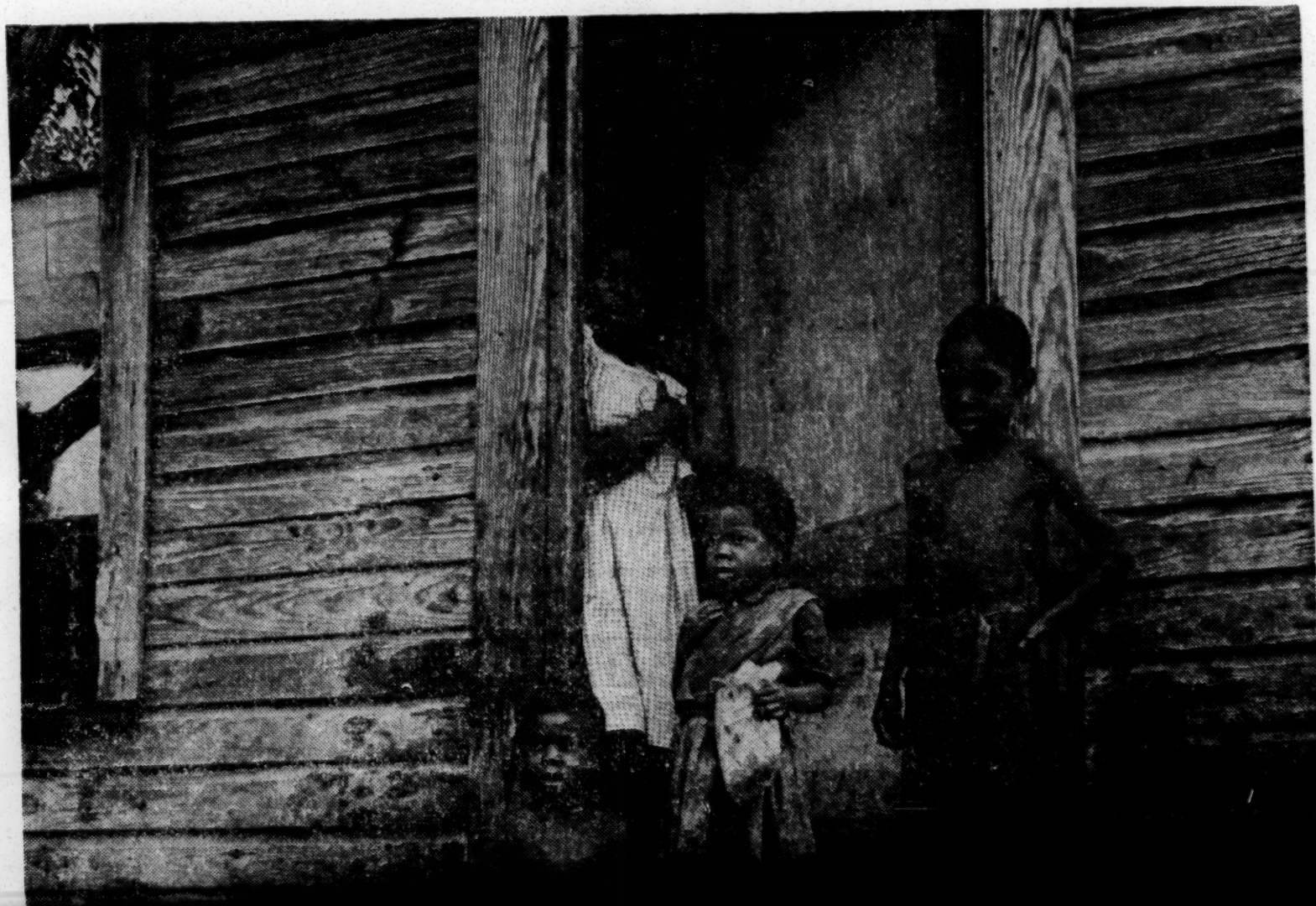
Even though there has been in recent years the destruction by bombs of over sixty churches, homes or civic buildings across the state and even though a number of people have been shot or had their automobiles bombed, what I am asserting is that there is taking place in our state right now not simply an anti-Negro, an anti-Semetic or an anti-Poverty Program movement; rather, it is a struggle for the control of our state to determine the kind of life that will be lived here. Some people in haste will place the responsibility for the present situation on the various police forces. Such an accusation is erroneous. While it is the function of the police to preserve law and order, it is the primary responsibility of our Governor, our mayors and other elected officials to make use of all resources at their disposal to see that a climate of opinion is created that will not allow such acts to be committed. It is almost impossible for the police to solve a bombing.

In light of the above mentioned factors, I would like to conclude that it is the responsibility of our Governor-elect to bring a solution to the recent weeks of violence. The organizations who are prone to violence are not likely to continue their present activities if they know that they are opposed by the elected officials of our state. It is unfortunate that, at this time, it appears that a number of elected officials in our state are giving an indirect support to the violent-prone organizations.

MISSISSIPPI - PUBLICATIONS

THE TRUTH ABOUT MISSISSIPPI'S HUNGRY CHILDREN

A Publication of
Mississippi Council on Human Relations



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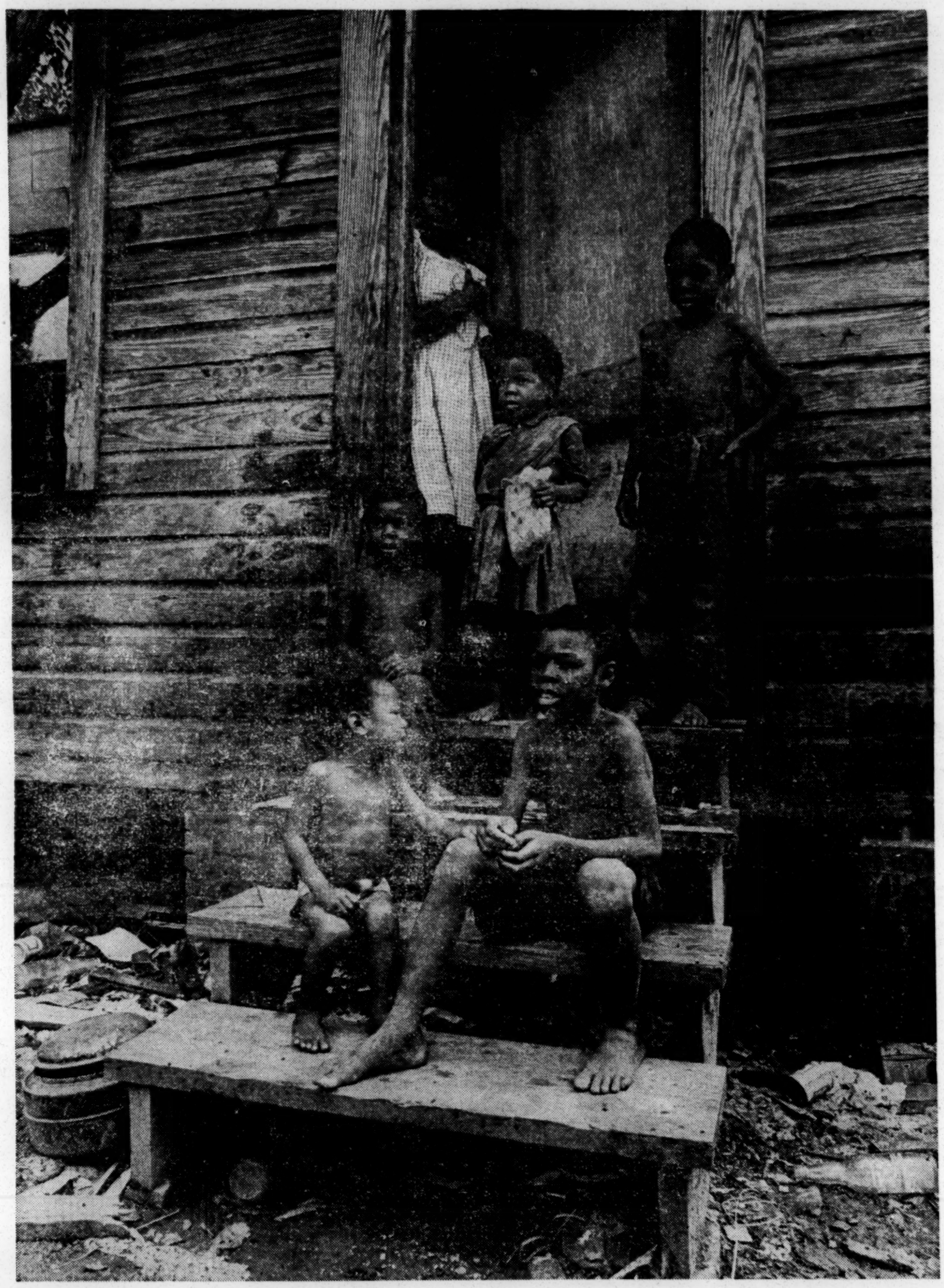
MISSISSIPPI'S HUNGRY CHILDREN

A Publication of
Mississippi Council on Human Relations



THE INTERPRETER

This collection of reports is a project of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, 302 First Federal Savings and Loan Building, Jackson, Mississippi. The purpose of this publication is to make available to the public what we think is an honest reflection of the problem of hunger and malnutrition among the poverty-stricken children of our state. The collection consists of four reports. The major report (page 6) is that submitted to the Senate Subcommittee on Poverty by the Honorable Paul B. Johnson, Governor of Mississippi. The second report (page 2) is that of a group of doctors sponsored by the Field Foundation in conjunction with the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council. The third report (page 4) is that of the United States Surgeon General, William H. Stewart, before the Senate Subcommittee on Poverty The fourth report (page 5) is a publication of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, also submitted to the Senate Subcommittee. The photography is the work of Al Clayton, Nashville, Tennessee. This project is made possible by a grant from the New World Foundation.

Hungry Children in Mississippi

THE FIELD, SRC DOCTORS' REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Increasingly across the rural South in recent years have come reports of poverty so extreme as to be—in an era of comparative national prosperity — beyond the comprehension of middle class America. A great deal of statistical data already has been compiled on conditions. During the past twenty years, for example, over 200,000 farm laborers in Mississippi have been displaced by mechanization of farming operations. According to Bureau of Census figures Mississippi has the lowest per capita income in the nation — $1,608 in 1965 compared to a national average of $2,746. The median family income for whites in 1959 was $4,209; for Negroes, $1,444.

But what do figures such as this mean in human terms, in terms of day to day existence for thousands of impoverished people in the rural South? In May of this year a team of physicians toured a six-county area of Mississippi to survey the health and living conditions of a representative group of Negro children enrolled in a pre-school program sponsored by the Friends of the Children of Mississippi (FCM). Their preliminary finding together with an individual report filed by Dr. Raymond Wheeler of Charlotte, North Carolina, who serves as chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, are released in hope that immediate solutions can be sought — throughout the South as well as in rural Mississippi — to what the entire medical team saw as the region's most pressing health problem, the terrible fact of hunger among children in poverty.

"WE SAW CHILDREN whose nutritional and medical condition we can only describe as shocking — even to a group of physicians whose work involves daily confrontation with disease and suffering."

DOCTOR'S REPORT

A report by: Joseph Brenner, M. D. — Medical Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert Coles, M. D. — Harvard University Health Services; Alan Mermann, M. D. — Department of Pediatrics, Yale University Medical School and private practice, Guilford, Connecticut; Milton J. E. Senn, M. D. — Sterling Professor of Pediatrics, Yale University; Cyril Walwyn, M. D. — Medical Adviser to Friends of the Children of Mississippi; private practice,

Security, and even recourse to the various food programs administered by the federal and local governments. In sum, by the many thousands, they live outside of every legal, medical, and social advance our nation has made in this century.

What Children Need To Grow

We are here primarily concerned with children — though obviously it is parents who have to teach children what the world has in store for them. Before re-

to poor food intake; the prevalence of bacterial and parasitic disease, as well as severe anemia, with resulting loss of energy and ability to live a nomally active life; diseases of the heart and the lungs—requiring surgery—which have gone undiagnosed and

"malnutrition" is not quite what we found; the boys and girls we saw were hungry — weak, in pain, sick; their lives are being shortened; they are, in fact, visibly and predictably losing their health, their energy, their spirits. They are suffering from hunger and

murs, difficult breathing, and chest pain; evidence of gastro-intestinal bleeding, or partial obstruction; severe, suppurating, ear infections; congenital or developmental eye diseases in bad need of correction.

The teeth of practically every

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We are physicians who have had a continuing interest in the medical problems of rural American children in the South and in Appalachia. One of us works every day in Mississippi with impoverished children. One of us has worked throughout the South with both Negro and white children, and specifically spent two years observing migrant and sharecropper children, and treating them as a physician associated with a mobile public health clinic. Two of us have recently been doing a medical study in Appalachia. One of us — a pediatrician — has observed southern children at close hand and another of us — also a pediatrician — spent several weeks last summer in Lowndes County, Alabama, living in a Negro community and observing its pediatric problems. And, one of us practices medicine in North Carolina and is the chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council.

In addition, four of us recently made a team-study of conditions in rural Mississippi, concentrating on the health of the children there. **What we saw there we have seen in other areas of the South and in Appalachia, too. The issue at hand is the medical (and social and psychological) fate of those literally penniless rural families who are often enough removed from any of the services that even the poor in America can usually take for granted: that is, these families are denied medical care, adequate sanitation, welfare or relief payments of any kind, unemployment compensation, protection of the minimum wage law, coverage under Social Security, and even recourse to the various food programs administered by the federal and local governments. In sum, by the many thousands, they live outside of every legal, medical, and social advance our nation has made in this century.**

What Children Need To Grow

We are here primarily concerned with children — though obviously **it is parents who have** to teach children what the world has in store for them. Before reporting our recent observations in Mississippi, **we want to emphasize the barest needs of infants and children, if they are to survive and grow. Even before birth or at the moment of birth a child may be decisively and permanently hurt by the poor health of the mother ,or the absence of good medical and surgical care. Again and again children are born injured, deformed, or retarded because their mothers could not obtain the doctor, the hospital care, they needed.**

From **birth on children need** food, and **food that has vitamins** and **minerals and an adequate** balance **of** protein, carbohydrates **and fats. They also need** from time to time a variety of medical **services** — vaccines, drugs, **diagnostic evaluation,** corrective **surgery. While all** these **facts** are (or **should** be) obvious, **we** have to **say them** once again — **because in various** counties **of Mississippi we saw families who could not take food for granted, let alone any medical care. We shall now** briefly state **what such a state of affairs** does to **children.**

Mississippi's Hungry and Sick Children

In Delta **counties** (such as Humphreys and Leflore) recently visited **by us and elsewhere** in the state (such as Clarke, Wayne, Neshoba, and Greene Counties, **also visited by us) we** saw children whose nutritional and medical condition we can only describe as **shocking** — even to a group of physicians whose work involves **daily confrontation with disease and suffering. In child after child we saw: evidence of vitamin and mineral deficiencies;** serious, untreated **skin infections and ulcerations: eye and ear diseases, also unattended bone diseases secondary** to poor food intake; the prevalence of bacterial and parasitic disease, as well as severe anemia, **with** resulting loss of energy and **ability** to live a nomally active life; diseases of the heart and the lungs—requiring surgery—which have gone undiagnosed and untreated; epileptic and other neurological disorders; severe kidney ailments, that in other children would warrant immediate hospitalization; and finally, in boys and girls in every county we visited, obvious evidence of severe malnutrition, with injury to the body's tissues—its muscles, bones, and skin, as well as an associated psychological state of fatigue, listlessness, and exhaustion.

We saw children afflicted with chronic diarrhea, chronic sores, chronic leg and arm (untreated) injuries and deformities. We saw homes without running water, without electricity, without screens, in which children drink contaminated water and live with germ-bearing mosquitoes and flies everywhere around. **We saw homes with children who are lucky to eat one meal a day — and that one inadequate so far as vitiamins, minerals, or protein is concerned.** We saw children who don't get to drink milk, don't get to eat fruit, green vegetables, or meat. They live on starches — grits, bread, flavored water. Their parents may be declared ineligible for commodities, ineligible for the food stamp program, even though they have literally nothing. **We saw children fed communally — that is, by neighbors who give scraps of food to children whose own parents have nothing to give them.** Not only are these children receiving no food from the government, they are also getting no medical attention whatsoever. They are out of sight and ignored. They are living under such primitive conditions that we found it hard to beleive we were examining American children of the Twentieth Century.

In sum, we saw children who are **hungry and who are sick — children for whom hunger is a daily fact of life and** sickness, in many **forms, an inevitability. We do not want to quibble over words, but "malnutrition" is not quite what we found; the boys and girls we saw were hungry** — weak, in pain, sick; their lives are being shortened; they are, in fact, visibly and predictably losing their health, their energy, their spirits. **They are suffering from hunger and disease and directly or indirectly they are dying from them — which is exactly what "starvation" means.**

We have the following specific medical observations to report.

Medical Observation

They were made — be it remembered — on children who are not in hospitals and not declared "'sick" by any doctor. They are, in fact, children who are getting **absolutely no medical care.** In almost every child we saw in the above six counties during our visits in the May 27-30 period, we observed one or another parasitic disease: trichinosis; enterobiasis; ascariasis; and hookworm disease. Most chiildren we saw had some kind of skin disease: dryness and shrinkage of skin due to malnutrition; ulcerations; severe sores; rashes; boils, abcesses, and furuncles; impetigo; rat-bites. **Almost every child we saw was in a state of negative nitrogen balance; that is, a marked inadequacy of diet has led the body to consume its own protein tissue. What we saw clinically — the result of this condition of chronic hunger and malnutrition** — was as follows: wasting of muscles; enlarged hearts; edematous legs and in some cases the presence of adbominal edema (so-called "swollen" or "bloated" belly); spontaneous bleeding of the mouth or nose or evidence of internal hemorrhage; osteoporosis — a weakening of the bone structure — and, as a consequence, fractures unrelated to injury or accident; fatigue, exhaustion, and weakness.

These children would need blood transfusions before any corrective surgery could be done — and we found in child after child the need for surgery: hernias; poorly healed fractures; rheumatic and congenital heart disease with attendant murmurs, difficult breathing, and chest pain; evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding, or partial obstruction; severe, suppurating, ear infections; congenital or developmental eye diseases in bad need of correction.

The teeth of practically every child we saw were in awful repair — eaten up by cavities and poorly developed. Their gums showed how severely anemic these children are; and the gums were also infected and foul smelling.

Many of these children were suffering from degenerative joint diseases. Injuries had not been treated when they occurred. Bleeding had occurred with infections. Now, at seven or eight, their knee joints or elbow joints might show the "range of action" that one finds in a man of seventy, suffering from crippling arthritis.

In child after child we tested for peripheral neuritis — and found it, secondary to untreated injuries, infections, and food deficiencies. These children could not feel normally — feel pressure or heat or cold or applied pain the way the normal person does. What they do feel is the sensory pain that goes with disease: pricking, burning, flashes of sharp pain, or "a deep pain," as one child put it.

The children were plagued with colds and fevers — in a Mississippi late May — and with sore throats. They had enlarged glands throughout the body, secondary to the several infections they chronically suffer. Some of them revealed jaundice in their eyes, showing that liver damage was likely, or hemolysis secondary to bacterial invasion.

What particularly saddened and appalled us were the developmental anomalies and diseases that we know once were easily correctable, but now are hopelessly consolidated: bones, eyes, vital organs that should long ago have been evaluated and treated are now beyond medical assistance, if it were available. In some cases we saw children clearly stunted, small-

Continued Next Page

er than their age would indicate, and drowsy or irritable.

In sum, children living under unsanitary conditions, without proper food, and with a limited intake of improper food, without access to doctors or dentists, under crowded conditions, in flimsy shacks, pay the price in a plethora of symptoms, diseases, aches, and pains. No wonder that in Mississippi (whose Negroes comprise 42 per cent of the state's population) the infant mortality rate among Negroes is over twice that of whites; and while the white infant mortality rate is dropping, the rate for Negroes is rising.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

What are we to say? **The communities we saw desperately need more and better food, and a beginning of medical care.** (The communities we saw are of course not the only ones in the South where this recommendation would be applicable. Indeed a first recommendation would be for a survey of the South to determine all places where children suffer these intolerable conditions.) Right now the government pours millions into a welfare program, a food program, and a public **health service that are not reaching these people. We met** families who have no money coming in. The father is declared "able-bodied" and so they are ineligible for welfare. The family does not have the money necessary to buy food stamps; they certainly have no money for doctors or hospitals — and they are not offered any care by the county or the state. Welfare and food programs (including the commodity food program) are in the hands of people who use them selectively, politically, and with obvious ra-

an right, become a favor or a refusal, and if the person is "lucky," that is, given some commodities and a welfare check, her children still don't get the range of food they need, or the medical attention.

We therefore feel that the food stamp program should be changed so that the rural poor can obtain food stamps free. The food distribution activities of the states should be closely regulated and supervised — and if necessary taken over by the federal government or people within the particular (poor and aggrieved) communities. The government should change its system of welfare support, so that its funds directly reach those who need them, without political or racial bias, and reach them in an amount adequate to their minimum needs for food, clothing, and medical care.

Medical facilities and programs supported by the federal government should be required to serve these people and emergency medical treatment provided them. The government should provide vitamin pills for such poor children, and other drugs such as antibiotics. Local doctors can be called upon — and paid by money provided by the government to these families. If necessary, new medical institutions and training centers can be created and supported. (There is now exactly one Negro medical student in Mississippi's only medical school. Hundreds of Negro nurses are needed—and are not being trained.) The U. S. Public Health Service could place in the face of this crisis one or two doctors and nurses in each county, to work with the rural poor. Emergency dental services also are needed.

It is unbelievable to us that a nation as rich as ours, with all its technological and scientific resources, has to permit thou-

go to bed hungry and get up hungry and don't ever know nothing else in between." The physical appearance of the children made her comment easily believable. Running noses and legs covered with indolent sores were the rule — evidence of lowered resistance to disease due to malnutrition and poor hygiene. Thin arms, suken eyes, lethargic behavior, and swollen bellies were everywhere to be seen. Even cursory examinations of tongues, eyes, and nailbeds disclosed unmistakable evidence of anemia and vitamin deficiencies. An orthopedic surgeon in Jackson and a Negro physician in Yazoo City told me that almost without exception these children require preoperative blood transfusions before any surgery could be performed.

Iron, vitamins, medicines were simply unobtainable, for there was no money to purchase them. In almost every household, serious illnesses of one or more children has occurred in the recent year. Yet mothers told me that they rarely even sought medical services due to their inability to pay doctor's fees. I was told of the outright refusal of some hospitals to provide care for some youngsters due to the known poverty of their parents. One mother, however, with an incredibly small income told me of her struggles to make her weekly payments on a hospital bill for her child. Another said that she only went to the doctor herself or took her child when she was absolutely convinced that not to go would mean death.

At county health departments, we were repeatedly told, Negroes are not only segregated but subjected to personal indignities and discouraged from us-

cieties. In communities where all-Negro hospitals exist, such as in Yazoo City, white doctors refuse to serve on its staff. Thus the one Negro doctor in town is forced to provide all of the hospital care for Negroes, including obstetrics and surgery. Complicated cases, beyond his experience, must be sent forty or fifty miles to Jackson, regardless of how grave the condition of the patient.

County sponsored programs in preventative medicine, health education, basic sanitation were unknown to the people whom I interviewed. No program of birth control is available to the poor, although every mother with whom I talked expressed a desire for help in limiting her family. A few who did know about "the pill" had not been

(d) Immunization program. This could be done by a public health nurse under the supervision of a county medical director.

(e) Birth control information and medication. This program could be organized and conducted by the county health counselor under the supervision of the medical director and would not require his personal attention.

(f) A fund must be made available to buy medicines for those who cannot afford them.

(g) The above program, in my estimation, would cost a minimum of $50.00 per child per year.

(h) The above recommendations do not make provision for hospitalization of the children. Title 19 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 may offer

unsanitary conditions, without **proper food, and with a limited intake of improper food,** without access to doctors or dentists, under crowded conditions, in flimsy shacks, pay the price in a plethora of symptoms, diseases, aches, and pains. No wonder that in Mississippi (whose Negroes comprise 42 per cent of the state's population) the infant mortality rate among Negroes is over twice that of whites; and while the white infant mortality rate is dropping, the rate for Negroes is rising.

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It is unbelievable to us that a nation as rich as ours, with all its technological and scientific resources, has to permit thousands and thousands of children to go hungry, go sick, and die grim and premature deaths.

HUMPHREYS AND LEFLORE COUNTIES FIELD REPORT

Each doctor was taken separately into the homes of a number of young children who attended the FCM centers. We saw the children, talked with their parents and gained a mass of information from which emerged a pattern that seemed to fit every community we visited.

The homes were tiny, usually two or three rooms, in poor repair, located in narrow alleys, and surrounded by accumulated filth and debris. Most houses had running water, but few had inside toilets. Many were without screens or adequate ventilation. The land allocated to each dwelling was so limited that the houses were oppressively close, allowing for virtually no play area for the children and certainly no room for a garden through which a family might supplement its diet.

At one house the landlords reportedly had forbidden the tenants to have a garden, although in this particular case, there was obviously ample space for one. This — from all reports — is common practice by landlords in the towns as well as on the plantations, though why this should be so in view of the well-known need for food seemed inexplicable on any ground other than outright spite.

Driving through the Delta one could see the tenant houses, grouped closely around barns and equipment sheds, crops planted almost up to doorsteps, leaving the tenants no room for garden, pig pen, cow or chicken coop.

The homes visited were usually occupied by mothers, worn and tired and looking much older than their actual ages. Their children would range in number from four to ten. Most often were was no father. Questioned as to his absence the response would be "we are separated' or, simply, " don't know where he is." Although neat, the houses were pitifully bare. The children were often poorly clothed and always barefooted, in spite of a soil infested with broken glass and rusty tin.

When questions were asked about diet the answers were always the same: a little rice or biscuit for breakfast, dried beans or peas with occasional salt pork for lunch — if lunch could be afforded — and for supper more rice or bread with occasional servings of molasses or peanut butter. Only one of the families I visited ever had milk at all and this was reserved for "the sickliest" ones.

One mother summed up the question of diet in a single, poignant sentence: "These children dren made her comment easily believable. Running noses and legs covered with indolent sores were the rule — evidence of lowered resistance to disease due to malnutrition and poor hygiene. Thin arms, suken eyes, lethargic behavior, and swollen bellies were everywhere to be seen. Even cursory examinations of tongues, eyes, and nailbeds disclosed unmistakable evidence of anemia and vitamin deficiencies. An orthopedic surgeon in Jackson and a Negro physician in Yazoo City told me that almost without exception these children require preoperative blood transfusions before any surgery could be performed.

Iron, vitamins, medicines were simply unobtainable, for there was no money to purchase them. In almost every household, serious illnesses of one or more children has occurred in the recent year. Yet mothers told me that they rarely even sought medical services due to their inability to pay doctor's fees. I was told of the outright refusal of some hospitals to provide care for some youngsters due to the known poverty of their parents. One mother, however, with an incredibly small income told me of her struggles to make her weekly payments on a hospital bill for her child. Another said that she only went to the doctor herself or took her child when she was absolutely convinced that not to go would mean death.

At county health departments, we were repeatedly told, Negroes are not only segregated but subjected to personal indignities and discouraged from using the facilities. I saw a little girl who had a nasty, partially healed laceration of her hand. She had been taken to the health department for a tetanus booster. The child was given the necessary injection, but the nurse — I was informed to my dismay —not only failed to dress the cut, but refused even to look at it.

The health centers apparently do perform a few services such as tuberculin testing and innoculations for those whose parents know about such things and are able to transport their children to the centers. However, county medical authorities, I was told, have formally and in writing refused to participate in organized immunization programs for children attending the FCM centers. The reason given for such refusal seemed flimsy, indeed, to me. Parents must accompany their children to the centers in order to be instructed in possible reaction to the shots.

Occasionally, it seemed, charity clinics are provided for ailing children but exams are brief; no follow-ups are scheduled and, most important of all, no medicine is provided for people who have no means to purchase it.

Hospital facilities for Negro poor in rural Mississippi are nearly non-existent. As one man told me, "If you are not protected through an employer with hospital insurance and if you don't have the $50.00 down-payment, your only choice is to go home and die."

The administration of medical care is still on a strictly segregated basis in most of the state. Negro doctors are not permitted membership in local medical so- the one Negro doctor in town is forced to provide all of the hospital care for Negroes, including obstetrics and surgery. Complicated cases, beyond his experience, must be sent forty or fifty miles to Jackson, regardless of how grave the condition of the patient.

County sponsored programs in preventative medicine, health education, basic sanitation were unknown to the people whom I interviewed. No program of birth control is available to the poor, although every mother with whom I talked expressed a desire for help in limiting her family. A few who did know about "the pill" had not been able to afford it. Almost all of the mothers said they have had their babies at home, sometimes unattended, sometimes with the help of a midwife.

Over and over the urgent need for food was emphasized, so that any medical needs must be subordinated to seeing that the children are adequately fed. The very accomplishment of this would provide the single most important measure for maintaining good health.

Yet from a purely medical point of view, certain needs did seem most urgent and most possible of accomplishement with available facilities. These, as I saw them, would include:

(a) Physical examinations of each child to include blood count urinalysis, stool examination, tuberculin tests.

(b) Follow-up treatment and—or referral as indicated.

(c) A vitamin supp'ement for each child. This would need not be given daily since most daily vitamin preparations contain far more than minimal daily requirements.

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(e) Birth control information and medication. This program could be organized and conducted by the county health counselor under the supervision of the medical director and would not require his personal attention.

(f) A fund must be made available to buy medicines for those who cannot afford them.

(g) The above program, in my estimation, would cost a minimum of $50.00 per child per year.

(h) The above recommendations do not make provision for hospitalization of the children. Title 19 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 may offer the ultimate solution of this problem, but much depends on what each state is willing to do. A much wider definition of the term "Crippled Children" would offer hospital and physician's care to a larger number of children. Apparently now in Mississippi the Crippled Children's Fund will provide only for neuro-surgical, plastic and orthopedic surgical needs of children. The state board of health could broaden that definition but has refused to do so and would probably need pressure put on it in the future to do so. This problem, unfortunately, seems almost insoluble given the apparent absence of Charity Hospitalization Funds and the state of public indifference to the health of the poor.

To summarize briefly, the medical needs of the people I talked with encompass the entire range of medical knowledge, from nutrition, sanitation and health education to the more technical and highly skilled services for medical needs, birth

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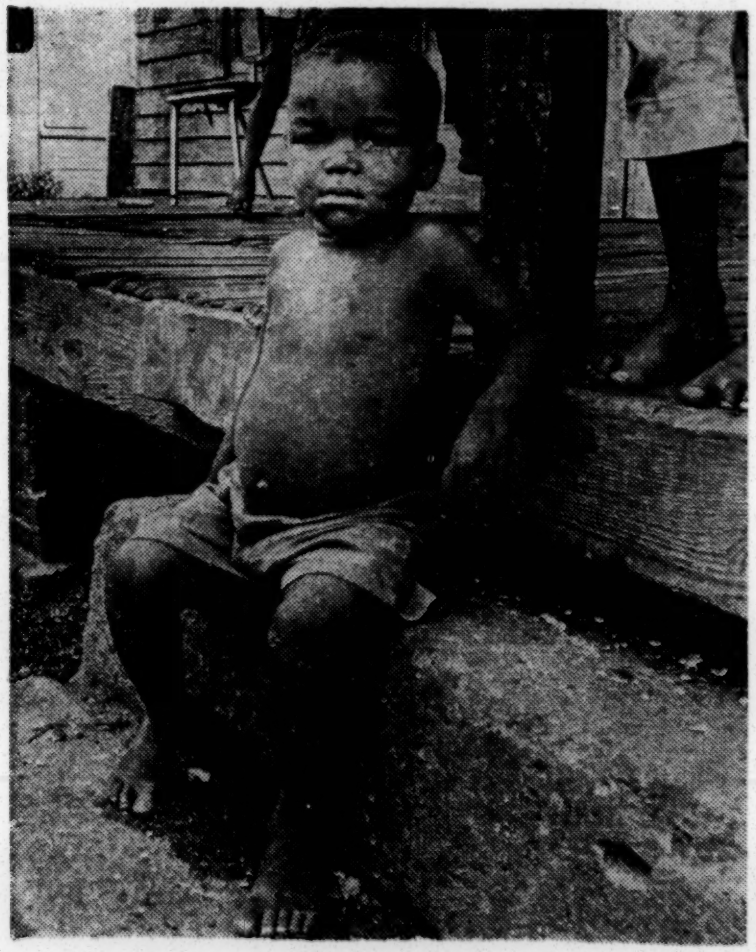

Sometimes the little children look like old men.

WHEELER REPORT---

Continued from page 3

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Their financial resources, however, are so meager as to make it beyond rational comprehension as to how they were able simply to exist, to say nothing of being able to pay expensive medical bills. A few examples, I think, illustrate the point.

One young mother of five children

ties program since they at least are able to retain some of their welfare payments for other necessities.

Time after time we were told stories of dehumanizing treatment or refusal of aid by county welfare departments. There seemed to be no pattern or standards by which one could determine whether he could receive welfare help. There did

have been encouraged to report her activities by the simple expedient of a threat to their own welfare checks if they do not.

The pre-school centers, dotted about both the rural and urban areas of six Mississippi counties, offer an immediate and painful distillation of all the despair and aspirations, the dignity and the pathos of the parents and children connected with FCM. We visited a large number of the centers, some in churches, others in plain little wooden, barracks-like buildings and one in an American Legion hut. The impact was the same wherever we went.

The centers were crowded, oppressively hot, and filled with lovely little children between the ages of three and five. All children were scrubbed and dressed in their best clothes and all wore shoes. Mostly they were shy with strangers, but when unaware of observation, were smiling and obviously enjoying themselves. Some seemed healthy and sturdy; others weak and apathetic. Coughs and dripping noses were common and on several occasions acutely ill children were brought up to us by the teachers who had no place to turn for medical help. There were a significant number with congenital defects such as harelips and cleft palates; a few were mentally retarded or exhibited evidence of brain or spinal cord damage. All of these should have qualified for special schools or institutional care or for corrective medical care.

The teachers were usually mothers with children in the centers. Their devotion to the children and the pride in their work was unmistakable. Time after time we talked with a

of self-respect, dignity, and independence which they so much desire to nurture in their charges.

Repeatedly we asked what changes the teachers had observed in the children after they had been in the centers for a few days. The answers were usually the same. The children, previously shy, withdrawn or apathetic, became cheerful, outgoing, and active. They had learned to share, to participate cooperatively in group activity and to communicate with each other and their teachers. For the first time many of the children experienced a relationship with someone who cared and to whom they could turn when troubled.

One teacher told me with pride of how she had handled a youngster who had come to the school defiant, combative, overly aggressive and generally unable to adjust to his group. Instead of punishment, she had given him simple tasks not assigned to the others and, as he performed them, she rewarded him with praise and affection.

Many of us go to school for years to gain the insights these teachers have acquired as they work with children in the centers.

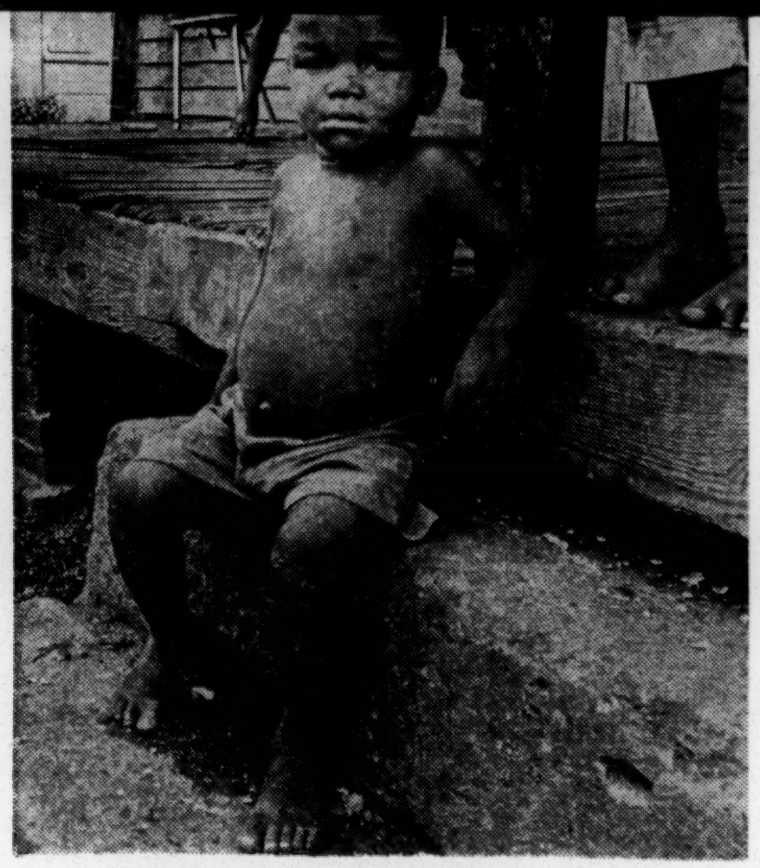
The centers themselves were distressingly bare. There was never enough equipment. The few toys available were made by the teachers. Crayons, books, paper and musical instruments were all too scarce.

But most distressing of all was the lack of food. On the day of our visit, not a single center had been able to supply a full meal to its hungry children. Most had scraped together a few bites — a cookie, Kool-aid,

ended our stay in the Delta by attending a mass meeting of those associated with FCM from Humphreys and Leflore Counties who came primarily to hear their visitors tell what they had seen and felt as they traveled around the communities. Two hundred strong they packed the tiny Legion hut and it took only a short while for us to sense their need for hope and encouragement and for assurance that what they were doing was right and necessary and important — not only for their children, but important in bringing new meaning to our concepts of democracy and human dignity.

We learned that for too long they had experienced no contact with or encouragement from anyone outside their communities and that some were having doubts as to whether the difficult struggle was worth the pain and anguish it demanded of them. That hour of uninhibited exchange of thoughts and feelings between those parents and their only contact with a friendly world beyond was an experience that will always live in our hearts.

Frequently throughout the Mississippi Delta we heard charges of an unwritten but generally accepted policy on the part of those who control the state to eliminate the Negro Mississippian either by driving him out of the state or starving him to death. At first, the charge seemed to me beyond belief. And yet reviewing now all that we saw and heard it becomes more and more credible. Mississippi, it seems to me, is for its poor — and particularly its Negro poor — a kind of prison in which live a great group



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Their financial resources, however, are so meager as to make it beyond rational comprehension as to how they were able simply to exist, to say nothing of being able to pay expensive medical bills. A few examples, I think, illustrate the point.

One young mother of five children worked a 55-hour week for weekly wages of $15.00. Her job was as a domestic for a locally prosperous family. Out of her weekly income she paid $8.50 a week for rent and bought food and clothing for herself and her children with the rest.

Another mother said she managed to earn $25.00 a week, by holding three jobs.

Sources of public assistance are totally inadequate to provide even for survival. Dependent children receive payments amounting to approximately 25 per cent of what the state of Mississippi estimates is necessary for minimal subsistence. Aid to dependent children in fact has actually decreased since June of 1964 from $13.30 to $11.35 in June 1965 and to the current amount of $9.25 in 1966.

Programs for the provision of food supplies by the welfare departments and the United States Department of Agriculture need to be reformed on the highest level of authority. Under present arrangements a family may use its welfare checks to purchase food stamps, but if it does, it has no money left for rent medical care or clothing. If it subsists on surplus commodities, it is faced with attempting to survive on the most inadequate of diet, both in quality and amount. Commodities — and there is only one issue available each month regardless of the condition in which commodities are received — normally consist of flour, dried beans, dried milk, and occasionally a little peanut butter or a can of processed meat. Food stamp programs and surplus commodity programs are not allowed to operate simultaneously in any county. Given a free choice in the matter most welfare recipients, however, prefer the commodities program since they at least are able to retain some of their welfare payments for other necessities.

Time after time we were told stories of dehumanizing treatment or refusal of aid by county welfare departments. There seemed to be no pattern or standards by which one could determine whether he could receive welfare help. There did seem to be a pattern of active discouragement by the welfare department of anyone applying for aid. Personal indignities, unexplained cuts in the size of checks, lack of welfare aid for hospitalization or medical care were frequent complaints.

One such report is burned indelibly in my memory. A 49-year-old woman told me that she herself had been the mother of 14 children, all but one of whom had died in infancy. Her husband was also dead. A year ago, she related, her husband's nephew abandoned his three small children, ages three, four and five, leaving them with her." She resolved to give them a home. Her eyes kindled as she spoke. "Doctor, ever since I took these children on, my life has been hell." Then the story poured out.

She earns, she said, $5.00 a week working two days as a domestic. The welfare department supplies a maximum check of approximately $27.00 per month aid to dependent children. Her rent is $8.00 a week.

Each month as she goes to the welfare department for her check she is questioned extensively about her sex life. At regular intervals she is awakened at around 2:00 a. m. by white men who represent themselves as working for the welfare department. They demand to be admitted to her house and then they proceed to search the place for an alleged male occupant. On other nights, she said, she can hear them prowling around her home, listening at her windows evidently for sounds to indicate the presence of a man in the room with her. Her check may be delayed for days or arbitrarily cut while, according to her case worker, "we make an investigation." Her neighbors welfare checks if they do not.

The pre-school centers, dotted about both the rural and urban areas of six Mississippi counties, offer an immediate and painful distillation of all the despair and aspirations, the dignity and the pathos of the parents and children connected with FCM. We visited a large number of the centers, some in churches, others in plain little wooden, barracks-like buildings and one in an American Legion hut. The impact was the same wherever we went.

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The teachers were usually mothers with children in the centers. Their devotion to the children and the pride in their work was unmistakable. Time after time we talked with a woman, uneducated, the mother usually of six to ten children, with no previous work experience except as a field hand or a domestic. Amazingly she would be articulate, poised and competent in her role as teacher. Through their love and concern for their children, these mothers had acquired the very sense es.

Repeatedly we asked what changes the teachers had observed in the children after they had been in the centers for a few days. The answers were usually the same. The children, previously shy, withdrawn or apathetic, became cheerful, outgoing, and active. They had learned to share, to participate cooperatively in group activity and to communicate with each other and their teachers. For the first time many of the children experienced a relationship with someone who cared and to whom they could turn when troubled.

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But most distressing of all was the lack of food. On the day of our visit, not a single center had been able to supply a full meal to its hungry children. Most had scraped together a few bites — a cookie, Kool-aid, but some had nothing at all. "The most difficult part of this program," a teacher at one of the centers told me, "'is when a child licks his plate clean and says, 'I want some more,' and you look in the pot and there ain't no more."

After visiting the homes and the centers for two days, we ties who came primarily to hear their visitors tell what they had seen and felt as they traveled around the communities. Two hundred strong they packed the tiny Legion hut and it took only a short while for us to sense their need for hope and encouragement and for assurance that what they were doing was right and necessary and important — not only for their children, but important in bringing new meaning to our concepts of democracy and human dignity.

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Frequently throughout the Mississippi Delta we heard charges of an unwritten but generally accepted policy on the part of those who control the state to eliminate the Negro Mississippian either by driving him out of the state or starving him to death. At first, the charge seemed to me beyond belief. And yet reviewing now all that we saw and heard it becomes more and more credible. Mississippi, it seems to me, is for its poor — and particularly its Negro poor — a kind of prison in which live a great group of uneducated, semi - starving people from whom all but token public support has been withdrawn. They are completely isolated from the outside world. They have nowhere to turn for material aid or moral support. Their story needs to be told not merely for their sakes — but for the sake of all America.

William H. Stewart, MD

Report Of U. S. Surgeon General

Mr. Chairman:

By calling to the attention of the Nation the health conditions of a group of rural Americans, this Committee is performing a highly significant public service. Secretary Gardner and I are confident that the Nation will respond to this grave and urgent challenge — not only for those who live in the Mississippi Delta but for all who suffer the deprivations of the rural poor.

The facts of rural poverty are stark and clear. The proportion of families living in poverty is nearly twice as great in the country as in the city. One in every three rural families has a cash income of less than $3,000 per year.

The impact of rural poverty on health is highlighted by the situation prevailing in Missisippi, the State with the lowest per capita income in the Nation. In the United States as a whole, fewer than 25 of ever thousand children born alive die before their first birthday; in Mississippi more than 40 die. Across the Nation, the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births in 33.6; in Mississippi 83 mothers die in childbirth per 100,000 births. Mississippi's people are served by only half as many doctors and less than half as many nurses, proportionately, as the rest of the country. Nearly one-fourth of all children are born outside the hospital, compared with 2.6 per cent for the Nation.

Although we can take immediate steps to feed and heal people the primitive problem that we are addressing now is a visible and predictable result of the conditions of the State's economy. A State that is almost entirely rural is suffering the impact of national industrialization, in part, because even its agricultural operations must be mechanized.

In recent years welfare payments and welfare medical services have helped greatly in meeting the most fundamental health needs. However, these programs, though substantially supported by Federal tax funds, still require financial support from State and local tax funds. Therefore, they depend partially upon a State economic base. And yet, those States, such as Mississippi, in which the problem of rural poverty is the greatest, are, by that very fact, the least able to support the welfare payments and welfare medical services. The economy in these States is simply not strong enough to solve the problems without greater help.

We are roused to indignation by the knowledge that children are starving at this very moment; no other emotion could be appropriate. Yet I must observe that the steps that are open to us under existing laws will not afford the full measure of relief that I beleive you are seeking. Before you have finished with this problem, you will be asking when a State is so poor or, conceivably, so unwilling that the Federal government must exercise a Federal responsibility to its citizens. Hunger has existed in Mississippi for a long time and the only novelty may be that we wish no longer to tolerate it.

In relation to its tax base, Mississippi is now making a stronger financial effort than 27 other States to provide public health services and has made notable

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progress since 1950. Even so, the State has not met the matching requirements necessary to participate fully in Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act). Mississippi in 1966 was able to match only 80 per cent of the PHS health grant monies offered. As a result, a State with one of the greatest needs and least internal resources is unable fully to utilize available Federal aid.

The Public Health Service assisteed the State with more than $14 million in fiscal 1966. Of this, approximately $4 million was for training and research; $7.5 million for construction of new hospitals and other health facilities; and $397,000 for direct care of Indians in Mississippi. Of the remaining $2.1 million, more than $1 million was available to the State under the formula grant program of support to State and local health departments. $928,000 was available for special projects.

One such project was started in Mississippi Delta one year ago. The Public Health Service, the Mississippi State Board of Health, and the University of Mississippi Medical School jointly developed a pilot project to serve rural people in the Delta. This project was originally developed to cover two counties, Washington and Leflore, with a combined population of 125,780 of whom 59 per cent are Negro. In July, 1966 the Public Health Service assigned four physicians and a Public Health Advisor to this two-county area on a full-time basis to assist in developing health programs. The project is designed to find and treat cases of acute and chronic diseases; to provide prenatal and postnat-

der the civil rights law and certification clearance of two more is pending. Nevertheless, there is still a shortage of approved hospital beds in the area.

In spite of these drawbacks and because of the tremendous health needs in the area, the Public Health Service is continuing this project during the coming year. We are increasing financial support to the extent of available resources, and expanding the area served. There additional counties Sunflower, Carroll and Montgomery) have been added to the project area for the present fiscal year. This raises the population served to 197,625, of whom 59 per cent are Negro. The Public Health Service financial support of the project has been increased to $113,000 with a continuation of the support of the four medical officers and the one Public Health Advisor.

Where do we go from here? Certainly, it would be logical to consider expanding this five county project to include all seventeen counties in the Mississippi Delta area, but this would pose serious practical problems. The most immediate problem is that of recruitment of professional staff, both physicians and others. Without adequate staff, the project could become a hollow promise.

As I mentioned, the low salary scale authorized has been a serious obstacle to recruitment. Whether there are means by which the State of Mississippi could, with Federal assistance or otherwise, raise salaries of public employees to necessary competitive levels is a matter that might be explored.

In an effort to find avenues of remedial action, Secretary Gard-

immediate and long-range relief for the problems you are considring.

One development of these discussions is an agreement to rapidly initiate training programs for health subprofessionals who could provide services as well as guide and assist delta residents in reaching existing services. The Department is awaiting a plan for implementing this proposal from Mississippi health officials. It is expected shortly.

In developing a lasting solution to Mississippi's complex problems, we shall need to think beyond interim, "stop - gap" measures. In achieving what we can today, we must be building and revitalizing cooperative efforts between Federal, State, and local health and health-related agencies and groups that willl assure continuing progress.

Turning to the overall grant program, which is available to Mississippi and other States, I believe this holds some promise for long-range correction. As you know, the "Partnership for Health" approach provided by P. L. 89-749 to assist States financially to develop comprehensive Public Health Service programs will allow greater flexibility in each State's response to its own particular health needs. It eliminates the necessity for categorical matching, improves the matching ratio of Federal to State funds, and permits inclusion of non - tax funds in the State's matching base. These provisions will increase the ability of Mississippi to obtain Federal grant funds.

The magnitude of health problems in Mississippi, however, is

has not used all the Public Health Service funds available. The State has missed other opportunities as well. For example, at the current level at which Aid to Families with Dependent Children is being provided, a dollar's worth of cash relief costs the State of Mississipppi 17 cents. Another $1.8 million in State funds for vocational rehabilitation in fiscal 1966 would have drawn three times as much in Federal funds.

Failure to use Federal money that is available is partly a problem of limited State resources but, obviously too a matter of State priorities. Mississippi ranks 13th among the States in the percent of per capita income that it spends on education, 6th in the percent spent for all other public purposes, but 40th in the percent spent on public assistance. A comparison of Mississippi with other poor States alone, reveals a similar choice of priorities. Mississippi ranks second among the ten poorest States in overall fiscal effort but seventh among the ten in its effort to support public assistance.

Within public assistance, of the $62 million that is spent, it provides only $11 million to children; the balance goes to the aged and disabled. For the children, only one-fourth is provided of the amount that those who are eligible for any assistance are found to need compared with somewhat more than one-half for the aged.

Within the resources that are at our disposal now, $62 million was spent in Mississippi in fiscal 1966 through the Federally defined categories of public assistance. $49 million of that sum was provided by the Federal government and, apart from necessary administration of the program,

cation Act. Of that sum, $170,000 provided health services and $10 million was devoted to food programs. A typical project was mounted in Greenville Separate District, where school personnel, a social worker, and health personnel worked together to provide physical examinations, follow-up treatment, and food for children who needed them.

During the past year, the Children's Bureau supported 100 per cent maternal and hospital care services in Bolivar County and a Child Development Center for mental retardation operated by the University of Mississippi. The Department is involved in the Greenville project sponsored by Mississippi's Research and Development Center. Arrangements have been concluded for a $3.5 million investment with vocational rehabilitation funds.

Finally, Secretary Gardner has proposed that Congress provide a contingency account of $25 million for use in meeting health and other emergencies in programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Funds could be used only upon his determination that delay in order to await action of Congres would be contrary to the public interest.

The activities I have described are by no means an exhaustive list nor are they intended to indicate that the effort of HEW is adequate. Rather, they reveal that a large efforts may still leave large problems and unmet needs. Secretary Gardner and all the program officials of the Department share your belief that the children of Mississippi — and the children in every part of the Nation in similar circumstances — deserve better than

ing requirements necessary to participate fully in Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act). Mississippi in 1966 was able to match only 80 per cent of the PHS health grant monies offered. As a result, a State with one of the greatest needs and least internal resources is unable fully to utilize available Federal aid.

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During the first year of operation, two major difficulties became apparent. The first was the problem of recruiting professional health workers to serve in rural areas, compounded by the comparatively low pay scale authorized by the Mississippi State Board of Health. As a result several key professional positions in this project were not filled until close to the end of the fiscal year.

I should add that the problems of staffing projects such as these will be greatly aggravated in the future by the action of the Congress this year in amending the Selctive Service Act. As a result of the amendments, we will no longer be able to recruit physicians for such projects by offering them this as an alternative to military service.

The second major difficulty was that, for the most of the fiscal year, none of the hospitals in the two-county area were certified as in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. As a result, no Federal funds could be spent in these hospitals. Therefore, necessary hospitalization had to be carried out in the University Hospital in Jackson, Mississippi, approximately one hundred miles away. As of now, three hospitals in the immediate areas have been certified un- is still a shortage of approved hospital beds in the area.

In spite of these drawbacks and because of the tremendous health needs in the area, the Public Health Service is continuing this project during the coming year. We are increasing financial support to the extent of available resources, and expanding the area served. There additional counties Sunflower, Carroll and Montgomery) have been added to the project area for the present fiscal year. This raises the population served to 197,625, of whom 50 per cent are Negro. The Public Health Service financial support of the project has been increased to $113,000 with a continuation of the support of the four medical officers and the one Public Health Advisor.

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As I mentioned, the low salary scale authorized has been a serious obstacle to recruitment. Whether there are means by which the State of Mississippi could, with Federal assistance or otherwise, raise salaries of public employees to necessary competitive levels is a matter that might be explored.

In an effort to find avenues of remedial action, Secretary Gardner sent, within the past weeks, three physicians from HEW to Mississippi to discuss possible improvements in health services in the State. They met State and local health officials who were very cooperative and eager to explore every means for both

One development of these discussions is an agreement to rapidly initiate training programs for health subprofessionals who could provide services as well as guide and assist delta residents in reaching existing services. The Department is awaiting a plan for implementing this proposal from Mississippi health officials. It is expected shortly.

In developing a lasting solution to Mississippi's complex problems, we shall need to think beyond interim, "stop - gap" measures. In achieving what we can today, we must be building and revitalizing cooperative efforts between Federal, State, and local health and health-related agencies and groups that willl assure continuing progress.

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The magnitude of health problems in Mississippi, however, is such that — even allowing for this greater flexibility — future Federal expenditures under this law must exceed those in the past if major impact is to be achieved.

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Within the resources that are at our disposal now, $62 million was spent in Mississippi in fiscal 1966 through the Federally defined categories of public assistance. $49 million of that sum was provided by the Federal government and, apart from necessary administration of the program, it bought food, shelter, medical care, and other maintenance needs. In fiscal 1967, $23 million was spent under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Edu- grams. A typical project was mounted in Greenville Separate District, where school personnel, a social worker, and health personnel worked together to provide physical examinations, follow-up treatment, and food for children who needed them.

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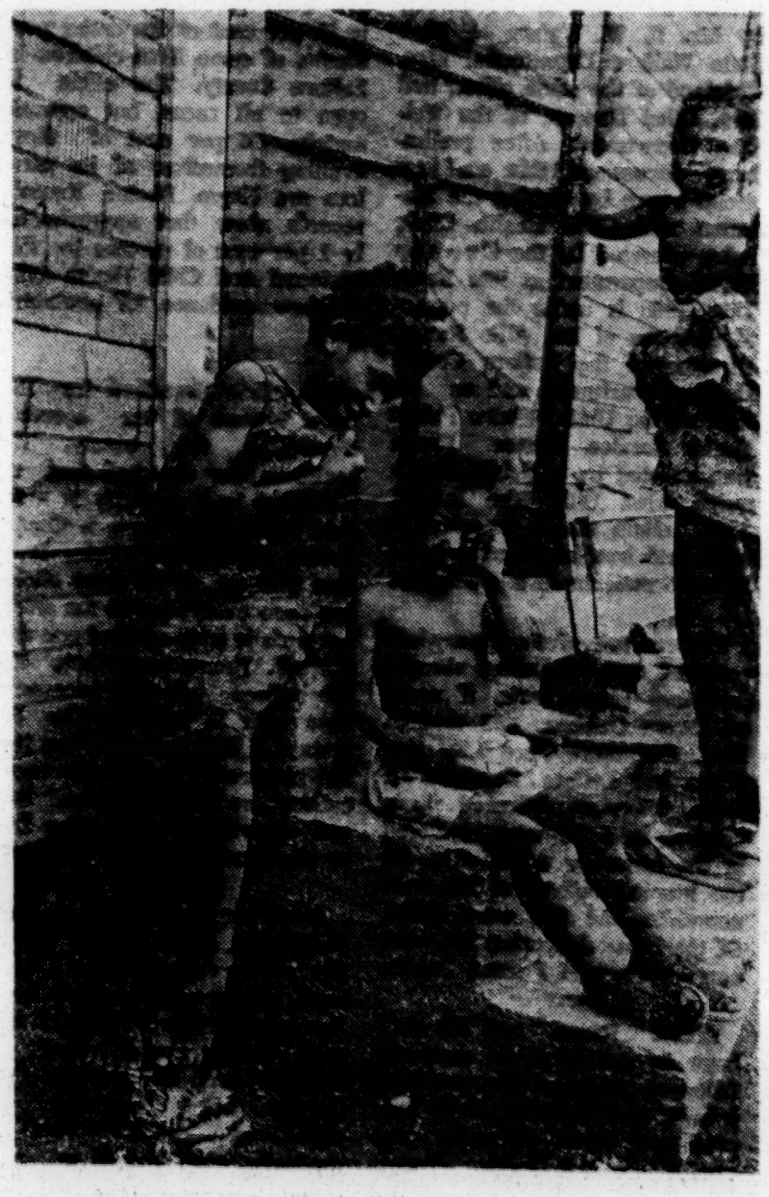
Thank you.



" . . . Mississippi has not used all the Public Health Service funds available."

Kenneth Dean . . .

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS REPORT

The following is a statement having to do with poverty in the State of Mississippi. It is prepared by Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

Using an economic standard, Mississippi is the poorest State in the Republic. The fact that we receive more Office of Economic Opportunity poverty program funds per capita than any other State, and, in that during the month of March, 1967, 405,000 people received food assistance, indicate that there is a widespread problem of poverty that could, at any given moment, turn into acute hunger or a slow starvation if federal programs are not upgraded in keeping with population trends and employment problems of a more recent development. The question is not, "Do we have hungry people?". Rather, the question is, "How well are we meeting the problem of hunger and is this problem so extreme as to be classified as starvation?". The Council on Human Relations has made spot checks in a number of counties in order to determine the degree of hunger, and perhaps learn something of the cause of this problem. The counties in which samples were taken are Hinds, Bolivar, Washington, Yalobusha, Grenada, Lafayette and Madison.

Our sample shows that there are three poverty situations that are of such an extreme nature that the people involved do not have adequate food, adequate housing, adequate clothing, or adequate health care. Sufficient study has not been done to determine the number of people involved in the following poverty situations, but each situation is common enough to show that the hunger situation is widespread.

While there are poor White people in the State, the most acute problems of poverty are found among the Negro population, and the remarks of this report have to do solely with poverty among Negroes. These remarks are not judgmental. They are intended to be sympathetic to the subjects of poverty, and may be considered only as descriptive material.

Situation One

The most acute problem of hunger, and the most common situation is the middle age mother, without a husband, in a small, two-room shack, caring for somewhere between four and fifteen children. Most of the children will be of school age, but many will not be attending school. If the older children are

(Continued on page eleven)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Jackson, July 26, 1967.

HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CLARK: On July 11, 1967, Dr. A. L. Gray and Dr. W. E. Lotterhos, Jr., both of Jackson, Mississippi, testified before your Subcommittee in response to certain charges of starvation and conspiracy in the State of Mississippi. At the conclusion of their testimony, they requested and were granted permission to submit at a later date a report from a team of doctors which made a survey of parts of the Mississippi Delta.

There is attached hereto a copy of the report with exhibits, and I respectfully request that the report be incorporated in the record of the hearings of your Subcommittee.

The survey and report were made by the following doctors from the University of Mississippi Medical Center and the Mississippi State Medical Association as follows:

(1) Thomas J. Brooks, M. D. Professor and Chairman, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Mississippi School of Medicine; Chairman of the Southern Association of Medical Colleges and a Diplomate in Public Health and Medical Laboratory of Parasitology of the American Board of Microbiology. He has traveled extensively in Latin America as a visiting Professor of Public Health at the University of Costa Rica, and last year he served for two months in India as Senior Consultant in Medical Education for the United Nations' World Health Organization.

(2) John G. Caden, Jr., M.D. Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgey. In 1965, he served as a medical member of Laymen's Overseas Service (LAOS) in South Africa.

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The medical biographies of these five doctors are attached to the report.

Appendix A to the report contains a copy of the May, 1967, Report on the Delta Pilot Project (PH 108—66—319 (p)) prepared by Dr. Alfio Rausa, Director of the Leflore County Health Department, and an officer of the United State Public Health Service. In 1966, the Mississippi State Board of Health, United States Public Health Service and University of Mississippi Medical Center inaugurated a Delta Pilot Project in Washington and Leflore counties in which the Public Health Service assigned four physicians and a public health adviser to assist in local program development.

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The Truth About Hungry Children in Mississippi

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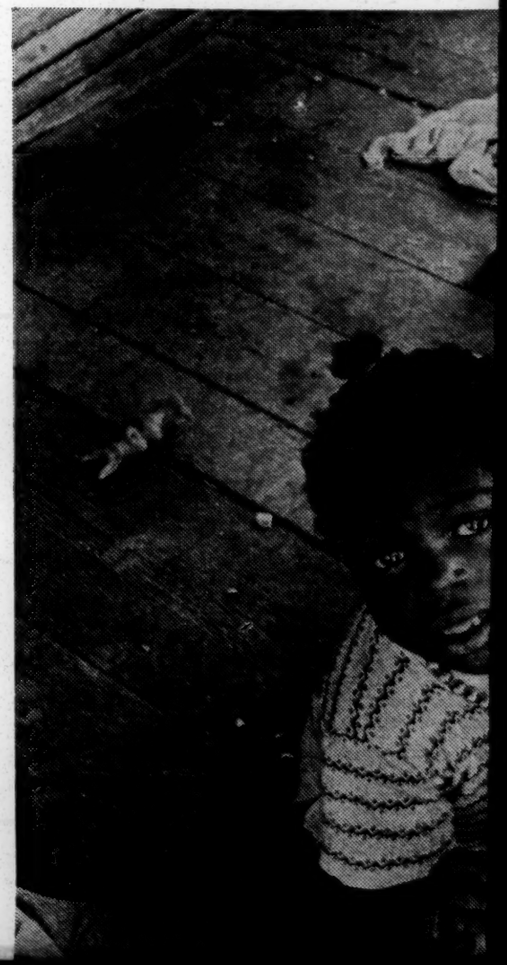
GOVERNOR'S



OBSERVATIONS ON THE HEALTH STATUS OF INDIGENT FAMILIES IN LEFLORE, HUMPHREYS, WASHINGTON AND BOLIVAR COUNTIES

A report to His Excellency Hon. Paul B. Johnson, Governor of Mississippi, by a Committee representing the Mississippi State Medical Association and the University of Mississippi Medical Center, July 20-21, 1967

On the morning of Thursday, July 20th, 1967, four members of the Committee proceeded by automobile to Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi, where they were joined by the fifth member. The composition of the Committee was as follows:

Howard A. Nelson, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Greenwood, Mississippi

Byron Alexander M. D., Pediatrician, Jackson, Mississippi
Charles E. Ward, M. D., Pediatrician, Jackson, Mississippi
John G. Caden, Jr., M. D., Orthopaedic Surgeon, Jackson, Mississippi

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Upon arrival in Greenwood, two sub-groups were formed, one consisting of Doctors Nelson, Ward, and Brooks which made observations in Leflore County on Thursday, July 20th. On the following day, Doctors Ward and Brooks went to Humphreys County for additional observations. On Thursday, the second group, consisting of Doctors, Alexander and Caden proceeded to Washington County,

plete physical examination and to begin the program of immunization. If the notice is not heeded, a second notice is sent, and if necessary, a third, up to age six months. If the mother has not brought the child to the clinic after the third notice, a Public Health nurse goes to the home to attempt to get the child to the clinic. Many parents are eager for this service, but others lack enthusiasm for it or

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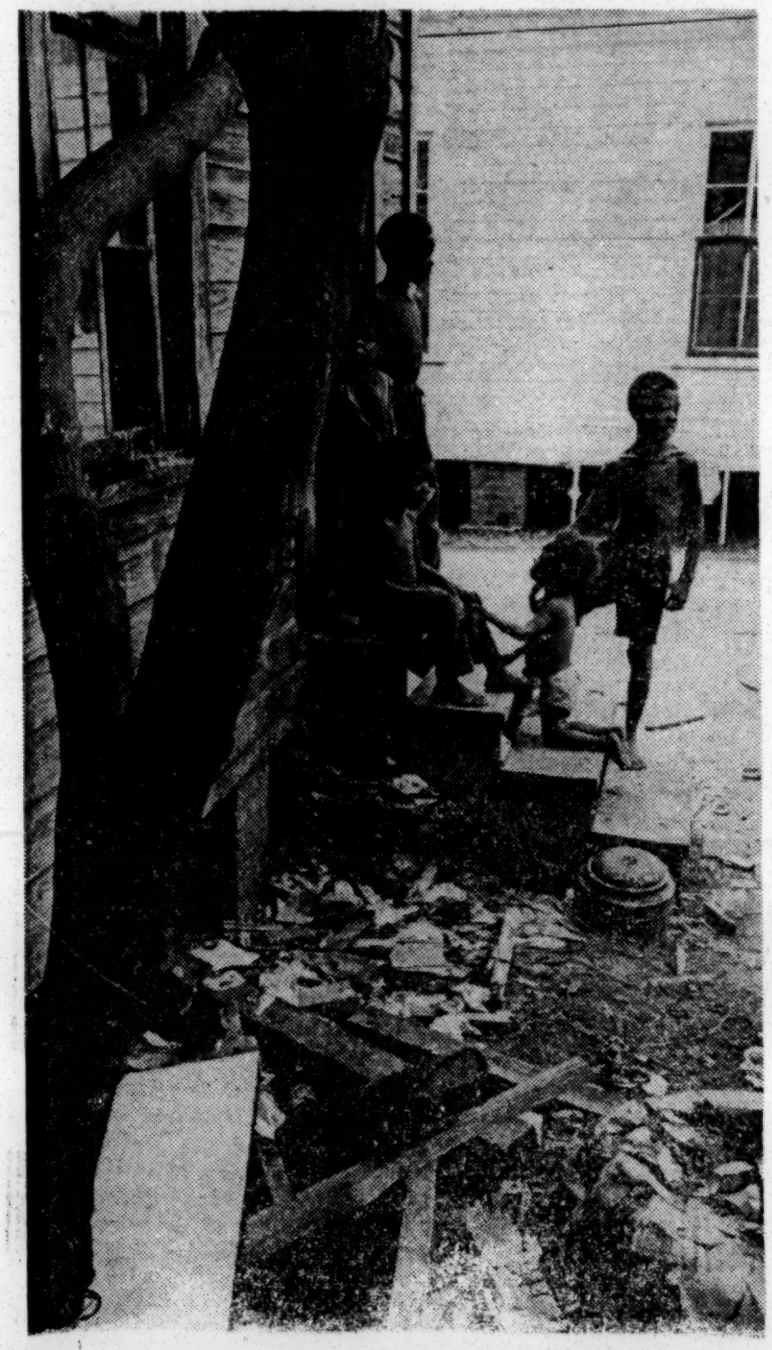
None of the report submitted has been altered or censored, because we were seeking an objective report. You can see from the list of physicians that their report can be relied upon for objectivity.

Very truly yours,

PAUL B. JOHNSON, Governor.



"Quite a few children in these and other families visited were obviously receiving sub-optimai diets."

AS REPORTE GOVERNOR'S

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Upon arrival in Greenwood, two sub-groups were formed, one consisting of Doctors Nelson, Ward, and Brooks which made observations in Leflore County on Thursday, July 20th. On the following day, Doctors Ward and Brooks went to Humphreys County for additional obervations. On Thursday, the second group, consisting of Doctors, Alexander and Caden proceeded to Washington County, and on Friday, July 21st, these two physicians made observations in Bolivar County. The findings of the two sub-groups were as follows:

LeFlore County

Doctors Nelson, Ward, and Brooks were met in Greenwood by Mr. F. W. Watson of the State Welfare Department, Mrs. Copeland of the same office, and Mrs. Ethel Duncan, of the Welfare Department. After preliminary discussions, this entire group began by visiting the Maternal and Child Health Clinic being operated by the County Health Deparment at Itta Bena. This clinic is under the personal direction of Dr. Alfio Rausa, Director of the Leflore County Health Department, and an officer of the United States Public Health Service. Doctor Rausa was assisted by a Public Health nurse, Mrs. Ollie Mae Rant. This clinic meets once each week and handles an average of 25 to 35 patients on a given day.

Mothers are given appropriate prenatal care, including vitamin and iron supplements, if needed. From October, 1966 through May, 1967 there were 1,337 live births in Leflore County. Of these, 548 were delivered in a hospital, and 789 were delivered in the home by a mid-wife. On the hospital deliveries, 219 were non-white and 329 were white. Of the home deliveries, 786 were non - white and 3 were white.

Doctor Rausa and his staff have in operation an energetic follow-up program for new-born infants and children. Both hospital and home deliveries are certified to the health department by the attending physician or mid-wife. A written notice is sent to the mother to bring the child to the health clinic at the age of three months for a complete physical examination and to begin the program of immunization. If the notice is not heeded, a second notice is sent, and if necessary, a third, up to age six months. If the mother has not brought the child to the clinic after the third notice, a Public Health nurse goes to the home to attempt to get the child to the clinic. Many parents are eager for this service, but others lack enthusiasm for it or ignore it altogether. Subsequent to the initial examination, the infant is again seen at the age of six months, one year, and once a year thereafter

Doctor Rausa's records show that in the one-year old to five-year old group measles vaccine has been given to approximatly 20 per cent of the entire population of some 5,000 children in Leflore County. The clinic is open to all races, but approximately 95 per cent of those availing themselves of its services are Negro. Doctor Rausa's records show that approximately 1 per cent of persons in this Maternal and Child Health Clinic show evidence of malnutrition.

The clinic described for Itta Bena is one of ten operated throughout the county. The health officer reported that no individual in the county is more than eight miles from a County Health Department clinic. It is true that not all of these clinics are open every day of the week, but each is open at least one day a week. Premature infants are hospitalized when necessary. Free milk is provided the infants if it is unavilable from fam ily resources, and some medications are provided free. Iron and vitamins are supplies free to expectant mothers.

According to registered birth certificates, about 5 per cent of the mothers in Leflore County have no prenatal medical care. Approximately two-thirds of colored patients are delivered by mid-wife, with the remaining deliveries being performed by physicians. The birth rate is gradually declining. It is now about 100 per month for the county. The fetal death rate is likewise declining. Since October, 1966, there has been a total of 785 births, with 22 being fetal deaths.

Oftentimes the faces and movement of the child

The Leflore County Health Department has done physical examinations on school children in the first through sixth grades. Examinations of Head Start children by local physicians in 1966 totaled 1,948 of which 3 per cent to 4 per cent were found to be anemic. An estimated 10 per cent were underweight, while an approximately equal number were treated for obesity.

Premature babies are admitted to the Greenwood - Leflore Hospital for emergency treatment and care.

The County Health officer was asked if he knew of any cases of starvation in Leflore County. He replied that his records indicated varying degrees of undernutrition in some children, but that he knew of no case of starvation.

No organized facility of the Leflore County Health Department was visited by any member of Senator Clark's investigating committee, or by any member of the Friends of Children in Mississippi Committee of doctors, nor was any official of the health department contacted by representatives of either of these groups, according to the health officer.

Later in the morning, the group journeyed to the headquarters of the Office of Economic Opportunity, in Greenwood. Here a meeting was had with the following persons:

ED BY THE COMMITTEE

more children in Leflore County who need to be enrolled in Head-Start Programs. He has on file more than 1,000 applications from persons desiring employment in the program, and has sufficient funds to continue and expand the project. His greatest problem has been in the acquisition of suitable buildings in which to house them. He stated that every child in the MAP program is given a physical examination by a physician at the time of acceptance and that medical care is routinely available for children who need it. He stated that very few children had been found to be unqualified to attend the program because of malnutrition, physical disability, or chronic disease. He said that while he knew of numbers of children in Leflore County who were suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition, he had no knowledge of any child that was starving. Children in the various MAP centers are fed two full meals each day, plus two snacks. A comment made by one member of his staff was to the effect that they "spend most of their time eating."

The Head-Start Centers are not schools in the sense that the professional staff are required to have teachers certificates.

a mother and father and eight children. The mother worked from 3:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m., and the children stated that the father was usually working. Their noon meal consisted of "ham, oil sausage, syrup and biscuits." By every consideration, this and the other houses in the alley were sub-standard. Many pieces of outside planking were missing. We were told that they had been pulled off the house and used for firewood in the winter-time. In this alley, ten families were using one outdoor toilet and one common water faucet.

At another home on Carrollton Street, two adult women and five children resided. The mother and grandmother were both getting welfare checks and stated that they "now had enough to eat." Their noon meal was said to have consisted of "greens, okra, corn, and neck-bones."

Another home was visited in which there was a mother and eight children, at least three of whom appeared mentally retarded. The family was receiving $76.00 per month in food stamps and welfare agents had not found the family to be cooperative.

Quite a few children in these

70 feet. In this center there was a great deal of noise with many children running about the room. The tables were too high for children of their ages, so that in many instances the child's chin was approximately at a level with the top of the table. The food served the children was said by the adult workers to be inadequate in amount and quality. Two children vomited on the floor during the period of observation. The heat in this building was oppressive, and one had the impression that under the conditions which prevailed at the time of the visit there was every opportunity for the spread of infectious diseases from one child to another. These children had not been given physical examinations by physicans prior to enrollment in the program.

The Greenwood Center (MAP) — This center has 72 children enrolled. It is situated in a neighborhood in which both white and non-white persons reside, and the center itself is racially integrated. Of the 72 children in attendance, 8 were white, and the remainder were Negro. This staff was likewise integrated. This center occupies a large building which is fairly attractive both inside and out. Its facilities are perhaps the best of any that were observed, with the single exception that the temperature was judged to be well above 100 degrees. Although attic fans were running, the heat and the humidity were very oppressive.

The Jennings Center (MAP) — This center has 46 children enrolled. It meets in the Jennings Temple (Negro). In keeping with the other MAP Centers, it

basic amenities of a school room. The deportment was excellent, children were generally well-dressed and clean.

In all of the above Centers there were some children with impetigo, minor abrasions, and occasional other skin affectations. At least one of these was in need of immediate medical treatment.

Later in the day, the committee visited the Leflore County Health Department in Greenwood, where additional discussions were held with Doctor Rausa and the members of his staff. On direct questioning, the health officer stated that he knew of only one maternal death since October, 1966, and that in the past four or five years he knew of only two children who were believed to have died of starvation. In both cases these individuals were children of mentally retarded parents and were the victims of gross neglect. Other aspects of the program of the department were discussed, including dental health care, nursing services, family planning, tuberculosis control, nutrition services, and hospital care.

Toward the end of the day a visit was made to the Catholic Community Center where a conference was had with nurse Miss Marie Meglen. At this center, she and nurse Genevieve Feyen operate a program which includes prenatal care for expectant mothers. It is not funded by any federal agency or any private groups outside the church. No charges are made for services rendered by the two groups outside the church. No charges are made for services rendered by the two nurses. In this clinic a total of 151 cases

ED BY THE COMMITTEE

en communicate a continual plea for help.

Alan Childs, Regional Supervisor, Mississippi Action for Progress, Greenwood area

Mrs. Beatrice Dailey, Regional Program Director, Friends of Children in Mississippi

Rev. Rucker, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity Loan Office, Greenwood, Mississippi

Other members of the staffs of these organizations were also present at the discussions, which lasted approximately one hour. Mr. Childs stated that there were approximately 400 children in the six Head-Start Centers in operation in Leflore County. This program is only about four months old, and still has some deficiencies. It is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Mrs. Dailey, with the FCM, stated that in the six centers of her program, there were more than 600 children and that no federal funds were available. Both persons emphasized the fact that their programs were designed to reach children from the lowest economic and social levels in the county. Both Mr. Childs and Rev. Rucker stated that no member of Senator Clark's Senate Investigating Committee, or of the group of physicians representing the Friends of Children in Mississippi had contacted or visited them, or any members of their staffs. Mrs. Dailey stated that Doctors Wheeler and Cole and Mr. Anderson had spent four or five hours with her.

Mr. Childs estimated that there may be as many as 1,000 more children in Leflore County who need to be enrolled in Head-Start Programs. He has on file more than 1,000 applications from persons desiring employment in the program, and has sufficient funds to continue and expand the project. His greatest problem has been in the acquisition of suitable buildings in which to house them. He stated that every child in the MAP program is given a physical examination by a physician at the time of acceptance and that medical care is routinely available for children who need it. He stated that very few children had been found to be unqualified to attend the program because of malnutrition, physical disability, or chronic disease. He said that while he knew of numbers of children in Leflore County who were suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition, he had no knowledge of any child that was starving. Children in the various MAP centers are fed two full meals each day, plus two snacks. A comment made by one member of his staff was to the effect that they "spend most of their time eating."

The Head-Start Centers are not schools in the sense that the professional staff are required to have teachers certificates. The children are preschool ages — usually four and five year olds. They are taught basic health concepts, such as the necessity for washing ones hands before eating, other aspects of personal hygiene, and how to get along with other children. Rev. Rucker stated that many economically deprived mothers are forced to make a conscious decision as to whether or not they will stay at home with their children with no financial income other than that provided from welfare agencies and other programs, or whether to essentially abandon their children during the daytime to work at whatever jobs are available. In all too many cases, they choose the latter, that is, they frequently lock their children in the house with instructions to the older ones to care for the younger ones while they are gone most of the day. In situations such as this there may be a total lack of adult supervision throughout the day.

The following information was supplied by Mr. Watson concerning the food stamp program in Leflore County:

Number of persons certified as of July 19, 1967 16,084

Number of persons certified who have purchased food stamps in July (to date) .. $10,295

Number of families certified as of July 19. 1967 3,966

Number of households purchasing food stamps in July (to date) 1,792

The Committee members requested that they be shown the worst poverty areas in the county. In numerous instances these dwellings were unfit for human habitation. Specific examples are the following:

A family on Pelican Street was interviewed. It consisted of a mother and father and eight children. The mother worked from 3:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m., and the children stated that the father was usually working. Their noon meal consisted of "ham, oil sausage, syrup and biscuits." By every consideration, this and the other houses in the alley were sub-standard. Many pieces of outside planking were missing. We were told that they had been pulled off the house and used for firewood in the winter-time. In this alley, ten families were using one outdoor toilet and one common water faucet.

At another home on Carrollton Street, two adult women and five children resided. The mother and grandmother were both getting welfare checks and stated that they "now had enough to eat." Their noon meal was said to have consisted of "greens, okra, corn, and neck-bones."

Another home was visited in which there was a mother and eight children, at least three of whom appeared mentally retarded. The family was receiving $76.00 per month in food stamps and welfare agents had not found the family to be cooperative.

Quite a few children in these and other families visited were obviously receiving sub - optimal diets. In some, the mucous membranes were pale indicating some degree of anemia. In spite of these findings, no case of "starvation" could be found.

The following Head-Start Centers were visited:

Headstarts Visited

The Wesley Center (MAP) — This center has an enrollment of 121 children. It meets in The Wesley Methodist Church (Negro). We arrived during the afternoon nap time and observed, or found, each child sleeping on his own individually marked mat. The premises were generally clean, the kitchen facilities and personnel were adequate, and the pantry was well stocked. The staff were pleasant and cooperative.

The Decel Center (MAP) — This center has an enrollment of 48 children, divided into three groups of approximately 16 each and meeting in the Decel Methodist Church (Negro). The atmosphere was one of an educational environment, with drawing boards, appropriate tables and chairs, an aquarium, record player, individual floor mats. adequate food service. Small groups of children were singing songs in unison and the general deportment was excellent.

The Greenwood Community Center (FCM). — In this center 118 children were enrolled between the ages of 3 and 6 years. It is not funded by any agency of the federal government. All personnel are voluntary and one of these women advised the committee that the center was funded by the National Council of Churches. It meets in an American Legion Hut in a room measuring approximately 30 by 70 feet. In this center there was a great deal of noise with many children running about the room. The tables were too high for children of their ages, so that in many instances the child's chin was approximately at a level with the top of the table. The food served the children was said by the adult workers to be inadequate in amount and quality. Two children vomited on the floor during the period of observation. The heat in this building was oppressive, and one had the impression that under the conditions which prevailed at the time of the visit there was every opportunity for the spread of infectious diseases from one child to another. These children had not been given physical examinations by physicans prior to enrollment in the program.

The Greenwood Center (MAP) — This center has 72 children enrolled. It is situated in a neighborhood in which both white and non-white persons reside, and the center itself is racially integrated. Of the 72 children in attendance, 8 were white, and the remainder were Negro. This staff was likewise integrated. This center occupies a large building which is fairly attractive both inside and out. Its facilities are perhaps the best of any that were observed, with the single exception that the temperature was judged to be well above 100 degrees. Although attic fans were running, the heat and the humidity were very oppressive.

The Jennings Center (MAP) — This center has 46 children enrolled. It meets in the Jennings Temple (Negro). In keeping with the other MAP Centers, it was found to be well ordered, children were provided with the basic amenities of a school room. The deportment was excellent, children were generally well-dressed and clean.

In all of the above Centers there were some children with impetigo, minor abrasions, and occasional other skin affectations. At least one of these was in need of immediate medical treatment.

Later in the day, the committee visited the Leflore County Health Department in Greenwood, where additional discussions were held with Doctor Rausa and the members of his staff. On direct questioning, the health officer stated that he knew of only one maternal death since October, 1966, and that in the past four or five years he knew of only two children who were believed to have died of starvation. In both cases these individuals were children of mentally retarded parents and were the victims of gross neglect. Other aspects of the program of the department were discussed, including dental health care, nursing services, family planning, tuberculosis control, nutrition services, and hospital care.

Toward the end of the day a visit was made to the Catholic Community Center where a conference was had with nurse Miss Marie Meglen. At this center, she and nurse Genevieve Feyen operate a program which includes prenatal care for expectant mothers. It is not funded by any federal agency or any private groups outside the church. No charges are made for services rendered by the two groups outside the church. No charges are made for services rendered by the two nurses. In this clinic a total of 151 cases

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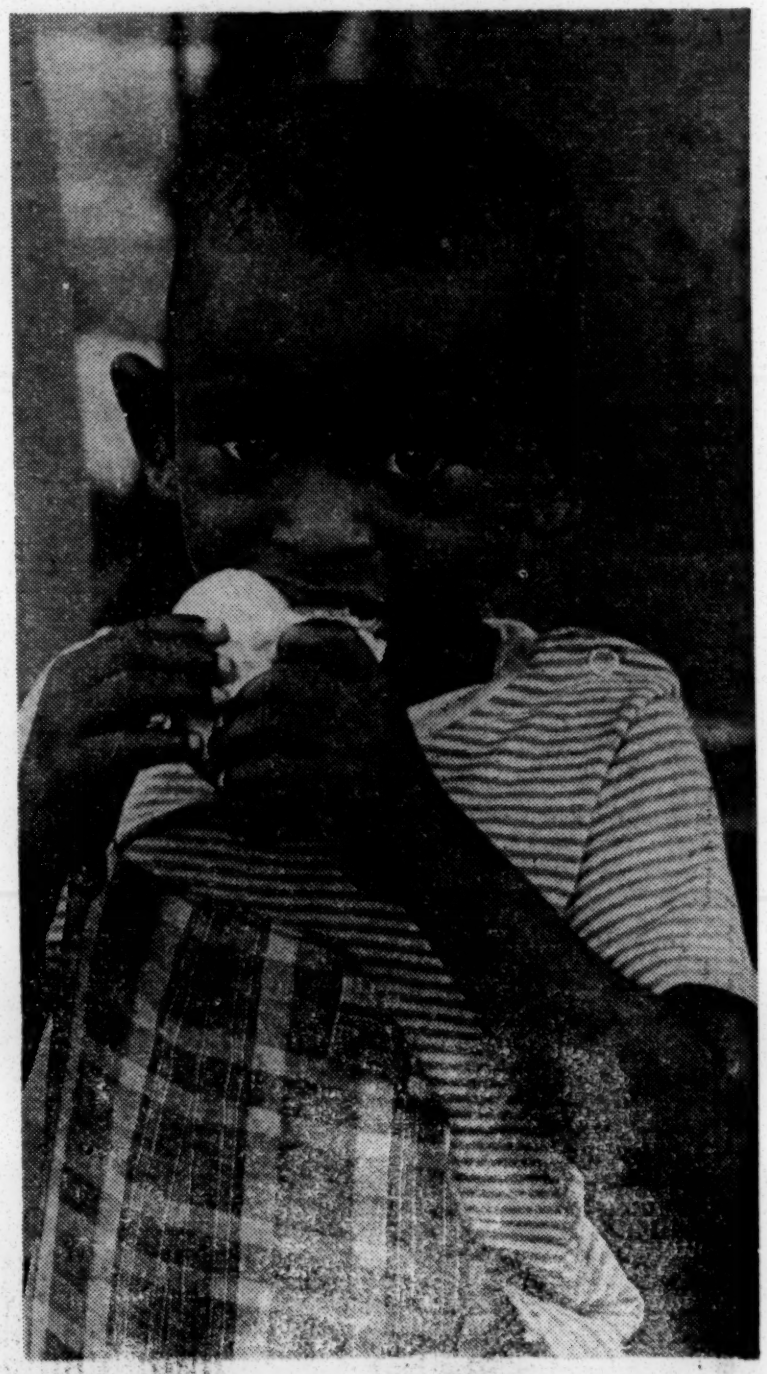


"There is evidence that some children are suffering from varying degrees of under-nutrition and/or malnutrition."

GOVERNOR'S REPORT

(Continued from page seven)

have been seen in the past 1½ years. No hospital beds are available to the clinic so that deliveries are almost invariably in the home. Nurse Meglen stated that some of the patients seen were definitely malnourished, but that no case of starvation was known to her. She was not contacted by any representative of the Field Foundation or Senator Clark's committee.

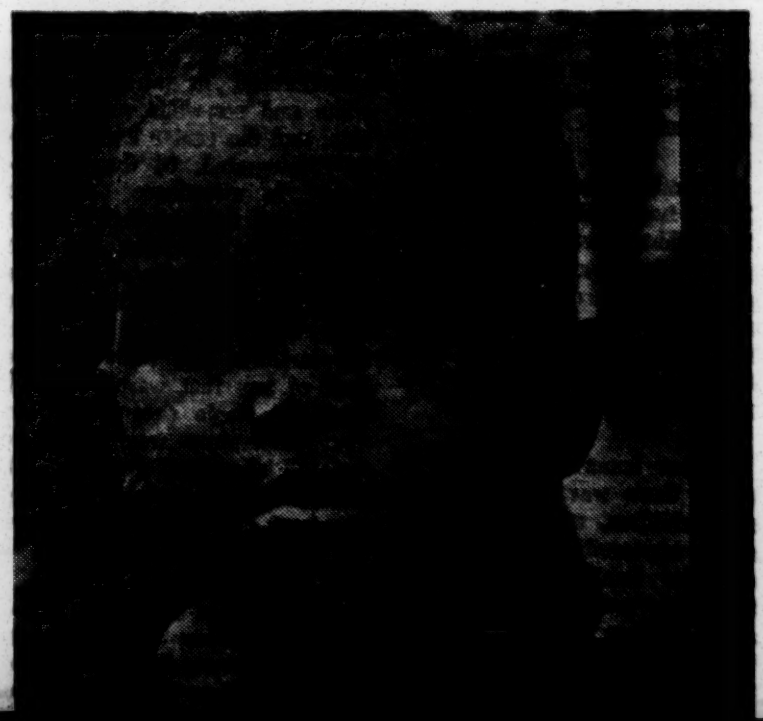
Finally, a visit was made to Father Nathaniel at St. Francis Church and School in Greenwood. At this facility Father Nathaniel operates an educational program extending from the first through the eighth grade. A tuition charge of $3.00 per month is made for each child in attendance, but only approximately two-thirds of the children make this payment. The others remain in the program without pay. Father Nathaniel stated that the school was open to children of all races, but that at the present time those in attendance were all Negro. He stated that in some areas of Leflore County, the situation in regard to housing and sanitation is critical; that in homes in many slum areas no water or sewerage is provided. Father Nathaniel pointed out that in addition to the needs of children in the area there is great need for facilities to care for the aged. At the present time no such facility exists for indigent persons.

Observations in Leflore County can briefly be summarized as follows:

Slum areas were identified in

routine medical help from a physician to whom they may owe money. It is likewise true that persons are not ordinarily included in the various programs of the county health department unless they seek help in one of its clinics. A notable exception to this is the maternal and child health program in which follow-up visits are made in the home, if necessary, by professional personnel.

The actual hospital needs of the indigent persons in the county cannot be determined with any degree of exactness. The Greenwood-Leflore Hospital will accept only emergency cases and is not certified for the various federal programs.



Mrs. Williams stated that the center was not overcrowded and could, in fact, accept more children. When asked if the center had need of any facilities not already provided, she answered that it did not.

Each student is given a complete physical examination prior to enrollment in the program. This is done by a local physician who stated that he has plans to do follow-up examinations at intervals, but as the program is only a few months old he has not done routine follow-up physicals as yet. The children apparently have access to good medical care, as was evidenced by examination of some of their mouths. About one-half the children live inside the city of Belzoni, while the others live in the county. Free transportation is provided daily. The kitchen equipment in the center has been approved by the project. They are taken to the health department if they become ill. Mrs. Burns stated that food supplies were sometimes very short. An attempt is made to give the children at least two good meals a day, but resources are often inadequate to do so. This center was found to be overcrowded, very noisy, and almost totally lacking in instructional materials.

Home Visits

At the request of the Committee members, we were taken to homes that were said to be the worst in the county. The situations encountered were indeed primitive. In one locality, eight families were found to share one outdoor faucet and one privy. The mother of one of these families stated that she obtained surplus commodity food and that her welfare check was $71.00 per month. She said she had been unable to get work for some time. Her monthly rent is $15.00. She has no children in either of the Head-Start Programs, but her house does have electricity and a new refrigerator. Sanitation in the area was not acceptable by modern standards. Six of her eight children were seen. Several of them had infected skin lesions and all appeared to have some degree of anemia, but none were on the verge of starvation.

At one house visited, there was one out-door privy serving "9 or 10 families." Not far away was a single water faucet which constituted the only water supply for the same people. Garbage and refuse was strewn about the premises and the smell of human excreta was unmistakable.

food stuffs, including a cereal preparation. Four or five small piles of this food were lying scattered about on the ground where it had been dropped for chicken feed. The mother weighed 240 lbs. and was under treatment by the Health Department for obesity and hypertension. She stated emphatically that the programs available to her were sufficient to meet the basic needs for herself and her family.

In summary, the situation as observed in Humphreys County does not appear to be markedly different from that in Leflore County. Here, also, there are persons who are under - housed, under-fed, under-educated, and under-employed. Some of them lack sufficient medical care and hospital facilities and many are virtually unemployable. Through the two Head-Start Programs an effort is being made to improve the lot of children in the four and five year age groups but, here again, there is overlapping of activity, reduplication of facilities, and competition for financial support.

The food stamp program is not in operation in Humphreys County. There is confusion and uncertainty in the minds of local persons as to whether it is to be preferred over the surplus commodity food program.

WASHINGTON COUNTY REPORT

Persons Contacted:

Jim Korowski, M. D. (Public Health Officer, Washington County)

Doctor Korowski has been in

(Continued from page seven)

have been seen in the past 1½ years. No hospital beds are available to the clinic so that deliveries are almost invariably in the home. Nurse Meglen stated that some of the patients seen were definitely malnourished, but that no case of starvation was known to her. She was not contacted by any representative of the Field Foundation or Senator Clark's committee.

Finally, a visit was made to Father Nathaniel at St. Francis Church and School in Greenwood. At this facility Father Nathaniel operates an educational program extending from the first through the eighth grade. A tuition charge of $3.00 per month is made for each child in attendance, but only approximately two-thirds of the children make this payment. The others remain in the program without pay. Father Nathaniel stated that the school was open to children of all races, but that at the present time those in attendance were all Negro. He stated that in some areas of Leflore County, the situation in regard to housing and sanitation is critical; that in homes in many slum areas no water or sewerage is provided. Father Nathaniel pointed out that in addition to the needs of children in the area there is great need for facilities to care for the aged. At the present time no such facility exists for indigent persons.

Observations in Leflore County can briefly be summarized as follows:

Slum areas were identified in which living standards were unquestionably substandard.

There is evidence that some children are suffering from varying degrees of under-nutrition and — or malnutrition.

There is a segment of the community that is under-educated, economically depressed, and for whom adequate medical care may or may not be available.

The County Health officer stated that there was a need for additional hospital beds for colored patients, particularly for maternity cases.

Strenuous effort is being made on the part of numerous groups and agencies to meet the health and educational needs of the people in Leflore County. In some cases there are parallel programs which might be more effective if consolidated under a single agency. The Head-Start Programs, for example, MAP and FCM, are in competition for funds, personnel, and enrollees. The MAP is much better organized and administered at the present time, largely because it is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The second program lacks any regular adequate funding from any source.

The Health Department, through its Delta Pilot Project, PH108-66-319 (P) a joint project of the Mississippi State Board of Health and the U. S. Public Health Service, is an outstanding example of what can be done in a relatively brief period of time to improve the quality and scope of medical services to the indigent.

The committee could find no specific instance of a person having been refused medical care by a physician or by an agency of the county health department. It is true, of course, that many persons will not seek routine medical help from a physician to whom they may owe money. It is likewise true that persons are not ordinarily included in the various programs of the county health department unless they seek help in one of its clinics. A notable exception to this is the maternal and child health program in which follow-up visits are made in the home, if necessary, by professional personnel.

The actual hospital needs of the indigent persons in the county cannot be determined with any degree of exactness. The Greenwood-Leflore Hospital will accept only emergency cases and is not certified for the various federal programs.

"There was a great need in this home for bathing facilities, better kitchen facilities, better furniture, better clothing, better screening and better heating in the winter."

HUMPHREYS COUNTY REPORT

On Friday, July 21, Doctors Ward and Brooks proceeded to Belzoni, in Humphreys County. At the local airport the visiting physicians were met by Mr. W. L. Watson, of the State Welfare Department, Mrs. Anna Walker, Public Health Nurse for Humphreys County, Mrs. Nettie Turner, Advisory Public Health Nurse, Mississippi State Board of Health, Mrs. Nezzie Algood, Supervising Nurse, Yazoo and Humphreys Counties, and Mrs. Caroline Bridgers, County Welfare Agent, Humphreys County.

Observations were begun by visits to two Head-Start Centers.

Anderson Center (MAP) — This center is situated in Belzoni. At the present time 78 children, ages 4 and 5 years are enrolled. The project is under the direction of Miss Mary Alice Williams, Chairman. It is housed in a rented building to which has recently been added a large new room which is panelled, well lighted and pleasant. This room measures approximately 30 by 75 ft. The children are divided into small groups of approximately 15 or 16, each of which is staffed by a paid supervisor and trainee. Behind the building is a large fenced playground.

When questioned about the qualifications of the paid staff, Mrs. Williams stated that applications were received locally in Belzoni and were forwarded to Jackson. In the Jackson Office they were evaluated and appointments were made.

When asked if the center had need of any facilities not already provided, she answered that it did not.

Each student is given a complete physical examination prior to enrollment in the program. This is done by a local physician who stated that he has plans to do follow-up examinations at intervals, but as the program is only a few months old he has not done routine follow-up physicals as yet. The children apparently have access to good medical care, as was evidenced by examination of some of their mouths. About one-half the children live inside the city of Belzoni, while the others live in the county. Free transportation is provided daily. The kitchen equipment in the center has been approved by the health department. It serves two full meals and two "snacks" daily. There is a total of 15 employees in this center, none of whom holds teacher's certificates. The director, Mrs. Williams, has had two years at Mississippi Valley State College, Itta Bena, Mississippi. The care provided the children is largely custodial, though there are efforts to train the children in basic sanitary procedures, and to teach them to get along with one another.

The examining physician was visited in his office and a full discussion of the program was had with him. He stated that upon acceptance into the program a great many of the children had some degree of anemia. Generally, it was of a mild nature, though occasionally more severe. He plans to reexamine the students in the near future to determine whether there has been improvement in the hemoglobin levels while on the program.

Belzoni Center (FCM) — This center, operated by the Friends of Children in Mississippi, is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Willie Mae Burns. It presently has 145 students enrolled. These are cared for in two buildings which are situated across the street from each other. The conditions in this center are much less than desirable. The adult staff are supposed to be paid $25.00 a week but more often than not, the money is not forthcoming. It is not funded by any agency of the federal government, not does it have regular support from other sources. Children are not given physical examinations upon entry into the food supplies were sometimes very short. An attempt is made to give the children at least two good meals a day, but resources are often inadequate to do so. This center was found to be overcrowded, very noisy, and almost totally lacking in instructional materials.

Home Visits

At the request of the Committee members, we were taken to homes that were said to be the worst in the county. The situations encountered were indeed primitive. In one locality, eight families were found to share one outdoor faucet and one privy. The mother of one of these families stated that she obtained surplus commodity food and that her welfare check was $71.00 per month. She said she had been unable to get work for some time. Her monthly rent is $15.00. She has no children in either of the Head-Start Programs, but her house does have electricity and a new refrigerator. Sanitation in the area was not acceptable by modern standards. Six of her eight children were seen. Several of them had infected skin lesions and all appeared to have some degree of anemia, but none were on the verge of starvation.

At one house visited, there was one out-door privy serving "9 or 10 families." Not far away was a single water faucet which constituted the only water supply for the same people. Garbage and refuse was strewn about the premises and the smell of human excreta was unmistakable.

A visit was made to the Old Folks Home in Belzoni. It occupies a building in good repair and with the necessary facilities for a healthy and reasonably comfortable life. At the present time there are six patients — all Negro. They are attended by a Negro woman who cooks their meals and renders such personal services as are required. The patients themselves help with the housecleaning and other chores.

In the afternoon a meeting was held with Dr. John V. James, Health Officer for Yazoo and Humphreys Counties, and a routine clinic in the Health Department was observed. The Health Officer stated that there were numerous cases of undernutrition in the county, but that he knew of no case of starvation. The Department carries on routine programs of veneral disease control, tuberculosis control, immunizations, etc.

Hospital facilities for indigent patients is virtually non-existent.

Visits were made to several plantations and to other rural localities and numerous individuals were seen. Humphreys county does not participate in the food stamp program, but surplus commodity products are available. Owing to the almost total lack of formal education of some of these people, there are times when communication between them and the various agencies attempting to serve them leaves much to be desired. For example, one family was visited in which there was a mother and six children living on a plantation. They had a well tended garden in front of their house. They had a shallow well from which they obtained water for bathing and washing clothes, but their drinking water was carried from Belzoni. They were receiving surplus commodity scattered about on the ground where it had been dropped for chicken feed. The mother weighed 240 lbs. and was under treatment by the Health Department for obesity and hypertension. She stated emphatically that the programs available to her were sufficient to meet the basic needs for herself and her family.

In summary, the situation as observed in Humphreys County does not appear to be markedly different from that in Leflore County. Here, also, there are persons who are under - housed, under-fed, under-educated, and under-employed. Some of them lack sufficient medical care and hospital facilities and many are virtually unemployable. Through the two Head-Start Programs an effort is being made to improve the lot of children in the four and five year age groups but, here again, there is overlapping of activity, reduplication of facilities, and competition for financial support.

The food stamp program is not in operation in Humphreys County. There is confusion and uncertainty in the minds of local persons as to whether it is to be preferred over the surplus commodity food program.

WASHINGTON COUNTY REPORT

Persons Contacted:

Jim Korowski, M. D. (Public Health Officer, Washington County)

Doctor Korowski has been in Washington County approximately one year and is on a Pilot Project, developed jointly by the U. S. Public Health Service, the Mississippi State Board of Health, and the University of Mississippi Medical Center. Doctor Korowski is not a southerner, being from Nebraska and East St. Louis, Illinois. He addressed the group and his remarks were as follows:

In the 1960 census, Washington County had approximately 83,000 people, 47 per cent of whom had a yearly income below $3,000. This percent would be a good deal less now because of the economic change in the county and the food stamp program. There are, however, no statistics available on this. The people in the 47 per cent group have a mean education of approximately the third grade level. They cannot read and they cannot write, and they cannot function in a modern society. There are approximately 1,400 deliveries a year, a third of which are made by mid-wives. Doctor Korowski has been quite interested in infant mortality and has a report on file in the Mississippi State Board of Health of his study over the past year. This report revealed that of every 1,000 live births in Washington County, in 1965, 25.1 white children and 62.2 Negro children died before their first birthday. The average in the United States for the white children was 22.9 and 43.2 for the Negro. Doctor Korowski was able to study 19 Negro infant deaths for that year and only one of these deaths could be attributed to malnutrition or starvation and even in this case it was not a matter of food getting to the parent. In their files they were able to obtain 3,517 cases of children from 1 month of age to 18

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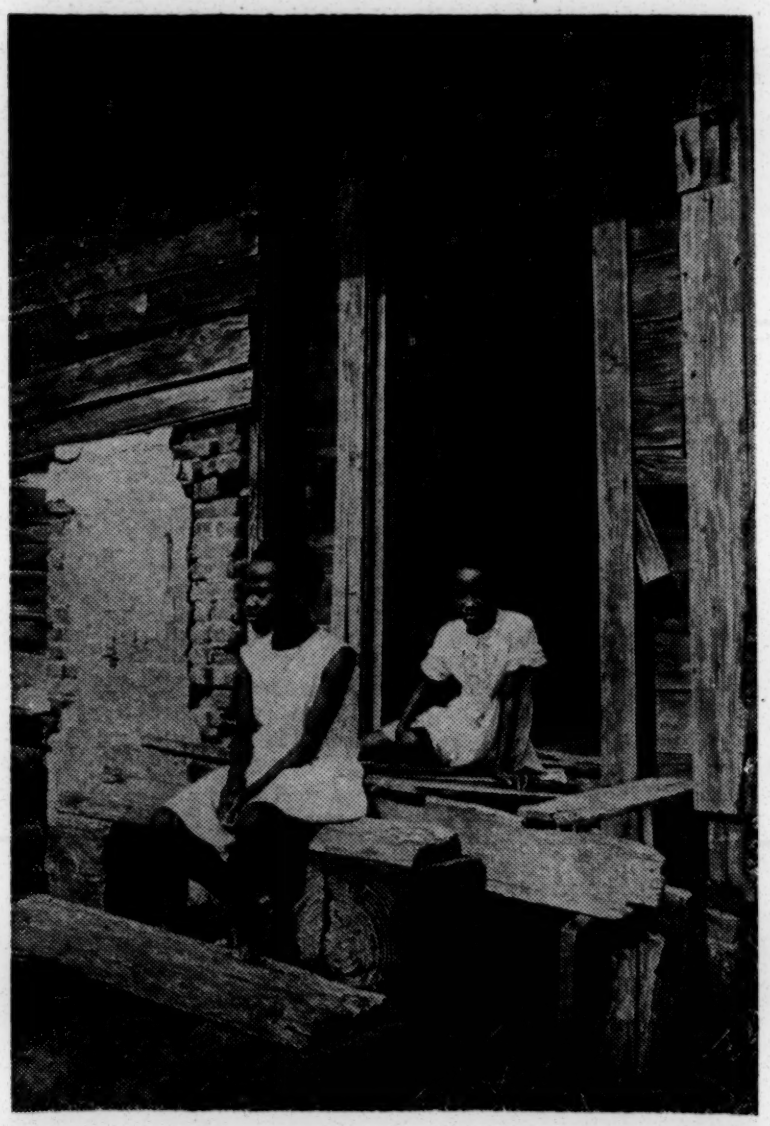


Sometimes cleanliness prevails, even with the most meager facilities.

years. Of this group, only 39 were judged to have any nutritional problems.

Doctor Korowski pointed out there is a deep shortage of trained personnel in Washington County and gave the statistic that there is only one medical health officer, eleven health nurses, and three persons working full - time with sanitation.

Their greatest emphasis had to be on maternal welfare and

are mal-nourished, but these cases represent the exception, rather than the rule and are only a few in number. In these malnourished children, she stated the primary problem was lack of judgment and knowledge on the part of the parent rather than lack of food being available. This is reflected by the parent not using the food stamp program, having food in the house and not preparing it prop-

these malnourished children would be more personal to counsel and educate parents in food purchasing, food preparation and budgeting. She also stated that in quite a number of cases, the parents would not put first things first and would have quite a bit of indebtedness on run-down cars and TV sets when actually this money should have been spent for food.

Mrs. Barbara Whitworth (Case Supervisor Washington County)

Mrs. Whitworth stated that in her opinion there were no starving children in her county. There were, however, some malnourished children. She felt that the primary problem was not the lack of food being available to these children, but lack of education and judgment on the part of their parents in using facilities available. She pointed out that it was not enough to visit these families once a month or even once a week for counseling as to food planning, food budgeting, and food preparation, but that they needed to be checked on several times a week.

Mrs. Bessie Burton (Child Welfare Worker)

Mrs. Burton is a Negro and has been working in the Child Welfare Department since 1952. She stated that there were no starving Negro children in her county that she was aware of, but there were some that were malnourished. Mrs. Burton pointed out the problem of the mentally retarded mother who, naturally, had poor judgment and whose children ideally should be in foster homes. She said that they had 57 foster home cases at the present time, and in her opinion this could be greatly increased if money were available.

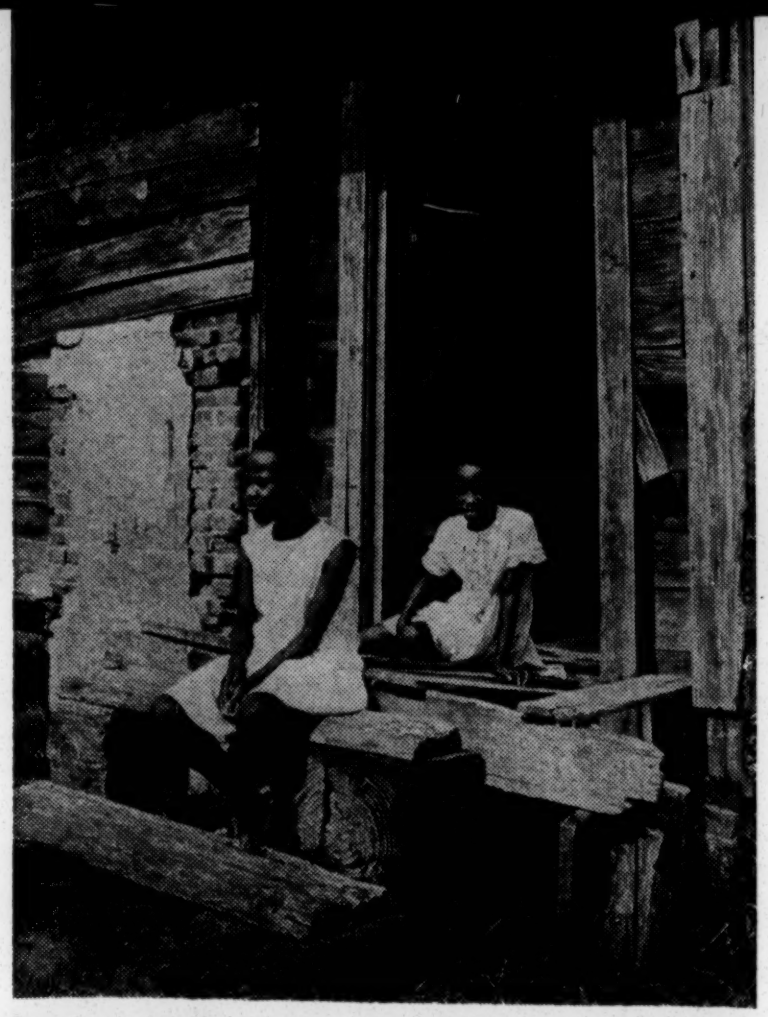
second grade education, could not read or write, and was disabled on account of age and high blood pressure. The wife stated she was unable to work. Their home was poor, having three rooms, and in need of screens. They had an inside commode, but no bath facilities. They had a refrigerator. They had a welfare income of $98.00 a month. These children were all poor, but were not malnourished, did not appear to be anemic, and stated they were not hungry. This family had been on file with the Health Department for some time. The children had been given numerous bottles of medication by both the Health Department and by a local physician. By actual count there were 10 bottles of medicines and tablets in this home, and none had been used except one bottle of liquid antibiotic, which had had four or five doses used from it. In summary, this was a very poor home that had great need, primarily in better housing, better screening, bathing facilities, better kitchen facilities, and better clothing for the children.

City Home No. 3 — This was the home of a mentally retarded mother with a right spastic-hemiplegia type of cerebral palsy and who had seizures. She had two children, approximately 7 and 4 years of age. She was unwed and was being looked after by an older Negro woman who was no relation to her. This arrangement had been worked out by the Welfare Department. No food stamps were used by this family because someone had told them not to buy these stamps. This particular woman had difficulty getting welfare assistance payments because she lived with a landlady, and the landlady's husband

care. We talked to the landlady about this and she stated that the child had been taken to the doctor three months ago. Medications had been ordered. These had not been purchased, however, because of lack of money, and the child had not been taken back to the doctor. Summary: This family was in great need, as were those previously a serious eye illness which was not being treated, not because of the lack of avilability of eye care, but because the needs of this child were not known.

City Home No. 4 — The father is 73, the mother is 29 — have four children: 12, 8, 5 and 1 year and 5 months. This family's home was adequate — much better than that of the above families. The mother was mentally retarded and blind but was cared for very well by this 73 year old man. Their income is $202.00 per month from welfare and aid to the blind. They use the food stamp program and like it well. The children were not malnourished or hungry, and appeared to be in good health except that the baby had a left inguinal hernia.

Rural Home No. 5 — This was a poor home with no inside commode, no running water, no bathing facilities and poor screening. There were six children in this family, being looked after by a 17 year old sister. The parents had gone to visit someone in the hospital. These children all appeared to be in good health except one baby, who was six years old and had congenital cerebral palsy. This child appeared to be in excellent nutrition, however, and was being cared for by her little sister, who was holding her in her arms, and both of them were watching the television. This family used the food stamp plan and stated that they were nev-



Sometimes cleanliness prevails, even with the most meager facilities.

years. Of this group, only 39 were judged to have any nutritional problems.

Doctor Korowski pointed out there is a deep shortage of trained personnel in Washington County and gave the statistic that there is only one medical health officer, eleven health nurses, and three persons working full - time with sanitation.

Their greatest emphasis had to be on maternal welfare and child health, particularly in reference to immunization and referrals and follow - ups on Crippled Children's Service patients. Doctor Korowski was very pleased with private physicians in the community, and had no difficulty with referrals to these physicians. He stated that there was no child that he knew of who had been referred to a private physician in the community and who was refused treatment because of the lack of the **ability to pay for it. He did state that there was a little difficulty with the system of trying to refer patients to the Out-Patient Clinic at the University Medical Center, primaily because of the distance involved and the time of the clinics. He stated that frequently their appointments would be for 7:30 a. m. or 8:00 a. m. and also frequently the patient would be referred to another clinic that didn't meet on the same day, which involved another trip; that these patients often did not have the means of transportation, or the money to purchase it. Also, Doctor Korowski stated that there was difficulty with communications and frequently he could not advise parents whether they would be admitted to the hospital or just how long their stay in Jackson would be.**

Mrs. Virginia Lyles (Registered Public Health Nurse)

Mrs. Lyles has been working in Washington County for some time and has a total of 30 years of experience in Public Health Nursing. She stated that there was certainly no starvation of Negro children in her county, and that she knows of no single child that was starving in the common use of the word. There are children in her county that are mal-nourished, but these cases represent the exception, rather than the rule and are only a few in number. In these malnourished children, she stated the primary problem was lack of judgment and knowledge on the part of the parent rather than lack of food being available. This is reflected by the parent not using the food stamp program, having food in the house and not preparing it properly for children, buying large quantities of food with food stamps at one time, and then letting it spoil because of lack of refrigeration, or buying improper food for children with food stamps when the proper food could have easily been purchased. Mrs. Lyles felt that the primary need was for personnel, not only to teach these people how to prepare food and help them with food planning, but also to have time to go back and check to see that these programs were being followed.

Mrs. Lena Gail Woods (Welfare Agent, Washington county)

Mrs. Woods stated that to her knowledge there were no starving children in her county. She said, however, that there were some malnourished children, but that it was not due to the lack of food being available. In her opinion, it was due to lack of education and judgment on the part of parents. She stated in some instances, the parents would not use the food stamp program. Quite a few times the parents would not use the food stamp program if they did not have any money. Although some money was available to them on a loan basis, they were fearful of any loan. Also, in the use of food stamps, they did not purchase the proper food, and they had a good deal of difficulty in budgeting food purchases. She told of instances where a parent would receive $50 to $60 worth of food stamps, go down and purchase all this food at one time, including quite a number of perishable foods, only to have them spoil because of lack of refrigeration. She felt that the greatest need for helping tion and budgeting. She also stated that in quite a number of cases, the parents would not put first things first and would have quite a bit of indebtedness on run-down cars and TV sets when actually this money should have been spent for food.

Mrs. Barbara Whitworth (Case Supervisor Washington County)

Mrs. Whitworth stated that in her opinion there were no starving children in her county. There were, however, some malnourished children. She felt that the primary problem was not the lack of food being available to these children, but lack of education and judgment on the part of their parents in using facilities available. She pointed out that it was not enough to visit these families once a month or even once a week for counseling as to food planning, food budgeting, and food preparation, but that they needed to be checked on several times a week.

Mrs. Bessie Burton (Child Welfare Worker)

Mrs. Burton is a Negro and has been working in the Child Welfare Department since 1952. She stated that there were no starving Negro children in her county that she was aware of, but there were some that were malnourished. Mrs. Burton pointed out the problem of the mentally retarded mother who, naturally, had poor judgment and whose children ideally should be in foster homes. She said that they had 57 foster home cases at the present time, and in her opinion this could be greatly increased if money were available.

VISITS IN THE HOME

We requested representatives of the Health Department and the Public Welfare Service to take us to ten of their worst homes. The names and addresses of these homes will be kept on record by the Committee, but because of the confidential nature of these findings, withheld from the report.

City Home No. 1 -- This was a three room home in bad need of repair. The screen on the front door was torn. There was electricity and one refrigerator and one commode, but no bath tub. The mother was unwed and had no supporting male. She had an eighth grade education. She had five children, ranging from 11 to 4 years of age. Her welfare check amounted to $67.00. Her rent was $17.00. For $22.00 she was able to purchase $74.00 worth of food stamps and during the school year her children received free school lunches. All of her children had received their immunizations, These children appeared to be poor, but they were not malnourished and had no obvious disease. There was a great need in this home for bathing facilities, better kitchen facilities, better furniture, better clothing, better screening and better heating in the winter.

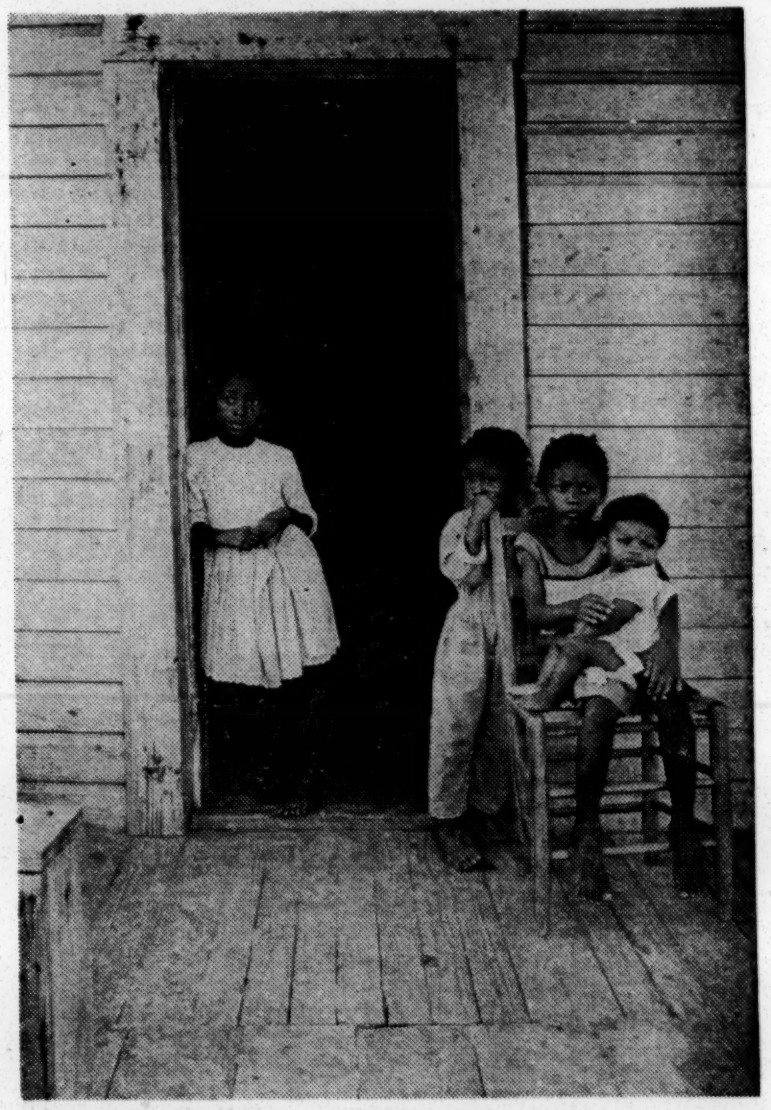
City Home No. 2 — Father, 65 years of age — mother 30 years of age with three children — 12, 6, and 3 years respectively. The father had only a first or stated she was unable to work. Their home was poor, having three rooms, and in need of screens. They had an inside commode, but no bath facilities. They had a refrigerator. They had a welfare income of $98.00 a month. These children were all poor, but were not malnourished, did not appear to be anemic, and stated they were not hungry. This family had been on file with the Health Department for some time. The children had been given numerous bottles of medication by both the Health Department and by a local physician. By actual count there were 10 bottles of medicines and tablets in this home, and none had been used except one bottle of liquid antibiotic, which had had four or five doses used from it. In summary, this was a very poor home that had great need, primarily in better housing, better screening, bathing facilities, better kitchen facilities, and better clothing for the children.

City Home No. 3 — This was the home of a mentally retarded mother with a right spastic-hemiplegia type of cerebral palsy and who had seizures. She had two children, approximately 7 and 4 years of age. She was unwed and was being looked after by an older Negro woman who was no relation to her. This arrangement had been worked out by the Welfare Department. No food stamps were used by this family because someone had told them not to buy these stamps. This particular woman had difficulty getting welfare assistance payments because she lived with a landlady, and the landlady's husband worked at a fairly good job. Their income was of a sufficient amount to make welfare payments low because of the ruling of each household being considered as a family. The younger child in this family appeared malnourished and had a definite conjunctivitis with corneal ulcers and was in need of eye cations had been ordered. These had not been purchased, however, because of lack of money, and the child had not been taken back to the doctor. Summary: This family was in great need, as were those previously a serious eye illness which was not being treated, not because of the lack of avilability of eye care, but because the needs of this child were not known.

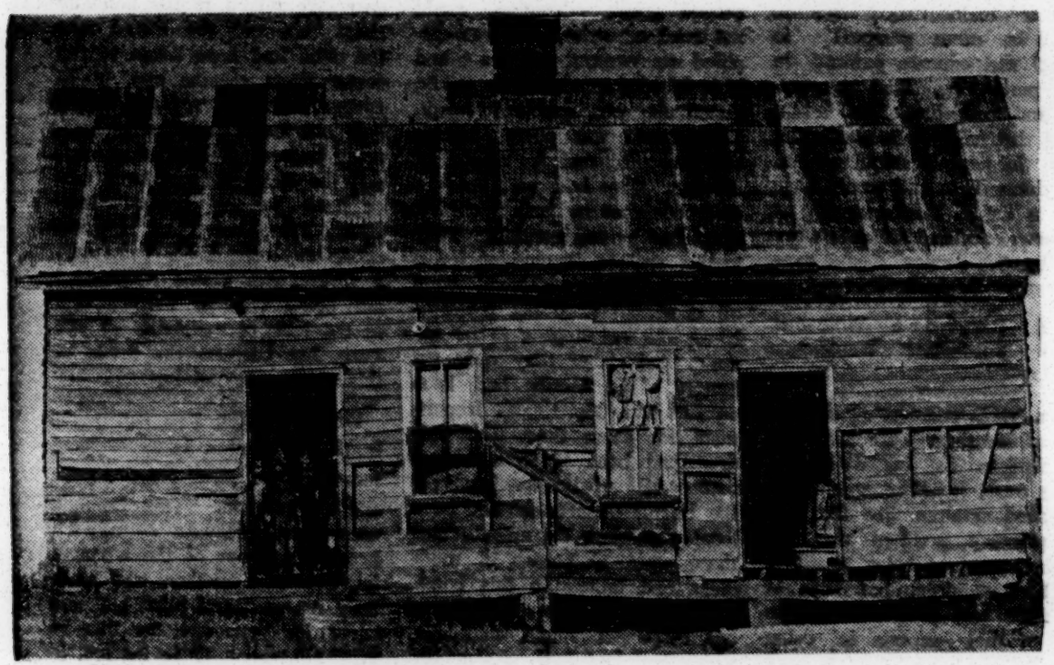
City Home No. 4 — The father is 73, the mother is 29 — have four children: 12, 8, 5 and 1 year and 5 months. This family's home was adequate — much better than that of the above families. The mother was mentally retarded and blind but was cared for very well by this 73 year old man. Their income is $202.00 per month from welfare and aid to the blind. They use the food stamp program and like it well. The children were not malnourished or hungry, and appeared to be in good health except that the baby had a left inguinal hernia.

Rural Home No. 5 — This was a poor home with no inside commode, no running water, no bathing facilities and poor screening. There were six children in this family, being looked after by a 17 year old sister. The parents had gone to visit someone in the hospital. These children all appeared to be in good health except one baby, who was six years old and had congenital cerebral palsy. This child appeared to be in excellent nutrition, however, and was being cared for by her little sister, who was holding her in her arms, and both of them were watching the television. This family used the food stamp plan and stated that they were never hungry. In summary, this was another poor home that was in great need of better housing, but there were no malnourished or starving children here, and even a severely handicapped child was being accepted and cared for very well.

Continued on page 10



It is not uncommon for children to be left unattended for long hours and sometimes for days.



Except for a small percentage of the homes in the towns, almost all Negro housing is substandard.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT

Continued from Page 9

Rural Home No. 6 — Unwed mother — 28 years of age with second grade education — seven children. Children's ages ranged from 16 years to 2 years, with the oldest child living with a grandmother. One child had died at birth. The home situation here could only be described as terrible. There was no inside toilet, there was no furniture except for one piece of a chair, there were no screens in the home and it was dirty. When clothes became soiled they were thrown on the floor and apparently washed only occasionally. One closet was piled approximately 2 ft. high with dirty

trition, however, is not because of the lack of food being available, but because of lack of knowledge on the mothers part of what her child needs. This physician stated there is a lack of medical care for acutely ill children, and although they never refuse to treat any child, the families frequently wait until late to bring their child in. Also, a physician runs some risk in treating a poor Negro child that he wouldn't otherwise run. An example of this would be in treating a child with pneumonia on an out-patient basis for a day or two. If the child is not improving, he is, of course, put in the hospital. If he does improve, then he is not [illegible]

one Head-Start School with us. The following are some of the opinions voiced.

Persons Contacted

Dr. D. Tumminello (Health Officer of Bolivar County)

The doctor stated that he knew of no cases in his county of children starving for lack of food. He said that there were a few cases of malnourished children, but in his opinion this was not due to lack of food being available but rather due to lack of education and judgment on the part of the mother's or person responsible for the child. Dr. Tumminello did believe that there was a gap in the acute out-patient type of care, primarily because of the failure of the parent to bring a sick child in until late. He stated that to his

wage has been elevated, these people are not needed on the farm and are moving to the small towns in the delta where they are having to make decisions for themselves. To strengthen this position, he points out that Cleveland Head-Start Projects have only about 66 per cent attendance whereas in Head-Start projects in the small community of Duncan where the families still live on the farm, the attendance is 99 per cent. He feels strongly that out-of-state people who come into the community do more harm than good.

Mr. T. Prewitt (Director of Field Services of State Public Welfare)

Mr. Prewitt stated that he knew of no starving children in the Mississippi delta. He did feel that there were definite problem cases involving lack of parental responsibility. This is brought out in the numerous cases of child desertion and the mothers of repeated illegitimate children. Mr. Prewitt feels that this could be helped quite a bit if the responsible Negro leadership would stress this social evil. Also, Mr. Prewitt feels strongly that the welfare and the public health departments are grossly understaffed. The Welfare Department of Mississippi carried the highest case load of any state in the Union. Also, the welfare checks are inadequate, averaging about $45.00 per adult recipient and only $12.00 per child.

Mr. Langford (Editor, Bolivar County Commercial)

Mr. Langford feels very strongly that there are no starving children in Bolivar County. He states that he put up a reward of $500.00 for anyone who

for the child and preparing and administering it. He stated that to his knowledge, there had never been a child refused treatment because of lack of money or as a result of lack of hospital beds. If there were a Negro child needing to be admitted, he would be admitted anyway, and a place found for him.

Physician No. 4 — This physician stated that he had been a physician in this area for some time and stated that he knew of no case of starvation, nor had he ever treated a case of starvation. There have been very few cases of malnourished children and of those that were malnourished the cause was not the result of inadequate food but of parental ignorance in selecting the proper food.

Physician Nos. 5 and 6 — These physicians were not in their offices and could not be located.

BOLIVAR HOMES VISITED

A rural home. The father had active tuberculosis, had been treated at the Sanitorium and had left without permission, still having a positive sputum. The mother and six children were at home. This family uses its food stamp program and, according to the mother and older female child, they have plenty of food but not the right type of food. None of these children appeared malnourished. The youngest child, approximately two years of age, had an upper respiratory infection. In summary, this was a very poor home with no inside

Except for a small percentage of the homes in the towns, almost all Negro housing is substandard.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT

Continued from Page 9

Rural Home No. 6 — Unwed mother — 28 years of age with second grade education — seven children. Children's ages ranged from 16 years to 2 years, with the oldest child living with a grandmother. One child had died at birth. The home situation here could only be described as terrible. There was no inside toilet, there was no furniture except for one piece of a chair, there were no screens in the home and it was dirty. When clothes became soiled they were thrown on the floor and apparently washed only occasionally. One closet was piled approximately 2 ft. high with dirty clothes. This mother receives a welfare check of $84.00 per month. Her rent for this home was $5.00 a week. She occasionally worked by the day for some additional money and owed a city furniture store $12.00 a month for furniture. The two younger children in this family appeared to be anemic and malnourished. Both had impetigo on their legs and one had some on his arm. In summary, this was an unwed mother with five children, the two younger of which had great need and were malnourished, but were not starving. When asked if they were hungry, they said "no".

Rural Home No. 7 — The grandmother, 51 years of age, lived with three of her own children, and five grandchildren. Her husband worked in a nearby city and sent her $20 to $30 every other week. She also received a welfare check of $51.00 and used the food stamp program. With $19.00 she could purchase $50.00 worth of food. This home was inadequate but was clean. None of the children were starving or malnourished. One child was crippled, but had been on the Crippled Children's program and her braces were in good repair and she appeared to be doing very well. In summary, this was another home in need of better housing, but there was no malnutrition or starving.

Homes 8, 9, and 10 were not visited because of lack of time and one family was not at home.

Physicians Consulted

Physician No. 1. — A pediatrician with more than ten years of experience. This doctor stated that so far as he knew, there were no starving cases in this area. He said that he sees a rare case of scurvy and a rare case of anemia and some malnourished children. This malnutrition, however, is not because of the lack of food being available, but because of lack of knowledge on the mothers part of what her child needs. This physician stated there is a lack of medical care for acutely ill children, and although they never refuse to treat any child, the families frequently wait until late to bring their child in. Also, a physician runs some risk in treating a poor Negro child that he wouldn't otherwise run. An example of this would be in treating a child with pneumonia on an out-patient basis for a day or two. If the child is not improving, he is, of course, put in the hospital. If he does improve, then he is not hospitalized. This is due to the shortage of available Negro beds in the hospital.

Physician No. 2 — A pediatrician with more than five years of experience. This physician states that he sees a lot of Negro children and to his knowledge there are no starving children in his community. There are a few malnourished children but he doubts seriously if there are actually any hungry children in the county. The typical malnourished child is an anemic baby, 2½ to 3 years of age, that has been on the bottle constantly and because of the lack of knowledge or judgment on the mother's part, has not been given any solid food. He states that there is an occasional child with pin-worm and ascaris infestation, but that he routinely tests for this and only an occasional case turns up. He stated that there was never any question of a case being refused admission to the hospital. The hospital beds for the Negro child are few and occasionally a place has to be made for a child, but that as far as he knows, no child that needed hospitalization has ever been refused admission.

BOLIVAR FIELD REPORT

Members of the Committee were met at the airport by Dr. D. Tumminello, the County Health Officer and were transported to the office of Mr. W. E. Farr, Public Welfare Agent for East Bolivar County, where we had an approximately two hour discussion with these two men and Mr. T. Prewitt, Director of the Field Services. After about one hour of discussion, we were joined by Mr. Langford, Editor of the Bolivar County newspaper. Mr. Langford also visited one Head-Start School with us. The following are some of the opinions voiced.

Persons Contacted

Dr. D. Tumminello (Health Officer of Bolivar County)

The doctor stated that he knew of no cases in his county of children starving for lack of food. He said that there were a few cases of malnourished chil**dren, but in his opinion this was not due to lack of food being available but rather due to lack of education and judgment on the part of the mother's or person responsible for the child. Dr. Tumminello did believe that there was a gap in the acute out-patient type of care, primarily because of the failure of the parent to bring a sick child in until late. He stated that to his knowledge no medical treatment had ever been refused to any of these patients because of their** lack of ability to pay. He felt **that dental problems in his area were of a more serious nature than overall medical problems. He stated that the University Medical Center provided excellent care but there was a scheduling problem, particularly in reference to 7:30 and 8:00 a.m. appointments to clinics, and also in financing the trip to Jackson, Cleveland has no federal compliance hospitals.**

W. E. Farr (Welfare Agent, East Bolivar County)

Mr. Farr has had approximately 30 years experience and in his opinion there are no starving Negro children in his community and, as he put it, no children that go to bed hungry. He feels that there is a great need for money in his department for Bolivar County; that they are understaffed, do not have sufficient funds, and have just recently had to discontinue medical aid for children in foster homes because of lack of money. He states money for these projects must come from the Board of Supervisors and is sometimes difficult to obtain. Last year, the Board of Supervisors gave them only $2,000 for East Bolivar County. He feels that the federal rural poverty programs should be channeled through the State agencies. He points out that in the entire State of Mississippi the budget for child welfare was only $850,000 and yet Head-Start programs have received 60 million dollars. He feels that the basic problem is a changing agricultural system. Until a few years ago, Negroes lived on the plantation and looked to the plantation owner for parental supervision and for the making of decisions for them. Now that the farms have become more mechanized and the minimum they are having to make decisions for themselves. To strengthen this position, he points out that Cleveland Head-Start Projects have only about 66 per cent attendance whereas in Head-Start projects in the small community of Duncan where the families still live on the farm, the attendance is 99 per cent. He feels strongly that out-of-state people who come into the community do more harm than good.

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Mr. Prewitt stated that he knew of no starving children in the Mississippi delta. He did feel that there were definite problem cases involving lack of parental responsibility. This is brought out in the numerous cases of child desertion and the mothers of repeated illegitimate children. Mr. Prewitt feels that this could be helped quite a bit if the responsible Negro leadership would stress this social evil. Also, Mr. Prewitt feels strongly that the welfare and the public health departments are grossly understaffed. The Welfare Department of Mississippi carried the highest case load of any state in the Union. Also, the welfare checks are inadequate, averaging about $45.00 per adult recipient and only $12.00 per child.

Mr. Langford (Editor, Bolivar County Commercial)

Mr. Langford feels very strongly that there are no starving children in Bolivar County. He states that he put up a reward of $500.00 for anyone who would point out a starving child to him. This has been circulated in his newspaper both in and out of the state and as of July 21, no one had contacted him. He states that for the last two or three years he and a group of men in Cleveland have sent out requests to numerous people, requesting them to inform anyone they thought to be starving or hungry that food was available. He states that he had talked to Mr. I. D. Thompson, Assistant County Agent, a Negro, and Mr. P. M. Smith, Superintendent of the Schools, another Negro, both of whom live in Bolivar County, to inform him if there were any children in need of food and he would personally see to it that they obtained such and that, to this date, no children have been brought to his attention. He feels very strongly that outsiders coming into the community do more harm than good. He states that he knows that when Senator Kennedy visited Bolivar County that the people that wanted to impress him borrowed five children from one house and put them in another house. He feels that Head - Start Programs might do some good but that the same amount of money put into Head-Start would be better spent if it were put into present organizations. He feels that the problem is gradually improving, and points out that at the present time a local group of business men are building a recreation area and a swimming pool for Negro children.

Physician No. 3 — This doctor stated that to his knowledge, there were not now and had not been any starving children in his county. He stated that there were a few malnourished children, but that this was not because of lack of food but because of ignorance on the part of the parent in selecting the right food ment because of lack of money or as a result of lack of hospital beds. If there were a Negro child needing to be admitted, he would be admitted anyway, and a place found for him.

Physician No. 4 — This physician stated that he had been a physician in this area for some time and stated that he knew of no case of starvation, nor had he ever treated a case of starvation. There have been very few cases of malnourished children and of those that were malnourished the cause was not the result of inadequate food but of parental ignorance in selecting the proper food.

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A rural home. The father had active tuberculosis, had been treated at the Sanitorium and had left without permission, still having a positive sputum. The mother and six children were at home. This family uses its food stamp program and, according to the mother and older female child, they have plenty of food but not the right type of food. None of these children appeared malnourished. The youngest child, approximately two years of age, had an upper respiratory infection. In summary, this was a very poor home with no inside toilets or running water, no **screens and a father with active tuberculosis and a positive sputum.** However, all the children were being followed, two actually having been treated at the Sanitorium and all are at the present time on antituberculous therapy.

Programs Observed

The Head-Start program in Cleveland was observed. Prior to visiting this school, we interviewed Mr. Winston Anderson and Mr. Isaacs, the project directors of this program. They stated that to their knowledge, there were no starving children. There were some malnourished children, but not in the group that were attending their Head-Start programs. They said that one of the big problems with the poor Negro family was lack of education and communication. These families not only withdrew from the white people who might try to help them, but they also withdraw from the colored people who are trying to help them. Their Head - Start children receive two good meals a day and a snack in between, and they are quite pleased with progress to date.

Summary Statement

1. Starvation in the sense that children or persons are actually dying from the lack of food in Washington or Bolivar Counties does not exist. This conclusion is based upon a tour of these two counties in which numerous persons in the Welfare Department, the County Health Department, and local physicians were consulted, and upon personal inspection of the homes of the poorest known families in the area both in the city and in rural slums.

Continued Next Page

2. There are, however, children and adults who are living in extreme poverty situations which are detrimental to health. Some have very inadequate housing, very inadequate clothes very inadequate medical and dental care and a diet that is inadequate in terms of quality and balance. This is due in part to the following

(a) Low income: Welfare checks are not adequate. The avage adult receives $45.00 per month and the average child only $12.00. The average Aid to Dependent Children family grant is only $38.00 per family per month. The State is now paying only 28 per cent of its legally authorized grant.

(b) Ignorance of the Parents: There is basic lack of education in budgeting monies, meal planning, food preparation, the proper types of food for a baby, and fundamental personal hygiene.

(c) Overloaded Health and Welfare Staff: These staffs have the highest case loads in the United States and are able to provide only "touch and go" attention to some of these people's problems.

3. The State agencies we consulted, primarily the Public Health Department and the Public Welfare Department, are doing and extremely good job with the facilities and the monies available to them. We believe that they know the answers to their problems and have the know-how to go about solving them if they had more money with which to train and employ personnel and expand their facilities. The Head-Start program that we visited appeared to be doing an excellent job.

4. Local physicians in the coun

dustrial society, it is inevitable that major social problems will arise. For generations, Negro families have lived on farms and plantations where the only requirement for survival was a willingness to work with one's hands. With the advent of farm mechanization and minimum hourly pay scales, their labor has become too inefficient and expensive. There are numerous examples of landowners who, with genuine sympathy for their tenants, have made efforts to support them as long as possible. Inevitably, however increasingly large numbers of these Negro families are being pressed into urban areas. They are almost completely lacking in skills and training that qualify them for employment in an industrial society. They congregate in areas where they make almost no contribution to the economic life of the community. In such instances, the property they inhabit is sub-standard, but they can afford nothing better. If the landlord is called upon to make improvements he must pay for these by raising the rent, which the tenants cannot afford.

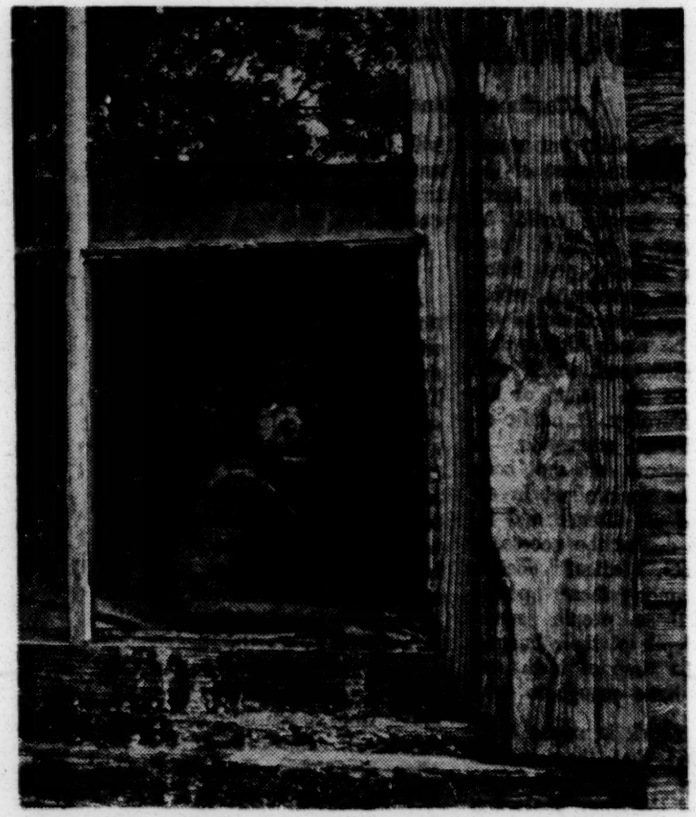
In the view of this Committee, situations such as this must be appreciated as encompassing not merely a need for improved health facilities but as a problem for sociologists, economists and educators, as well.

It is manifestly impossible for a small group of physicians to determine with any degree of precision the total health needs of persons in an area as broad as the one in which these observations were made. To obtain a meaningful picture would require a long - term study, in depth. Such a study should be

ing. In no case could any condition approaching death from starvation be found. It is true, however, that in many localities sanitary conditions are below the acceptable minimum and there are varying degrees of undernutrition, malnutrition and anemia, as there are in other parts of the nation. No reliable data exist on the numbers of persons in Mississippi thus characterized, and in its brief period of observation the Committee could formulate no impression as to the probable percent of the population affected. This needs to be determined.

The Committee is advised that at the present time officials of The Mississippi State Board of Health and The University of Mississippi Medical Center are preparing a proposal for submission to the Department of Health Education and Welfare which, is approved, would provide an approach to the delivery of comprehensive medical care to disadvantaged persons in the state.

In 1966, the Mississippi State Board of Health, United States Public Health Service and University of Mississippi Medical Center inaugurated a Delta Pilot Project in Washington and Leflore Counties in which the Public Health Service assigned four physicians and a public health adviser to assist in local program development. The project encompasses a broad range of health needs including immunizations, maternal and child health, chronic diseases, family planning, nutrition and dental care. It is the view of this Commitee that in the brief time these Delta Projects have been in operation their success has been spectacular.



Public health problems are frequently complicated by inadequate disposal systems or lack of proper drainage systems.

junk of various kinds. The houses that are wired for electrical services are usually poorly constructed and represent a constant fire hazard. There are usually no windows, but a constant draft of urine saturated air that comes from cracks in the floors and walls. There is usually no table on which to eat, and what little food there is, is eaten by hand out of a bowl or from a newspaper on the floor. Bits of food that are dropped end up in the cracks of the poorly constructed flooring. This gives rise

sponse whatsoever. The child was completely lethargic, and seemed to be unaware of his surroundings, or people who tried to make contact with him. A high percentage of these children suffer from congenital defects of one kind or another. Hernias, cataracts, speech impediments and mental retardation are quite common.

It is important to note that this kind of situation is the result of the many years during

Some have very inadequate housing, very inadequate clothes very inadequate medical and dental care and a diet that is inadequate in terms of quality and balance. This is due in part to the following

(a) Low income: Welfare checks are not adequate. The avage adult receives $45.00 per month and the average child only $12.00. The average Aid to Dependent Children family grant is only $38.00 per family per month. The State is now paying only 28 per cent of its legally authorized grant.

(b) Ignorance of the Parents: There is basic lack of education in budgeting monies, meal planning, food preparation, the proper types of food for a baby, and fundamental personal hygiene.

(c) Overloaded Health and Welfare Staff: These staffs have the highest case loads in the United States and are able to provide only "touch and go" attention to some of these people's problems.

3. The State agencies we consulted, primarily the Public Health Department and the Public Welfare Department, are doing and extremely good job with the facilities and the monies available to them. We believe that they know the answers to their problems and have the know-how to go about solving them if they had more money with which to train and employ personnel and expand their facilities. The Head-Start program that we visited appeared to be doing an excellent job.

4. Local physicians in the counties are doing an excellent job treating the indigent children that are brought to them for treatment, and we found no instance where a child had failed to receive treatment because of lack of money. However, there are children who need treatment who are not taken to a physician because of lack of knowledge on the part of the parent of the seriousness of the illness or lack of transportation or for numerous other reasons.

Summary And Comment

As Mississippi makes the transition from an agrarian to an in- families have lived on farms and plantations where the only requirement for survival was a willingness to work with one's hands. With the advent of farm mechanization and minimum hourly pay scales, their labor has become too inefficient and expensive. There are numerous examples of landowners who, with genuine sympathy for their tenants, have made efforts to support them as long as possible. Inevitably, however increasingly large numbers of these Negro families are being pressed into urban areas. They are almost completely lacking in skills and training that qualify them for employment in an industrial society. They congregate in areas where they make almost no contribution to the economic life of the community. In such instances, the property they inhabit is sub-standard, but they can afford nothing better. If the landlord is called upon to make improvements he must pay for these by raising the rent, which the tenants cannot afford.

In the view of this Committee, situations such as this must be appreciated as encompassing not merely a need for improved health facilities but as a problem for sociologists, economists and educators, as well.

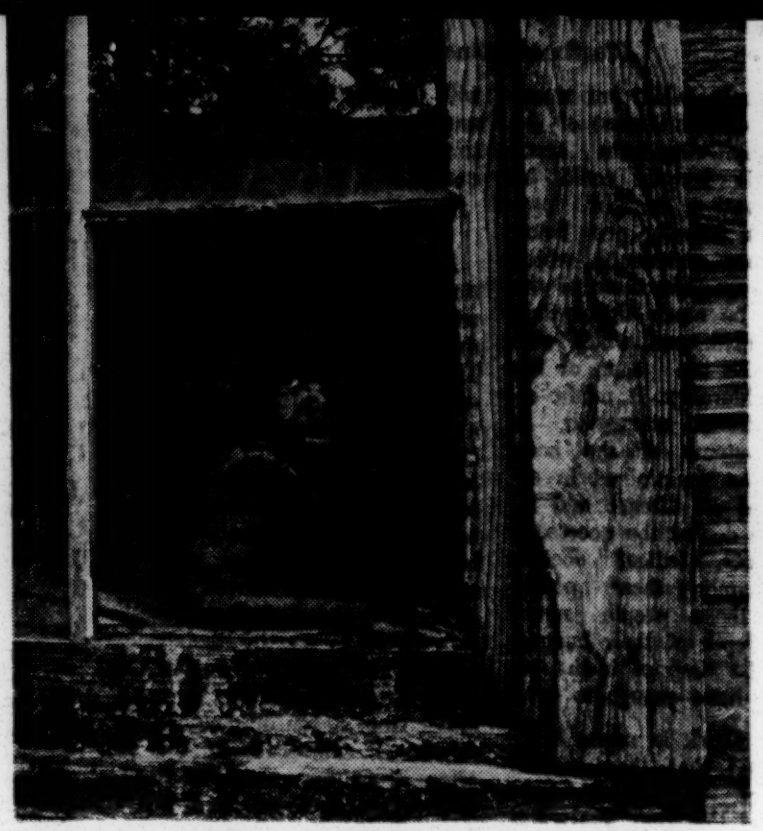
It is manifestly impossible for a small group of physicians to determine with any degree of precision the total health needs of persons in an area as broad as the one in which these observations were made. To obtain a meaningful picture would require a long - term study, in depth. Such a study should be planned with a high degree of sophistication and carried out with care. It would be doomed to failure unless adequately financed and unless sufficient manpower were available.

It has been recently alleged that in Mississippi people are starving to death. In all places visited it was specifically requested that we be shown the worst conditions known to exist in the area and the most destitute person sliving there. Some of these same places and persons had recently been visited by individuals making the charge that people were starv- however, that in many localities sanitary conditions are below the acceptable minimum and there are varying degrees of undernutrition, malnutrition and anemia, as there are in other parts of the nation. No reliable data exist on the numbers of persons in Mississippi thus characterized, and in its brief period of observation the Committee could formulate no impression as to the probable percent of the population affected. This needs to be determined.

The Committee is advised that at the present time officials of The Mississippi State Board of Health and The University of Mississippi Medical Center are preparing a proposal for submission to the Department of Health Education and Welfare which, is approved, would provide an approach to the delivery of comprehensive medical care to disadvantaged persons in the state.

In 1966, the Mississippi State Board of Health, United States Public Health Service and University of Mississippi Medical Center inaugurated a Delta Pilot Project in Washington and Leflore Counties in which the Public Health Service assigned four physicians and a public health adviser to assist in local program development. The project encompasses a broad range of health needs including immunizations, maternal and child health, chronic diseases, family planning, nutrition and dental care. It is the view of this Commitee that in the brief time these Delta Projects have been in operation their success has been spectacular.

Cooperative programs of this nature, locally based, utilizing the full resources of local, state and federal agencies appear to offer the greatest promise for improvement in the shortest time possible.



Public health problems are frequently complicated by inadequate disposal systems or lack of proper drainage systems.

The only parent that some babies know is a brother or sister not much older than they.

COUNCIL REPORT

(Continued from page 5)

daughters, one or two of them may have two or three children and no husband; and these children, too, will be living as a part of the family. In some cases, an elderly male, usually a grandfather, will also reside with the family.

The diet of such a family usually consists of a breakfast of grits, molasses and biscuit. For lunch, the adults will eat nothing, and the children who are at home will be given a piece of bread and a drink of kool-aid or water. The evening meal usually consists of boiled beans and corn bread. Sometimes boiled rice, dry peanut butter, or a canned meat substitute from the commodity program will supplement the evening meal. As often as not, the living conditions are such that there is no electricity or refrigeration facilities. Surplus commodities are usually stacked in brown paper bags in the dark corner of one room, where they are not protected from rats or insects. Cooking facilities are usually a small wood-type stove that is used for both cooking and heating. Most of the time, there is running water, but frequently no toilet facilities. These shacks, which are found both in groups in the towns and in isolated spots in the rural areas, are often surrounded by open sewers, stagnant pools of water, and dirt yards that are cluttered with junk of various kinds. The houses that are wired for electrical services are usually poorly constructed and represent a constant fire hazard. There are usually no windows, but a constant draft of urine saturated air that comes from cracks in the floors and walls. There is usually no table on which to eat, and what little food there is, is eaten by hand out of a bowl or from a newspaper on the floor. Bits of food that are dropped end up in the cracks of the poorly constructed flooring. This gives rise to a constant stench that is almost unbearable.

A check into the school situation for these families reveals that many of the children do not have adequate clothing, so as to be able to attend school. In one situation, five of nine children were too filthy to get near, and it would not be advisable for them to be a part of a regular school group, unless some provision was made for bathing. They were literally too filthy to touch, their bodies having gone unwashed for so long that their arms and legs reflected a blue-gray clay-like color. This family is actually too poor to participate in a poverty program. This type of situation represents hunger at its worst. A continued observation of such a family often reveals that the adult members are of such a destroyed mental, physical and emotional state, that they are incapable of caring for either themselves or their offspring. They are barely communicative. Some of these people have been destroyed to the extent that they fluctuate between the human and the subhuman level.

The younger children in these families usually go barefoot the year round. More often than not, their only clothing consists of a pair of undershorts, or a cheap pair of jeans or petticoat. Their stomachs are usually swollen, due to the lack of proper diet. Many of these children will have a nasal drip, resulting from respiratory infections that have been with them so long, that sores have formed around their nose and mouth. The younger of these children may be found sitting on the floor of a dark room, playing with a filthy rag or the crumbs from cornbread. One child sat in this manner, and when approached by a visiting adult, made no response whatsoever. The child was completely lethargic, and seemed to be unaware of his surroundings, or people who tried to make contact with him. A high percentage of these children suffer from congenital defects of one kind or another. Hernias, cataracts, speech impediments and mental retardation are quite common.

It is important to note that this kind of situation is the result of the many years during which the Negro was considered to be inferior to the Whites, and by many to be just a shade below the human level. In that many considered these people to be inately inferior, the normal social customs, religious laws, and civil rights of community were neither allowed nor expected of these people. It is this kind of past that has produced this middle age Negro woman, whose only pleasure is found in those brief moments of free expression in sex relations with a partially destroyed male who also has a pattern of behavior that has developed outside the norms of society. This woman, having her intellectual, emotional and social dimensions of personality denied development, has been reduced to the condition of primitive man, and can not be condemned for failing to appreciate or recognize the social norms of community. On the surface, it may appear that this type of situation is so chaotic and degenerate that it can not be considered to have norms, but such is not the case. This woman considers the father of her children to be her man, and lives for the weekend, at which time they will be able to withdraw into the privacy of their own understanding of home. Both the woman and the man know that, more often than not, they are unable to meet the social and economic requirements for maintaining even the most meager facsimile of the American home. They understand that they have been stripped of their abilities to compete and have been denied the development of their earning powers. Faced by a situation of hopelessness, that is accompanied by an almost total ignorance, these people find their lives shaped and determined by the few basic desires that can not be denied without taking their very life from them.

COUNCIL REPORT

(Continued from page 11)

These people, while not starving in the extreme sense of the word, are suffering from acute hunger. This hunger could be called starvation, in that peoples' bodies actually are being denied proper sustenance, which causes the mortality rate of the children to be much higher than that of Whites, and which also shortens the life span of the adults considerably. It might also be considered starvation, in that the systems of the body that must be maintained in order to ward off disease and infection, are denied the necessary food elements. Medical doctors who work among these people say that these people never know the depth of their hunger, for from the time of birth on, they never have enough to eat.

The spot check in seven counties revealed that there are a number of these husbandless families and that they are not a new phenomenon. Most of these mothers say that they were born on a farm or plantation, but left in the middle 40's to move into town. Their condition of poverty and near starvation has grown increasingly worse with the addition of each child. Most of them have not returned to the farm as day laborers, nor do they have a history of permanent work as domestics. Few of them are now doing domestic work.

Situation Two

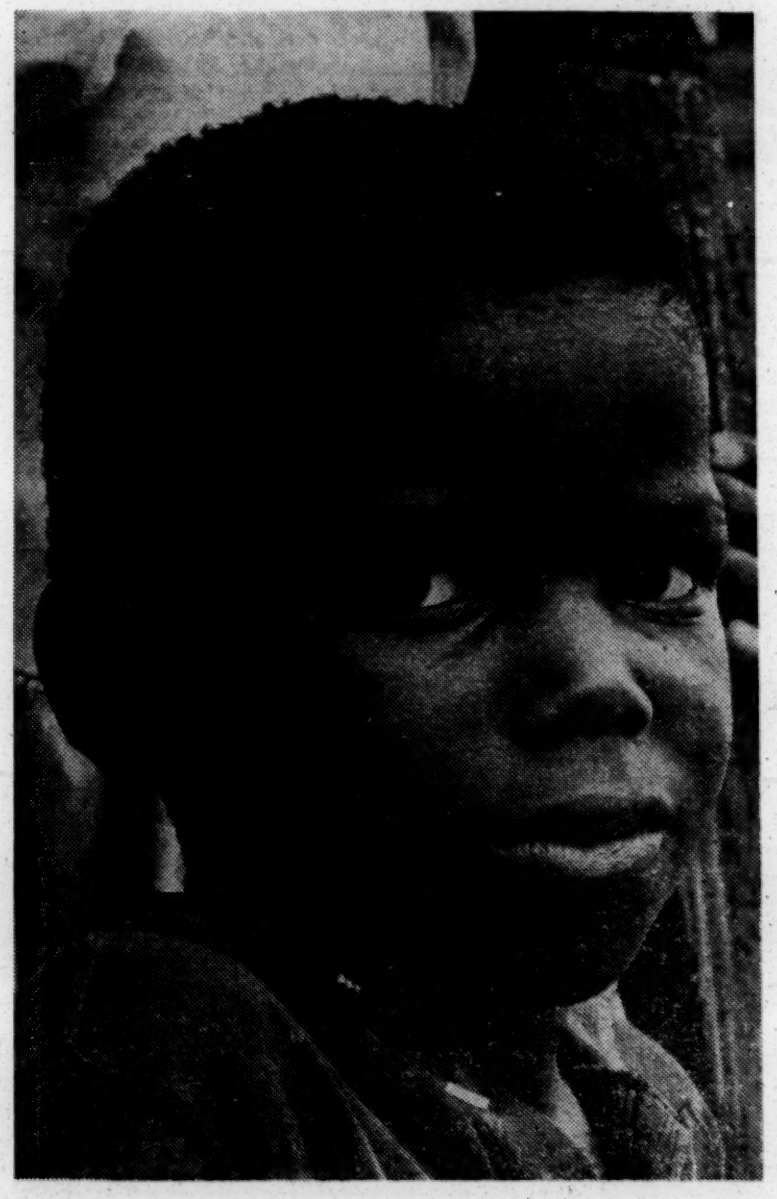
A second poverty situation has to do with the sharecropper or day laborer who has been dismissed from his work due to farm mechanization or minimum wage laws. Many of the will become increasingly worse, and their opportunity for part-time labor will continue to decrease.

Situation Three

A third type of poverty situation is that of the elderly poor, who, because of age and health, are not eligible for employment. These people are found throughout the State, in both the rural areas and in the cities. A typical family consists of a husband and - or wife, a brother or sister, and, in some instances, two or three grandchildren that may have been left behind when a son or daughter moved North. A small Social Security or welfare check is usually their only source of income. Sometimes they irregularly receive a small check from a son or daughter in the North. The bulk of this is often spent for minimum housing and medical needs. While these people do not usually receive much public attention, often it is they who become the victims of the food stamp program. In most cases, they depend on handouts for a substantial part of their food .Few of them understand the workings of the food stamp program. Most of them seem to think that in their late years, the need for food is preceded by medical, housing, and clothing needs. A number of these people say that in their old age, they can get by with very little to eat, but that their one wish would be to live out their last days in a decent house or room.

Summary Comment

It is not accurate to describe



Sometimes the hurt and pain of poverty are overcome by the developing strength and courage of a few of the children.

mum wage laws, others will want to denounce the problem as the result of undisciplined sexual behavior on the part of Negroes. This is absurd, for the problem of family planning in

ed attempt. We fare not yet dealing with families as a whole, nor with communities as a whole. Just as the plantation owner has commited the unpardonable sin, the federal govern-

on poverty as a resultant These programs do not get at the cause, which is the alienation of people from the opportunities and benefits of society because of their race.

The past five years of activity in the State have left us with many reasons to be hopeful as regards overcoming poverty. We have learned that it is possible to move from a posture of segregation to desegregation, and then to the actual integration of public facilities and institutions. The full implementation of this possibility is not yet realized, but enough has been accomplished to let us know that we can be successful.

Secondly, we have learned that the victims of the most extreme cases of poverty are not totally destroyed people. We have moved from no school to Freedom school and then to Headstart. The children do respond when you begin with an identification with the entire family. Not only can the children be saved, but the experience of the COFO, the FDP and the Delta Ministry have shown us that the adult victims of poverty can be brought into the socialization process in a meaningful way. Through the media of group discussion and the town meeting (mass meeting), and with a minimum of individual attention, many adult victims of poverty have moved from a station of shame, fear and isolation to the point that they can not only make decisions in meetings, but can call and conduct public meetings.

Thirdly, we have learned that both federal and state programs will work as regards their relevancy to the problem of poverty. An example is the low in-

(Continued from page 11)

These people, while not starving in the extreme sense of the word, are suffering from acute hunger. This hunger could be called starvation, in that peoples' bodies actually are being denied proper sustenance, which causes the mortality rate of the children to be much higher than that of Whites, and which also shortens the life span of the adults considerably. It might also be considered starvation, in that the systems of the body that must be maintained in order to ward off disease and infection, are denied the necessary food elements. Medical doctors who work among these people say that these people never know the depth of their hunger, for from the time of birth on, they never have enough to eat.

The spot check in seven counties revealed that there are a number of these husbandless families and that they are not a new phenomenon. Most of these mothers say that they were born on a farm or plantation, but left in the middle 40's to move into town. Their condition of poverty and near starvation has grown increasingly worse with the addition of each child. Most of them have not returned to the farm as day laborers, nor do they have a history of permanent work as domestics. Few of them are now doing domestic work.

Situation Two

A second poverty situation has to do with the sharecropper or day laborer who has been dismissed from his work due to farm mechanization or minimum wage laws. Many of the plantation owners are allowing these people to remain in the plantation shacks until they are able to relocate. It is not uncommon for this situation to result in the break-up of a family, with the husband leaving for St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago, or New Orleans, to search for work, leaving the wife and children behind. At the present it is too early to tell the extent, but there is substantial evidence that this development is exerting tremendous pressure on the family structure and will likely result in the break-up of numerous families.

It was once thought that all of these people would leave Mississippi for the Northern ghettos, but there is now evidence that the trend is changing. Large numbers of these people are moving into towns inside the State. It is likely, that as more and more families are forced to leave the plantation, that a number of the Mississippi towns will become poverty impact areas.

While the semi-slavery of the plantation and sharecropper method has crippled the Negro, and some poor Whites, in most cases the plantation family is a bit better off than the unwed mother with a large number of children. The people who have experience on the plantation seem to have had more involvment in the normal socialization process. This usually means that they are more communicative and eligible for employment. Many of these people are picking up part-time work as day laborers in small towns and are managing to buy food stamps. While they do not represent the most extreme cases of hunger and poverty, if present trends continue, their situation will grow worse instead of better. The problem of housing will become increasingly worse, and their opportunity for part-time labor will continue to decrease.

Situation Three

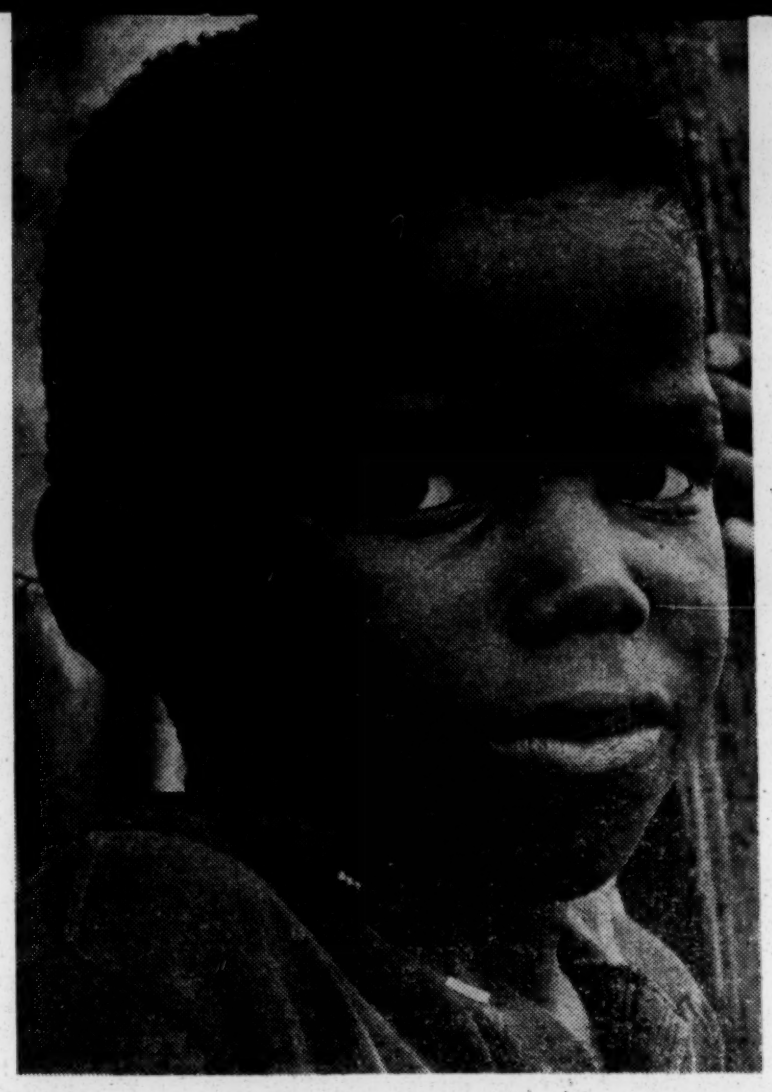
A third type of poverty situation is that of the elderly poor, who, because of age and health, are not eligible for employment. These people are found throughout the State, in both the rural areas and in the cities. A typical family consists of a husband and - or wife, a brother or sister, and, in some instances, two or three grandchildren that may have been left behind when a son or daughter moved North. A small Social Security or welfare check is usually their only source of income. Sometimes they irregularly receive a small check from a son or daughter in the North. The bulk of this is often spent for minimum housing and medical needs. While these people do not usually receive much public attention, often it is they who become the victims of the food stamp program. In most cases, they depend on handouts for a substantial part of their food .Few of them understand the workings of the food stamp program. Most of them seem to think that in their late years, the need for food is preceded by medical, housing, and clothing needs. A number of these people say that in their old age, they can get by with very little to eat, but that their one wish would be to live out their last days in a decent house or room.

Summary Comment

It is not accurate to describe these victims of poverty as starving. It is fair to say that large numbers of people do not have a balanced diet or adequate food for normal physical, psychological, and intellectual development. **It is also fair to say that the food commodity program, the food stamp program, and the welfare checks make the difference between these people being poorly fed and actually starving.** While policies that govern the welfare programs are inadequate, and in that various food assistance programs are often used as political leverage, it is misleading to conclude that it is the fault of these agencies or programs that we have such widespread poverty.

It is also misleading to conclude that the problem of poverty in Mississippi is the result of farm mechanization and the minimum wage law. Most of the people who are poor now and are being dismissed from the plantations, were almost as poor when they were working. **Even when they were employed, it was the food assistance programs that meant the difference in their being poorly fed or starving.** It is no secret that the plantation owner has used the food assistance program to tide over his plantation workers during the lean winter months. These programs have been little more than economic patronage for the plantation owner to his workers. The displacement of these people from the plantation is creating a problem of housing, more than a problem of food.

The problem of hunger in Mississippi is not a freak accident. It is something that could have been uncovered years ago. Just as some will want to blame the immediate problem on minimum wage laws, others will want to denounce the problem as the result of undisciplined sexual behavior on the part of Negroes. This is absurd, for the problem of family planning in the Negro community can be traced back to the evils of racism, just as the lack of job training can be. One can not expect a man, be he black or white, who is denied the opportunity to develop his skills and sell his labor, to accept the responsibility for the economic well-being of his offspring. It is the people of this Country, both North and South, who have denied the Negro male his rights in this regard; therefore, it is natural for the Negro male to expect the people of the State to see after his offspring. The same can be said for the Negro woman. Most Negro women caught in the poverty cycle say that they would like to be able to better plan the size of their families.



Sometimes the hurt and pain of poverty are overcome by the developing strength and courage of a few of the children.

The comprehensive program of the Economic Opportunity Act provides us with the vehicle for attacking the problem of poverty, even in its most acute form. However, the present operation of the program represents a sporadic and fragmented attempt. We fare not yet dealing with families as a whole, nor with communities as a whole. Just as the plantation owner has commited the unpardonable sin, the federal government is now involved in the same kind of act. On the one hand, a given poverty program demands racial equality, while another federal supported program in the same community will be a segregated country club, created through the guarantee of an FHA loan. This same situation could be multiplied numerous times if one were to list the segregated programs supported by various government agencies. The sad part of this situation is that the country club is not a program of seasonal duration, rather, it is a long lasting institution that fosters a climate of racism. This kind of cross purpose on the part of the federal government often rules ineffective the attempt of the poverty program to get at the root causes of poverty.

All poverty situations stem from the alienation of groups or individuals from community. Jobs, education and food assistance programs are all needed, but these only represent attacks and benefits of society because of their race.

The past five years of activity in the State have left us with many reasons to be hopeful as regards overcoming poverty. We have learned that it is possible to move from a posture of segregation to desegregation, and then to the actual integration of public facilities and institutions. The full implementation of this possibility is not yet realized, but enough has been accomplished to let us know that we can be successful.

Secondly, we have learned that the victims of the most extreme cases of poverty are not totally destroyed people. We have moved from no school to Freedom school and then to Headstart. The children do respond when you begin with an identification with the entire family. Not only can the children be saved, but the experience of the COFO, the FDP and the Delta Ministry have shown us that the adult victims of poverty can be brought into the socialization process in a meaningful way. Through the media of group discussion and the town meeting (mass meeting), and with a minimum of individual attention, many adult victims of poverty have moved from a station of shame, fear and isolation to the point that they can not only make decisions in meetings, but can call and conduct public meetings.

Thirdly, we have learned that both federal and state programs will work as regards their relevancy to the problem of poverty. An example is the low income public housing project in Canton, Mississippi. The business and political leaders of this town readily admit to the success of the program, but refuse to expand it for fear that the young Negroes will no longer move away. The food commodity programs have warded off starvation, and the medical program of Headstart has corrected numerous physical defects. Citizenship education and voter registration programs on the part of the Southern Regional Council and the AFL - CIO, with the help of federal registration examiners, have been successful in bringing the poor into the political arena.

The attack on poverty has been successful in every instance that an effort has been made. But the degree of success in each case is directly proportional to the extent of the effort. Thus far, we have only proved that poverty can be overcome. To overcome poverty? We have not yet made that effort.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

☐ I am enclosing a contribution to be used for the purchase of a Christmas gift for a hungry child in Mississippi.

☐ I would like to send goods to a day care center which works with Mississippi's poverty-stricken children.

☐ I would like to establish a supportive relationship with a poverty-stricken family in Mississippi.

☐ I would like to make a contribution to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations to help continue the work with Mississippi's hungry children.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Mail contribution to the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, 302 First Federal Savings and Loan Building, Jackson, Mississippi. Contributions to the Council on Human Relations are tax deductible. All contributions will be acknowledged by return mail.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

What is the Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations?

The Council is an organization of people of all races and creeds, living on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, principally in Harrison County.

Its members believe in the worth and dignity of every person and in equal opportunities for all our citizens.

What is its purpose?

The objective of the Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations is to create a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all the people of Mississippi, particularly in the Gulf Coast region, in their economic, civic, and cultural life, based on freedom from discrimination because of race, religion or national origin.

How does the Council propose to achieve its purpose?

The Council recognizes that effective work requires understanding, and understanding requires honest dialogue.

The Council's efforts to achieve understanding, and communication are channeled in several ways: through cooperation with local, state, regional and national agencies which share our goals; through research and dissemination of facts regarding the causes of inter-cultural problems, tension and distrust; and by inter-group discussions suggesting solutions for problems, particularly in the areas of citizenship, work opportunities, education, health and welfare.

How was the purpose arrived at --and the method determined?

Council members set its policy. The purpose and method are defined in the Constitution which was written and adopted by a group of Gulf Coast citizens in 1964. New officers are elected annually; they encourage the participation of all members and do their best to be responsive to suggestions and recommendations from the membership.

How is the Council financed?

Council expenses are financed largely through membership dues, with occasional contributions from individuals.

Our members and friends give generously of their skill, time and energy to accomplish the work of the Council.

How much are the dues?

Annual dues are $5.00 for regular members; $3.00 for students. Half of this is retained by the Gulf Coast Council; half goes to help support the work of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations whose office is in Jackson.

What is the Mississippi Council on Human Relations?

Like the local council, the Mississippi Council is a private, non-profit organization, not related to any church or political party. Its stated purpose is to work in education and conciliation to further a community of wholesome and free relationships for all peoples to the end of equality and responsible citizenship.

Miss. - PUBLICATIONS

The Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations is people--- responsible people struggling to understand their neighbors and to help build a better community -- men and women from all walks of life who are trying to be a part of the answers to the problems of our time.

If you wish your name added to our mailing list, address:

Gulf Coast Council
on Human Relations

P. O. Box 958

Biloxi, Miss. 39533

Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of each month, at the Biloxi USO, 7:30 p. m.

PART OF THE PROBLEM

or

PART OF THE SOLUTION?

This is the choice facing most Americans today.

You are invited to join with a group of Gulf Coast Citizens who are trying to become part of the solution to the problems challenging our community.

THE GULF COAST COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MMS QUARTERLY REPORT

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

February 3, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

WRITTEN REPORT

Dear Ed,

I have about $100.00 that I received the last week of December that will be included as memberships for the first quarter of 1967. Also, I have a check for $500.00 which was received from the Unitarian Church and is designated for student conferences. This check was received in late December and also will be reported on the first quarterly report for 1967.

I talked with the accountants for the Council today and I am happy to report that our 1966 Audit will be available within a week. Also, our attorney has about completed the necessary paperwork for us to request Tax-Deductible status as a Non-Profit Educational Association.

There is so much to be said about the activities of the Council and the Director that it will have to wait until a later date. We are about to run out of money, so I thought I would get this financial statement in now and let you know that we haven't forgotten out obligation as regards reports.

I look forward to seeing you in Washington.

Ken Dean

Ken

Miss.- QUARTERLY REPORTS

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

April 5, 1967

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, N.W.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

We have just in March begun to make an appeal for 1967 dues, and we have had 53 people pay dues, in the amount of $227.50. On April 13, the Oxford Council will be in session and will start collecting dues. That should add about 60 more memberships to the State roll. Also, the first mailing from the State Council for dues will go out on about April 14. In keeping with memberships and mailings, we are attempting to expand our mailing list by asking each member to send in the names of 6 friends who might want to receive our mailings, and who, hopefully, would be interested in joining the Council. Mr. Glennis Barnes, who is to come aboard as Assistant Director in June, is doing some work in Vicksburg, where he is presently teaching school. We hope to get a good number of members from that area, and feel that we might be able to set up a Council between now and the Fall.

Our C.P.A., last week, finished the paper work on our application for tax deductible status as a non-profit educational association. This was submitted to the Internal Revenue Service on March 31. As regards the charter and tax deductible status, the Urban League opened up an office here recently, applied for a charter, and it was granted within 10 days. On April 25, we are having a Board of Directors meeting, at which time further discussion will be given to this matter. I hope that by that date we will already have tax deductible status as an association. However, we do want to push on for the charter.

During the past 3 months, my activities have been quite varied. During the first week of January, I met with some Ministers in Biloxi, and made a number of trips to Port Gibson and Fayette to work on the problem of Charles Evers' boycott. I was also back in Port Gibson during the second week of January.

During the third week of January, I spent 3 days at the OEO training session at Clark College. That was followed by a 3-day trip with Les Dunbar and other Field Foundation people through the Delta. We made stops in Yazoo City, Greenwood, Sunflower City, Greenville, Clarksdale and Memphis. We visited a number of Head Start centers, and had sessions with Owen Cooper, Chairman of the MAP board, and with Aaron Henry. On the 19th of January, I spoke to the Thursday Morning Breakfast Club, in Jackson, about the work of the Council. On the afternoon of the 19th, I delivered the main address at the installation banquet for the Jackson N.A.A.C.P. Also during January, on the 16th and 17th, I was in the Biloxi-Gulfport area for a meeting of the chapter there. On the 22nd, I made a trip to New Orleans with some Mississippi businessmen, who are interested in small industries. Mixed in among this activity, I spent a good bit of time with some students from Mississippi and Millsaps Colleges.

In February, the first week found me again in the Vicksburg-Fayette area. During the second week, I attended the SRC Directors meeting in Washington, and then went on to New York City to meet with Roy Wilkins, head of N.A.A.C.P. During the third week, I helped with the welfare hearings, which were sponsored by the Mississippi Commission on Civil Rights. SRC contributed $500.00 for transportation and food for a large number of very poor people who participated in this hearing. Later in the month, I was back in Fayette and Port Gibson to work with the boycott situation. On the 26th, I attended the Madison County N.A.A.C.P. monthly meeting. On the 27th, Wharlest Jackson was killed in Natchez, and I spent the last part of February and most of the first week of March in Natchez.

On the 9th of March, I attended the monthly meeting of the Oxford Council on Human Relations. We had 55 people present. Officers for 1967 were installed. On March 12, I spoke to an independent civil rights group in Simpson County. On the 14th and 15th, John Lewis and I were in Belzoni and Greenwood to try to work out some compromise between CDGM oriented programs and MAP. On the 19th, I spoke to the Yazoo County N.A.A.C.P. monthly meeting. On the 20th, I attended the meeting of the Council in Biloxi. 50 people were present at this meeting. On the 21st, at the request of the Biloxi Council, I visited

a Head Start program in Gulfport, so as to make recommendations to OEO concerning the improvement of the program. Also during the month of March, the personnel committee of the State Council met and approved Glennis Barnes for the position of Assistant Director. His period of employment is to begin on June 1. In March, I also spent a good bit of time with students from Millsaps College, Mississippi College and Tougaloo College. On the 4th of March, I addressed the statewide meeting of Methodist college students.

That pretty well accounts for my time for the first 3 months. I trust that you did receive a copy of our audit for 1966. I would further remind you that in December, 1966, we changed our by-laws, so that we could make application for tax deductible status. We are presently in the process of putting into action a number of committees which we hope will aid in the expansion of the Council. One of these committees will help develop a booklet concerning the Council. This piece of literature is to be used in a membership and fund raising drive.

On April 10, Senator Clark's sub-committee on poverty will be holding hearings in Jackson. For the past 10 days, we have been working rather closely with this committee, helping to set up the hearings. The State office is also in the middle of pulling together a catalogue of films having to do with human relations and race problems. We have written to a number of agencies across the country, and have already received a good bit of information as regards these resources. The Council has also purchased 1,000 copies of a booklet put out by the Mississippi Economic Council, entitled, Mississippi Citizenship. We are making these available in small lots to people who are doing voter registration and citizenship education projects. We are also distributing 1,000 copies of the Fifth Circuit Court's statement on school desegregation. Except for the usual day-to-day problems, that's pretty much where we are.

Thanks for your help, and if you are so inclined, we hope to see you at our board meeting on the 25th.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kce

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
Jackson, Mississippi
April 5, 1967

IN REPLY REFER TO
Form L-178
434:WCE:emo
JAC-EO-67-27

PURPOSE	
Charitable, Educational	
ADDRESS INQUIRIES & FILE RETURNS WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE	
Jackson, Mississippi	
FORM 990-A REQUIRED	ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDING
[X] YES [ ] NO	December 31

The Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Gentlemen:

On the basis of your stated purposes and the understanding that your operations will continue as evidenced to date or will conform to those proposed in your ruling application, we have concluded that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Any changes in operation from those described, or in your character or purposes, must be reported immediately to your District Director for consideration of their effect upon your exempt status. You must also report any change in your name or address.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns so long as you retain an exempt status, unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income imposed by section 511 of the Code, in which event you are required to file Form 990-T. Our determination as to your liability for filing the annual information return, Form 990-A, is set forth above. That return, if required, must be filed on or before the 15th day of the fifth month after the close of your annual accounting period indicated above.

Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code.

You are not liable for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in such act. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Inquiries about the waiver of exemption certificate for social security taxes should be addressed to this office, as should any questions concerning excise, employment or other Federal taxes.

This is a determination letter.

Very truly yours,

J. G. Martin, Jr.
District Director

MISS. - QUARTERLY REPORT

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

July 6, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

Thanks for shipping the extra copies of the report on Hungry Children and the recent issue of New South. We did receive our regular shipment of New South a few weeks ago, but a special request was made for 10 copies to be used in a school desegregation institute. That was the reason for the request for more copies.

Enclosed find the Financial and Membership Report for the month of June. Our activities this month have been:

1. Dealing with the problem of hunger and related matters.

2. A meeting of the Jackson area Council on Human Relations, at which there were 200 people present.

3. The beginning of the project in the Jackson State College area, directed by Hermel Johnson. This project is going well. Hermel is serving in a double role, in that for 3 weeks, as a part of the project, he is directing the VEP work. He has met with Vernon Jordan on this matter and Vernon can fill you in as to the details.

4. We have been doing a survey for the purpose of evaluating the Medicare program in the State. Most of the returns are in, but the evaluation is not yet complete.

5. We have also been doing a survey of the major cities in the South as regards public parks and swimming pool facilities. Most of the replies are just in from this project also, and again, the evaluation has not been made.

6. We are planning a statewide meeting for August 5, and another meeting for the Jackson Council on July 25.

I hope this is sufficient. We look forward to the Retreat in September.

Yours,

Ken Dean

Ken Dean

Enclosure
KLD:kce

MISS - QUARTERLY REPORT

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
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August 8, 1967

Ed.Stanfield
Field Activities Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Written Report for the Month of July

The month of July was rather busy for the state office. Much of the time was spent studying the problem of hunger and poverty. On the first week day the director accompanied the photographer and reporter to Belzoni and Philadelphia to take pictures of hungry people. On Sunday of that week end, the director spoke at the chapel service at Tougaloo College and on that same afternoon accompanied the photographer into Copiah and Hinds Counties. Four other counties were toured on Monday. They are Greene, Perry, Clarke, and Wayne. On Tuesday the 4th, a review was made of Madison County, and the director was present at the end of the Meredith march. On Thursday the 6th, the director held a news conference on the problem of hunger. The two television stations and local radio stations gave us good coverage. On that same day the council sponsored a leadership conference for the purpose of bringing people up to date on the hunger situation. In the early afternoon of that same day, the state office had a closed meeting with a number of Negro principals for the purpose of discussing Negro school systems. On the 7th the director and his wife were present to welcome the Negro Methodist superintendent to Jackson. The new superintendent for the area is the Reverend Henry Clay, a council board member.

On the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, the director was in Washington with Paul Anthony and Les Dunbar working on the Senate Sub Committee hearings on hunger. On the 14th the director and the assistant director were invited to present the council findings on hunger and poverty to a state-wide meeting of the Social Concerns Committee of the Episcopal church. On the 18th the staff of the council met with Dr. Aaron Shirley from the University Medical Center. The purpose of this luncheon was a review of available hospital services across the state for Negroes. On the 20th the director was asked to bring the main address at the annual meeting of the Urban League. Not even a quorum of

the board showed up, so the meeting was not held. (This is my way of letting you know how the Jackson Urban League is getting along.)

On the 23rd the Houston Council on Human Relations delivered food and clothing goods to Belzoni, Mississippi. This was an interesting experience in that the Mississippi Council was able to bring together the Houston Council on Human Relations and the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission who stood as the official representative of the government. We were also able to get television, radio and written press coverage of this affair. All went well until two days after the goods were left. Someone from Belzoni then made a news release to the effect that the clothing was nothing but rags and the food had worms in it. The State Sovereignty Commission assured me that this was the work of some kook and not to worry about it. All in all this involvement of the Houston Council in Belzoni was helpful. The Mississippi Council did not identify with the Houston Council in this effort, but we were in constant contact with the folk from Houston.

On the 26th the director accompanied Al Clayton and Bill Hedgepeth to Humphreys and Yazoo Counties for the purpose of setting up a research project on hunger that is to issue in a story for Look magazine.

On the 27th the Jackson area council held its monthly meeting. There were over 150 people present for its second meeting in a row. The prospects for the growth and work of this council are good. On the 25th the director had two meetings with William Page, Regional Director for HEW. The purpose of these meetings was to establish closer working relationship with HEW as a result of their reorganization.

On Saturday, the 29th, the director was on a state-wide television program, "Face the Issues." The subject for discussion was "Hungry Children." Judging from the response to this program, it was most successful as regards the interest of the council. The discussion was also carried twice on radio, and the television station had so many favorable calls regarding the program that they came to the office on Monday, July 31, and taped nine minutes of discussion on the subject, "The Problem of Violence." This was carried on the radio and television news programs on Monday evening and Tuesday.

It is worth mentioning that the council is beginning to establish contact with a number of medical doctors. On the 20th and 21st, the governor sent a team of three doctors into the delta to retrace the tracks of the Field Foundation doctors. Dr. Caden was the chairman of the group. He visited the council office and sought out our advice as regards the problem of hunger.

It is also worth noting that during this month the council had a good bit of contact and conversation with the Jackson Jaycees.

This came about due to Dr. Raymond Wheeler's involvement with the Rockford, Illinois Jaycees and their proposed program with hungry children in Mississippi. On Saturday the 8th the director accompanied two members of the Illinois Jaycees and the president of the Jackson Jaycees on a tour of rural Madison County. Suspicion and hostility marked our initial contacts, but this soon gave way to a more open discussion and sharing of views. While it is not likely that the Jaycees and the Council on Human Relations will develop a program together, a relationship of trust has been established.

Other involvement of the state office has to do with the work of assistant director Glennis Barnes and special assistant Hermel Johnson. I won't go into detail with Mr. Johnson's work, for you will be receiving a full report on this soon. Do let me say that over a period of eleven days, he was able to get over 1100 people in the west Jackson area registered to vote. The assistant director has spent most of his time working in the area of poverty in Hinds County and in the continuation of an orientation period with the various Civil Rights organizations. He has also begun research on the education project that has to do with the state-supported Negro colleges. A report on this subject will be forthcoming soon.

A good bit of the office time for the last two weeks of the month has been spent working on the FCM problem. The council has requested that the Senate Sub-Committee on poverty review this situation. We have also entered a special plea with the office of Sargent Shriver. During this month we also wrote a letter to the President asking for the desegregation of Mississippi selective service boards.

There were two publications of the council: one on poverty and the other, a reproduction of Les Dunbar's speech at Clark College.

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD/md
Enclosures/ "The Interpreter", July 1
"The Interpreter", July 11

MISS.-QUARTERLY REPORTS

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

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October 4, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Field Activities Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Written Report for the Month of September

The first of the month was spent at Jackson State College doing a sensitivity training course for the Hinds County Head Start. This is to serve as an in kind contribution for the Hinds County Community Action Program. The first week of the month was spent at the retreat in Gattlinburg, Tennessee. My conclusion is that, if that week was a retreat, I'd hate to see a week of work.

On the 11th of the month, Erle Johnston, the Director of the State Sovereignty Commission, was a lunch guest in my home. On that same day I was also in a session with the Director of Public Relations at the University Medical Center. The entire second week was spent in various meetings ranging from the FDP type over to breakfast with Dr. Phelps, the new Director of the Atlanta OEO. I might add a two day meeting on the 14th and 15th was held by the original OEO office. It was a segregated meeting.

Dr. Phelps held what, in my opinion, was a very destructive news conference. He spoke of the war on poverty as an effort to fight Communism, support the Viet Nam cause and to carry on the work of the church.

The third week of the month was begun with a Sunday trip into Simpson County where I'm doing some work with some white rural poor people. Sunday night and Monday were spent with people

from the Atlanta office of Health, Education and Welfare. It was on the night of the 18th at about 10:30 P.M. that the Jewish Temple was bombed in Jackson. Most of the third week was taken up with matters relating to this bombing. The Rabbi told me that the Council on Human Relations was responsible for this bombing in that we had held a chapter meeting there recently and had announced this meeting publicly. It is my opinion that this is oversimplification of the situation but, perhaps, a legitimate part of the picture. Although the FBI is persuing investigation of this bombing with all deliberate speed, it is not likely that the case will be solved. In connection with the bombing, the Mayor offered a reward, a group of ministers held a march and prayer vigil, there was an ecumenical service of contrition and the usual editorials. Things have settled back to normal.

On the 23rd Jack Sisson out of New Orleans held a conference on human relations at the Catholic high school here in Jackson. This conference was not planned in conjunction with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. At the last moment, I was invited to attend.

Our three local chapters all met during the month of September. The assistant director attended the Coast meeting, and the director attended the meeting in Oxford. Both of us were present for the Jackson chapter meeting. Each of these chapters have 50 to 65 members, and the average attendance is around 50.

On the 29th of the month, a conference on pre-planning for early childhood development was held in Jackson. Jule Sugarman, Associate Director of Head Start in Washington, D. C., was the featured speaker, along with Dean Moorhead of the University of Mississippi. Dr. Jobe, chairman of the Board of Trustees for Institution of Higher Learning, and a number of other such officials were in attendance. While not taking public credit for this meeting, it was put together by Mr. Sugarman and myself with the help of Roscoe Boyer at the University. Our hope is to eventually set up programs for the development of manpower to work in the area of pre-school educational programs.

During the month the Council was also involved in discussion with OEO in Washington concerning a number of poverty programs in the state. Refunding of CDGM, the black power trends in MAP and the organization of FCM were to the front in these

discussions. We also did a memo on the availability of medical services for the Field Foundation. This included a rather lengthy session with the Dean of the University Medical Center. During the month we also put together a list of 40 contacts for the USDA to be used in hiring local poor people throughout the state to serve as aides in the development of the Food Stamp Program.

That's about it except to say that the Young Democrats held their annual convention the last weekend of the month, and nobody from the staff of the Council on Human Relations was in attendance.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Dean
Executive Director

KLD:dmh

Miss. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
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January 18, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Program Report for the Fourth Quarter, 1967

Considerable time during the months of October, November and December was consumed by the matter of bombings which took place in Jackson. In late September, Temple Beth Israel was bombed; this was followed by the bombing of Tougaloo College on October 15; the home of Bob Kochtitzky was the target for November 18; the home of Rabbi Perry Nussbaum was bombed on November 21. The Council played no particular role in the dynamics surrounding the bombings; but, in many instances, the person being bombed was quite closely associated with the Council on Human Relations. We did serve in a public relations role for each of the three parties. This involved a number of news conferences and small meetings with a number of civic and church groups. The Council was also instrumental in the adoption of a number of public statements by various groups.

This experience has also brought us in closer contact with the city police in Jackson. They have had a number of persons and homes under protective surveillance since late November. This kind of involvement has, more or less, put us on the same side of the fence.

During the first week of October, General Hershey, Head of the Selective Service System, U.S.A., visited Jackson. Since the Council had been involved in considerable discussion aimed at the desegregation of the Mississippi Draft Board, I was able to get a brief audience with General Hershey. In connection with this same subject, the Council has been in discussion with Roger Wilkins, Director of the Community Relations Service.

Most of the second week in October was taken up by two meetings. Two days were spent in West Point meeting with five groups from a three county area, who are interested in forming a Council on Human Relations. This work looks good; and, on January 26, 1968, a meeting is scheduled for the formal organization of an area council. On the 12th of the month, there was a board meeting of the Council on Human Relations. The specific purpose of this had to do with the prospective statement of SRC, having to do with councils on human relations.

On the 15th of the month, the Director of the Council spoke to the Youth Group of Temple Beth Israel in Jackson. On the 16th there was a meeting of students interested in the Council on Human Relations. On the 17th there was a meeting of the Jackson Area Council. The 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st was spent with Dr. Milton Senn from the Field Foundation. Dr. Senn and I were involved in a review of medical programs. During his visit, we were in session with Dr. Robert Robert Carter, Dean of the University Medical School, and Dr. Gray, Director of the Public Health Service. We also made a trip to Greenwood, Mississippi and met with persons in that area who are involved in health programs.

The last week of October was taken up with general council work in Jackson. There were a number of meetings with council board members, President-elect Powell Hall, and a number of churchmen. On October 24 the Director of the Council spoke to the Southeastern Region Directors of Social Security in a meeting in Atlanta.

The first week of November, the Director spent at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. On November 6 and 7, the Council was again involved with the University Medical Center. This time the involvement had to do with civil rights compliance. The Council has been involved with this matter for some time. We're glad to report that our efforts have finally issued in a formation of a Community Advisory Board to serve in a advisory capacity for the University Medical Center as regards their service for the poor. On November 16 the Director spoke to a Social Science Club at Mississippi College in Clinton. This was a successful meeting and marked the first time that the Council on Human Relations has been formally involved with Mississippi College, a non-compliance Baptist school. On the 17th the Director met with outgoing Council President Duncan Gray to make preparation for the Annual Meeting. This meeting took place in Meridian. The fourth week of November was claimed by the two bombings, that of Bob Kocktitzky and the home of the Rabbi. Other general activities during the month of November included participation in a program at television station WLBT, a visit to a state mental hospital and considerable involvement with the national press as regards the bombings.

The month of December was an especially busy month. During November tentative plans had been made for a project which had to do with the publication of a newspaper about hungry children. The New World Foundation made this project possible through a small grant. The early days in December were spent in part working on this project. This publication came out on December 12. The Council obtained 40,000 copies of the publication. They are presently being distributed nationally. This program has all the signs of being successful; the only limitation being that of adequate finances for distribution.

On December 4 a educational conference, sponsored by the University of Mississippi, was held in Jackson. The Council on Human Relations initiated the process which led to this conference; and, in many ways, this is the most successful piece of work put together by the Council. In attendance were a number of state legislative committees, representatives of every Junior and Senior college in the state, a number of businessmen, staff persons from a number of state agencies, representatives from poverty programs and Jule Sugarman, Director of the national office for Head Start. The purpose of this meeting was to set in motion a program that would lead to the development of a curriculum for the training of preschool teachers. On December 11 the staff of the Council participated in a leadership role for a program of sensitivity training for Head Start teachers in the Hinds County area. On the 13th the Council held its Annual Meeting at the Heidelberg Hotel. Between 200 and 300 persons participated in this meeting. It is fair to judge it a moderate success. Roy Moore, State Director of the F.B.I., gave the featured speech on law and order.

On the 14th and 15th one of the more successful meeting to be held in Mississippi during the past three years was conducted by Vernon Jordan and the VEP. The Council on Human Relations played no major role in this meeting, but we were on hand as observers. One person in Jackson remarked that, between SRC and the state council's Annual Meeting, we controlled the radio and television media for four days. The last two weeks of December were spent in preparation for a project in Yazoo City having to do with very poor people. A number of trips to Yazoo City were made. Two members of the staff spent five days in Yazoo City making plans for a post-Christmas party, which was held on January 2. This was in response to an article which appeared in Look Magazine, which told the story of the Pilgrim Family in Yazoo City.

Summarizing the last quarter of 1967, the main involvements of the Council on Human Relations were:

1. research, evaluation and programming related to the problem of malnutrition and poverty;

2. the issue of the bombings in Jackson;

3. organizational work related to council business such as Board Meetings, the Annual Meeting and field work having to do with local councils and the West Point involvement.

Ken Dean

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:dmh

Miss - QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE MISSISSIPPI
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

For the first quarter of 1968, the staff has spent most of its time in two main areas. The first area is that having to do with problems of extreme poverty. Beginning with the Senate Sub-Committee hearings in April, 1967, the Council has had a continuing involvement in this area.

This first quarter the state office has received and processed over a thousand inquiries concerning problems of poverty. We have received a little over $7,000 to be used in projects related to poverty. We have also received considerable contributions in-kind. On January 2, the Council sponsored a post-Christmas party for people in Yazoo City who received little or nothing for Christmas. St. Francis Catholic Mission, STAR, Inc., the Yazoo City radio station and newspaper, the Yazoo County Community Action Program, and Senator Decell supported this project. Over seven hundred people came to the party. The Council purchased toys at wholesale prices and also gave away large amounts of food, clothing, and candy. Most of the food and clothing was donated by a Unitarian church in Michigan. R. L. T. Smith, Jr. sold us fruit and candy below wholesale prices.

During this quarter the Council established 83 supportive relationships between very poor families here in Mississippi and more well-to-do families outside the state. This program is being continued. Each week a few supportive relationships are established.

Early in January, the Pilgrim family of Yazoo City (who had been written up in Look Magazine, December 26, 1967) was moved to Los Angeles, California. This activity came about due to the story in Look Magazine. The Council on Human Relations assisted Look Magazine in doing research for the story. Because of this involvement the name of the state director and the Council on Human Relations' address appeared in Look Magazine as a place to whom contributions could be sent. Small amounts of money designated for the Pilgrim family came to the Council. Also, contributions in-kind were made available to the Pilgrims through our office. In early February the Assistant Director, Mr. Barnes, visited the Pilgrim family in Los Angeles. His findings were that the Pilgrim family is well settled, with the father employed and the children in school. Housing, clothing, and other basic needs are being met; and, in general, the family is adjusting to an entire new way of life. The Council will continue to be in contact with the Pilgrims.

The Council is also cooperating with a number of agencies in dealing with the problems of malnutrition and medical services. The staff at the Council has assisted a number of reporters in researching problems of extreme poverty in the state. In late March we took representatives of the Field and Carnegy Foundations on trips to the Delta and southeastern regions of the state. On this tour we visited a plantation in the

Delta, the Research and Development project in Greenville, and a number of headstart programs in Wayne and Clarke Counties. We also acquired from Public Broadcast Laboratories a copy of a film made in the Mississippi Delta entitled, "Hunger--American Style." This film was reviewed twice at television station WLBT in Jackson. The Council also sponsored two leadership meetings having to do with the Food Stamp Program. A representative from the United States Department of Agriculture was present for both meetings. During this quarter the staff spent two days with members of the National Board of Inquiry studying the problem of hunger in the Delta. (The National Board of Inquiry report entitled, "Hunger--USA" was released last week.) On January 29 the Director met in Washington with a number of representatives from foundations and other private agencies to discuss possible support for programs in Mississippi, which related to the problem of hunger.

The Council has also made available modest amounts of money to Project CARE in Yazoo City (sponsored by the First Baptist Church, Yazoo City); the Food Stamp Assistance Committee of Greenwood; and two day care centers, one in Starkville, and one in West Point. The Council also received eight cases of vitamins from the Houston Council on Human Relations to be distributed to children in volunteer headstart programs.

The second main concern for the staff during the first quarter was that of organization of local chapters. A number of trips were made by the Director and Assistant Director to the Starkville-Columbus area. We are happy to report that a five-county area council has been organized under the name of the Tombigbee Area Council on Human Relations. The Director also attended a pre-organizational meeting in Clarksdale. The Assistant Director attended a meeting of the Gulf Coast Council. The staff participated in the monthly meetings of the Jackson Council.

The Director and Assistant Director have also participated in a number of conferences and training programs related to human relations work. Both the Director and Assistant Director, along with President Hall, attended a two-day conference in Atlanta having to do with the new guidelines for the War on Poverty. This conference was sponsored by the Research Group of Georgia. The Director, along with a number of Board Members, was also present for the Southern Regional Council - A. Phillip Randolph Institute meeting which concerned itself with social problems in the southeastern region. The staff also participated in the inauguration of Dr. Donald Smucker at Mary Holmes Junior College and Dr. John Peoples at Jackson State College. The Director attended a meeting of the Social Security Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a meeting of rural social case workers in Troy, Alabama, a conference sponsored by the Department of Agriculture in Denver, Colorado, and a meeting of churchmen at Lake Junaluska, the Methodist assembly grounds in North Carolina.

During this quarter the Council also sponsored a small meeting for students on the subject of the war in Viet Nam. We were also involved in a meeting for college students at the Episcopal meeting grounds at Rose Hill, Mississippi. In February and March, Board meetings were

held as well as an Executive Committee meeting in March. The Director also participated in a meeting of the Association of Human Relations Council Directors in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Also during this quarter, Mrs. Henrene Bridges served on our staff for six weeks. Her work primarily centered in two areas. First, the ground work for the Supportive Relationship Project; and, secondly, the beginning of the distribution of some 30,000 copies of the Council's report, "The Truth About Mississippi's Hungry Children." This report was sent to every college and university in the country. It has also been sent to a number of churches and church-related organizations. We have about 10,000 copies yet to be mailed.

These activities along with the usual day-to-day concerns represent the activity and involvement of the state office. Many of these activities are being continued. In closing, it should be noted that the staff is in the process of re-organizing in-state mailing lists and other activities that will help keep our membership and friends informed.

Kenneth L. Dean

~~Attached find a copy of the finances of the Council as of March 31, 1968.~~

file - N.C

May 3, 1966

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

We seem to have another likely candidate for the North Carolina Council Director post. He is Mr. William C. Allred, Jr., of 505 Woodlawn Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mr. Allred is presently working for Pilot Life Insurance Company, where he has been for four years and a half. He was in Atlanta yesterday to take his oral examination for a M.A. degree in history at Emory. He will receive this degree in June. He stopped by the Southern Regional Council office because he had done his research here in 1961. His thesis is a history of the Southern Regional Council! For this reason Paul says that he probably knows more about SRC and the state councils (at least up until 1962) than anyone else except a very few old-timers.

Allred was born in Winston-Salem. He is 32 years old, but seems a bit older. He did his undergraduate work (B.A.) at Wake Forest (1952-54 and 1956-58) with his major in history and government and a minor in religion.

He has expressed a definite interest in human relations work in general and the North Carolina position in particular. Paul thinks highly of him from his association with him here in 1961, and I have the impression from an hour's conversation with him that he would be very competent as Director of the North Carolina Council.

His telephone number in Greensboro is 273-4077.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

July 6, 1966

Mr. William C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

Dear Will:

If I recall the schedule correctly you are on the job by now. We are glad to have you in the family.

Enclosed is our check for $1,200 which is the third quarterly payment of our regular grant in aid to the North Carolina Council. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return to me at your convenience.

Our procedure is to send the quarterly payments on these grants when they are due and provided we have received the last due monthly financial report and the last due quarterly program report from the State Council. In the interim between directors we have not asked for a quarterly program report. Roberta Blackwell can explain this to you if she hasn't already.

Are you going to be able to attend the Community Leadership Development Laboratory here in Atlanta starting the 24th? If not, I hope you can at least spend a couple of days here in the office with us sometime in the near future.

I have read your thesis and found it very enlightening. It is a good job.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director Field Activities

JES/km
Enc.

NC - WILL ALLRED

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

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EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

Ed,

Thanks for your letter. I am glad to be aboard!

Will be in Atlanta June 13 for morning graduation.

My wife and I will drop in to see the SRC then. Probably after lunch.

Executive committee of N. C. C. H. R. will meet in middle July after John Taylor gets back from Europe. I will put the question of my attending the Community Leadership Development sessions to them them. We already appreciate SRC's offer of underwriting major part of the expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301—TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 6, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is a list containing (1) the names and addresses of members of our Board of Directors and (2) the names and addresses of chairmen of our local councils, as requested by you in a memo dated June 27.

Please send us a current list of the Southern Regional Council staff, giving the job description of each person.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta

Roberta E. Blackwell

file
NCA

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

July 11, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Thank you for your letter of July 7. It does not disturb me at all to find more than one thought in a single letter. We need all the thoughts that we can get. First, concerning the Voter Education Project, I note that projects have been funded in Durham under the sponsorship of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and in Ahoskie. The latter is a special project sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Buddy Tieger. If you need more information about these projects please write to Marvin Wall in this office.

I will pass along to Mrs. Ruth Howard your request for further information about Mrs. Tilly's project in Fair Administration of Justice. As you may know, Mrs. Tilly has been ill and this project has been slowed down to some extent.

Regretfully, we cannot supply tuition for more than one staff member from the human relations council in each state. I suspect that the Good Neighbor Council is in better position to provide Mr. Harrell's tuition than we are.

The response to your recent mailing to delinquent members is encouraging news.

I agree that the Chapel Hill groupsseems to be one your strongest. I was very much impressed by the report of their activities in the matters of the last meeting of the North Carolina board. I would like to visit that group for one of their meetings sometime.

Tell Roberta that I am not ignoring her request for a job description of each person on the SRC staff, but it is taking me a little time to get around to it. No such listing of job descriptions is currently in existence.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301—TELEPHONE 376-6883
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 7, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I am here on the job and Roberta has gotten me squared away and told me what I need to do and sent me on my way.

There are a few items that need to be cleared up from correspondence here:

(1) I am going to let my group insurance ride a month until I can discuss with the Executive Committee (which will meet on July 24) various aspects of the employee benefit program. When I see you in Atlanta we will have reached a decision on this.

(2) You already have my letter which expressed a desire to attend the Community Leadership Laboratory at Emory. Since the Executive Committee meets on the 24th, I will not be able to get into Atlanta until the 25th. When John Taylor returns from his trip on July 18, I will ask him for a definite commitment that I can attend. If he feels it desirable, we will at that time send a deposit of $25 to Emory. Incidentally, the $140.00 room, meals, registration is fantastically high. I feel I could make room arrangements at Emory for less than this. We do, however, greatly appreciate the Southern Regional Council's tuition scholarship.

(3) We note from the NEW SOUTH that Voter Education projects are being carried on in Powerville, by the Long Hill-Lindon NAACP branch, and in Durham. We, of course, would like, whenever possible, to receive notification of dates, places, and leaders of special SRC projects in North Carolina. As we develop our administrative competence, we strongly hope that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations will have a more direct relationship with such projects. Note

(4) Mrs. Tilly has written us concerning a North Carolina workshop of the Fellowship of the Concern. We are, of course, very much interested in Mrs. Tilly and her good work. We need to have specific information on (a) funding of such a conference, (b) leadership from the SRC that will be present, (c) whom we are to invite, and (d) dates. I am, of course, writing Mrs. Tilly about these matters but since I feel that you also have an interest I have included this note.

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(5) I see no reason to make separate trips to the Council, so if I attend the Community Leadership Laboratory (conditions noted in 2 above) I will want to stay the better part of a week in the Southern Regional Council offices with you.

(6) I am arranging an appointment with Mr. David Coltrane of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council. I trust I will meet him on July 14. Mr. Coltrane has recently added to his staff a Baptist minister from Edenton, a Mr. Harrell. Mr. Harrell has been active in Good Neighbor Council work in the eastern part of the state. To my knowledge, we have had no direct contact with him in the past. If it can be arranged, would SRC be able to fund a tuition grant for Mr. Harrell, providing the Good Neighbor Council would take care of his travel, room and board expense? I will leave Charlotte for Raleigh in the middle afternoon of the 13th. If I could have your answer by then, I could discuss it with Mr. Coltrane on the fourteenth. NO

(7) Miss Blackwell is getting good response from a recent mailing to some of our delinquent members. This is very encouraging to me.

(8) I visited Dr. Williams and Mr. Nat White in Chapel Hill last week and will attend a meeting of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro group the night of the 14th. They appear to be our most active council.

Please forgive the many items included in this letter. In the future I shall adhere to traditional rules of letter writing -- one thought per five-cent stamp.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCAjr:b

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
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William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

Cecil Butler, *President* Youth Educational Services
William Pollard, *Treasurer* Youth Educational Services

August 4, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

See you August 9th and 10th. I will probably stay a few days, if it will be convenient with you.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.

WCAjr/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

August 5, 1966

Mr. William C. Allred, Jr.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Will:

My immediate reaction to the proposal for a human relations institute sponsored jointly with A & T College is that the North Carolina Council need not expend much energy on it. It is not made clear in the proposal what role the NCCHR is to play in connection with it, but many colleges can and have sponsored such institutes alone. I think, generally speaking, that councils on human relations should not get bogged down in the details of administering programs which can be properly administered by existing agencies. They should be gadflies to make appropriate public and private agencies function properly and democratically -- rather than stepping in to function in their stead.

Besides, if you are thinking of applying for Title IV money, there is the whole philosophical question of the Council's operating, at least to the extent of the overhead, on government funds. I know that the South Carolina Council and others have gone in for this, but I still do not think caution should be thrown to the winds.

If A & T College would have difficulty in getting started without joint sponsorship by the Council, and

if the Council could plan definitely to leave it with them for the next and subsequent years, my caveats might well be ignored. But your time and energy are going to have to be spread pretty thin as it is, so that if interest, encouragement and moral support would do the trick, I would let it go at that.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202

AREA CODE 704-376-6833

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EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

August 4, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

How about looking over the enclosed proposal from A & T College and let me have your opinion about whether or not we should put effort into carrying this off.

I feel that possibly the thing could be funded with the help of the U. S. Office of Education (I have already written them about it) -- that is if we built in enough for it to come under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, specifically for school assistance in matters pertaining to school desegregation.

Would like to get your general feeling about the proposal when I get to Atlanta next week.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Enclosure

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

August 18, 1966

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I received a panic-stricken call from Mrs. Dorothy Heironimus about your letter to her concerning the proposed meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned in North Carolina. Mrs. Heironimus stated that she had gotten your letter and was disturbed that she had been put on the committee without first being consulted. She also had been called by Mrs. Shelly, and Mrs. Shelly was concerned about who the Southern Regional Council was and who the Fellowship of the Concerned was, and that Mrs. Shelly was not sure at this point whether she was going to chair the proposed meeting.

I have mailed Mrs. Shelly material about the Southern Regional Council and the Fellowship of the Concerned and explained to her briefly what you had in mind. I trust by this time, Mrs. Shelly has perhaps written you and that you have had time to assist in clearing this up.

It would be helpful that if in the future I would receive copies of correspondence to these ladies so that when they call me in a state of high consternation, I would know what has transpired. I explained to Mrs. Heironimus that the meetings were projected over the next half-year or so, and that she should not be excited because we, in this office, would help her and the committee in every possible way.

I shall be in touch with you if there is further information to be relayed.in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WCA

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

file

WCAjr/b

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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STAFF:

William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

September 2, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Our new address is: 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, North Carolina 27401.

Will forward telephone number as soon as phone is installed on Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.

WCAjr/b

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STAFF:

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Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

September 2, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Attached is a draft of a press release we intend to issue in support of the Civil Rights Bill under debate. (The executive committee instructed me to prepare it.)

I have some reservations about making a statement on this bill, and we may not, but I do want to have something prepared when the Senate debate resumes after Labor Day. Would you please look over this and give us your expert opinion on the form, content, and appropriateness of my effort.

Note (1), (2), (3), and (4) with blanks. We will ask various members in the Council from across the state to allow us to insert their names.

I understand that you are going to have someone discuss the bill with us at the Interagency Conference, but I am fearful that if I wait until then to draft the release, the Senate debate may have passed the appropriate point.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.

file

WCAjr/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

DRAFT

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 300
Charlotte, North Carolina

Telephone: 376-6833

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations issued a statement calling for the support of Senators Everett B. Jordan and Sam J. Ervin, Jr., for the Civil Rights Act currently being debated in Congress. The executive committee of the North Carolina Council stated "the act under debate should be passed. This legislation is needed to provide additional legal framework for a full effort to achieve equality under the law for all North Carolina citizens."

Title I of the legislation, which prescribes a uniform method of jury selection based upon voter registration lists, and Title II, which forbids discrimination in the make-up of Grand and Petit juries in state court systems, are ~~necessary~~ NEEDED, the Council said, "to achieve uniformity of jury selection in the Federal Court system and to put the administration of State Court systems on their mettle that any practices which result in discrimination will not be allowed to continue."

_____(1), a Wilmington, North Carolina, attorney and member of the North Carolina Council, said "The titles of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 dealing with the jury selection process would go far to reduce to an absolute minimum the possibility of discrimination when juries are chosen."

"Title III of the bill," _____ (2), a Raleigh, North Carolina, educator, commented, "is designed to perfect an amendment to the

(MORE)

Civil Rights Act of 1964, and enhances the authority of the Attorney General of the United States to intervene and to bring lawsuits to desegregate public schools. Such authority would allay the growing disillusionment in our Negro communities that actual widespread school desegregation of our public schools will be accomplished."

Type: ~~original~~ original plus five copies of this revised paragraph.

(3) _____, Greensboro attorney and member of the Board of the North Carolina Council, said that Title I of the bill "defines and makes specific the provisions of law under which violence of a racial nature will be tried. Since it ~~seems~~ IS apparent that we are in the middle of a troubled racial ~~affair~~ ERA, such definition of law is needed, ~~so that~~ All citizens ~~of all races can~~ should clearly ~~understand~~ see that violent actions ~~due to~~ RESULTING FROM racial confrontations will ~~result in appearance before the Federal authority~~ be ~~a~~ CALLED BEFORE THE APPROPRIATE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY. The events of this summer make it apparent that such definition of law be made."

(4) _____, Greensboro contractor and chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, described the controversial Housing Section, Title IV, of the Civil Rights Bill as "enfeebled by the Mathias amendment in the House of Representatives, but nevertheless a significant legislative step to help to solve the very serious problem of the free access to housing by minority group citizens." Taylor commented that "The contention that Title IV would result in forced housing is unfortunate. Clear thinking indicates that Negroes seeking decent homes which are denied to them through restrictive covenants are the ones subjected to forced housing. The intent of Title IV before it was diluted was not to compel a sale to any one person, but to assure sales to all on equal terms. When a property holder decides to sell his property, the market should not be

(MORE)

_____(3), Greensboro attorney and member of the Board of the North Carolina Council, said that Title I of the bill "defines and makes specific the provisions of law under which violence of a racial nature will be tried. Since it is apparent that we are in the middle of a troubled racial era, such definition of law is needed. All citizens should see clearly that violent actions resulting from racial confrontations will be called before the appropriate judicial authority. The events of this summer make it apparent that such definition of law be made."

restricted. Once the decision to sell has been made public, all aspirants to the property, regardless of race, creed, religion, or number of children, should have equal opportunity to enter the market and bid for the property."

Will C. Allred, Jr., executive director of the North Carolina Council, called upon the Congressional leaders of North Carolina to "abandon their 1890s' reluctance to move meaningfully in the field of minority rights. We ask our Senators to assure all citizens that they are, in truth, in tune with the Twentieth Century and are willing to take a stand that they have consistently shirked in the past ten years. We request their support for the Civil Rights Bill under debate."

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations was founded in 1954, based upon the membership of the North Carolina Interracial Commission which had existed since 1920. The North Carolina Council works closely with the Southern Regional Council and similar organizations in an effort to bring full equality in North Carolina.

# # #

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

OFFICERS:
John R. Taylor, *Chairman*—Greensboro
Dr. S. E. Duncan, *Vice Chairman*—Salisbury
Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
Mrs. Chase H. Benson, *Secretary*—Greensboro
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STAFF:
William C. Allred, Jr., *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell, *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

September 15, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

At our August meeting you requested that we prepare for you our request for funds for next year. Since I can find no formal request on file here, I am assuming this letter will fulfill your request made in August.

1. Regular Grant-in-Aid -- Please give consideration that this portion of our support be raised to $2,100.00 a quarter.
("Would someone please pass Paul Anthony and Ed Stanfield the bottle of smelling salts?")

It was John R. Taylor's feeling that since there had been significant grants from foundation sources to several of the other state councils, perhaps SRC would feel justified in giving North Carolina more next year and cutting on this portion of SRC aid to the more affluent state councils.

2. Expanded Grant-in-Aid -- We understand this grant to be $8,000.00 a year for a duration of three years. We are very near the end of the first year. If SRC anticipates curtailing this amount, we, of course, would appreciate notice so that we can make appropriate adjustments.

Our total request from the Southern Regional Council for the January, 1967 to December, 1967 period is, therefore, $16,400. Let us know if you will need further data to support our request.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

P.S. I hit John R. Taylor for $5,000 yesterday. He, too, fainted. I then asked him for a Volkswagen bus to use for my transportation and he turned me down flat. He did, however, buy my lunch.

WCA

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

September 15, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

If I understand correctly the heart of the proposal accompanying your letter (?) of September 14 is the idea of getting power structure people "together with minority group representatives for two half-day sessions to discuss...the nature of prejudice."

I am of the opinion that anything non-negative that anybody wants to do is good. Not very good, maybe, but good. Specifically, if you can get mayors, councilmen, county commissioners, businessmen, ministers and law enforcement officers to sit down and talk to Negroes on an equal basis--that is good in itself, even if the content of the conversation is banal or pointless. And, as a matter of fact, I doubt that prejudiced people will voluntarily discuss the nature of prejudice in any meaningful way. But if your group can get them to do so, more power to them.

See you next week?

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET
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STAFF

William C. Allred, Jr., *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell, *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

September 14, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

What do you think of this?

Love,

Will

Will

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

EXPLANATORY SESSION FOR GRASS-ROOTS PREJUDICE CONFERENCE IDEA

Present: Dick Timberlake, Technical Director, State Planning Task Force (for Robert A. Ward); R. S. Harrell, Good Neighbor Council; Jack Crum, Director of Christian Social Action for the North Carolina Council of Churches; Bill Flowers, North Carolina Fund; Will C. Allred, North Carolina Council on Human Relations; John W. Fleming, Director of Admissions, Shaw University; Ernest C. Upchurch, Baptist State Convention of North Carolina (for Corbin C. Cooper); and The Reverend William A. Campbell, Williamston, North Carolina.

Purpose of the Meeting: The meeting of the above listed individuals was called by R. S. Harrell, Assistant to the Chairman of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, to explore the possibility of a coordinated effort by agencies in North Carolina to develop grass-roots program to deal with continued prejudice in the state.

Statement of the Idea: The Reverend Bill Campbell was asked by Harrell to present his views as a beginning point for the conference. The gist of Campbell's remarks was that people were not meeting across racial lines at the community level in North Carolina. There was very little communication between the Negro and white segments of communities.

Campbell felt that a method of getting communication was to bring together community leaders (mayors, councilmen, county commissioners, businessmen, ministers, law enforcement officers -- representatives of the entire community) together with minority group representatives for two half-day sessions to discuss on an informal basis the nature of prejudice. Such meetings would hopefully bring about needed dialogue between the races and result in some feedback into the community which would be a beginning point for more realistic assessments of the manifestations of discrimination in the various communities.

(Campbell had developed a training course across racial lines for people working in the poverty program in Williamston, N. C. He was impressed with the ability of those involved to dissolve long-standing fears about working together.)

Harrell commented that agencies in the field should "get what we are doing down to the people." Campbell said that it did not appear attitudes were "heardening but they were not getting better."

Flowers commented forcefully about poor attitude in State school system about Guidelines for school desegregation. Campbell felt teachers needed to be exposed to interracial setting so that they could be influential in breaking the racial prejudice being perpetuated in public schools.

Crum suggested regional conference approach. Get people away from immediate prejudice-filled environment. Then, let them aid in developing community workshops.

Fleming strongly supported the idea that there was a need to undo the philosophy of the Mayor's committees. "Get a positive philosophy." "Get away from crisis action."

There was some skepticism expressed about the effectiveness of conferences on the general nature of prejudice. Fleming emphasized the need to "get to specifics." Allred stated that the conference idea on prejudice was sound but that we would probably need to "start from a position of neutrality and work into prejudice." Upchurch concurred. Fleming cautioned about beginning with an "abstract and ending at an abstract."

Harrell posed question: "How to implement (proposed conference) in the community?" The position was taken that the Good Neighbor Council can get its foot in the door whereas some of other organizations present did not enjoy the same privilege. The opinion was expressed that the Good Neighbor Council's emphasis up to recently was "to keep things from happening--a slow down catalyst." It was apparent to those assembled that Mr. Coltrane of the Good Neighbor Council desires progressive planning in racial relations in North Carolina.

Mr. Flowers stated that although the North Carolina Fund had no civil rights commitment, it could offer some financial support and staff assistance for a larger meeting to discuss implementation of the grass-roots approach being considered.

Result of Discussion:

After further general discussion with digressions to other areas of concern across the state, the group agreed that the grass-roots conference idea had considerable merit. The consensus was that a larger, more representative meeting should be called in the near future for further discussion. The secretary was requested to prepare a report for distribution to all present. The secretary was also instructed to prepare a general set of pertinent questions to be considered by the group prior to, and in the next conference.

# # #

I. Practical Considerations

A. Date and place of next meeting: Good Neighbor Council Convene.

B. Those to be invited: Suggestions.

C. Staff -- Do we need specialists in group dynamics to serve as consultants?

D. Funding: North Carolina Fund.

E. Experimental Effort: Martin County -- Bill Campbell can arrange an experimental human relations institute for several of us to attend.

F. Organization -

G. Will there be "target areas" or do we anticipate across the board statewide effort?

H. Should we attempt regional conferences before the local or county level effort?

I.

J.

K.

L.

II. Considerations for Enlarged Meeting Discussion

A. Statement of the Idea: (1) To get grass-roots participation in bi-racial or multi-racial meetings for discussions which will center on getting at the nature of prejudice.

(2) To get grass-roots participation in bi-racial or multi-racial meetings for discussions of specific aspects or manifestations of discrimination in North Carolina.

OR

(3) Combination of (1) and (2).

E

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Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President* *Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer* *Youth Educational Services*

September 16, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Philosophical question: How much influence in deciding office policy does a fairly affluent state chairman have when his annual contribution over the past six years has been $125.00?

Let's talk about this some time.

Sincerely,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCAjr/b

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

November 10, 1966

file

TO: Ed Stanfield

FROM: W. C. Allred, Jr.

SUBJECT: Your Memorandum of September 15, 1966

(1) Steps taken to increase memberships: In the period October 1, 1964, through September 30, 1965, paid memberships were 389. In the period October 1, 1965, through September 30, 1966, paid memberships were 612. An increase of 223. (Any figures other than 389 in the Southern Regional Council office for the period 10-1-64 to 9-30-65 are in error.) This increase has been attained by several membership solicitation letters. The Durham Council on Human Relations carried on a successful membership drive which influenced the statewide figure.

(2) Number of Affiliated Chapters: Paid of annual $25.00 affiliation fee: Kinston, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Greensboro Community Fellowship, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations and the Durham Council on Human Relations.

(3) Plans for Fall: All local affiliates will be encouraged, urged, or forced to have membership drives coincident with the end of the year. We intend also to increase our mail solicitation from the Greensboro office to lists now available. Past members (members who have not paid in the 10-1-65 to 9-30-66 period) of the Council will be solicited intensively in the coming months.

(4) Our projected membership goal for the 10-1-66 to 9-30-67 period is to retain our 612 and add approximately 238 for a total of 850 at 9-30-67. This is a realistic goal.

(5) Income Items for the Period - 10-1-65 to 9-30-66:

Membership Fees[1]	Contributions	Special Grant[2]
$4,450	$1,368	$2,000

SRC	Miscellaneous[3]
$10,800	$771.00

1. $4,450 ÷ $5 basic membership fee equals 890 members. We have, however, several membership categories in excess of $5. These account for the apparent disparity between the 612 paid memberships between 10-1-65 and 9-30-66 and the cash figure of $4450.

2. Agape' Trust grant of July, 1966.

3. Mainly Annual Dinner income.

Indigenous financial support - 10-1-65 to 9-30-66 - $8589.
Southern Regional Council support - $10,800.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Will C. Allred, Jr.

November 10, 1966

November 14, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,000.00, the quarterly payment due on this date on our expanded grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council for 1966.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at you convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures: check
receipt copy

November 14, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

I have discussed your letter of November 11 and the request for $1,000 for support of a "Police Community Relations Seminar" in 1967.

The question is moot, as we have no category of funds available for this purpose.

However, I might add, gratuitously, that the American Jewish Committee, as well as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has for some time had an interest in the subject of police community relations and has conducted programs of similar nature. We would prefer to be thought of as a resource for state and local human relations councils, to aid in developing programs of their own, preferably such as would involve member participation. Don't encourage folks to think of us as a foundation! We are not, you know.

Remember that John Boone is on hand and skilled in this area. You might get him to assist with such a program at our expense.

Best wishes anyway,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

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William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

November 11, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Please look over the enclosed information and consider with Paul Anthony cash assistance of $1000 for the support of this Institute in 1967. It looks to me that it might be a good program item for cooperation amongst all the state councils.

This Institute was begun in 1966 with the principle grant coming from the North Carolina Fund. The National Conference of Christians and Jews did some of the pre-planning and the North Carolina Police Executives' Association gave their name for respectability purposes. The Institute of Government gave the facilities plus preparation of the rather imposing document (225 pages) which I will bring to Atlanta with me. The North Carolina Fund saw its role as initiator and not sustainer of this, so their grant was a one-year grant.

It appears to me that Southern Regional Council and the State Councils on Human Relations might cooperate with the sponsorship of this Institute. It is not restricted to North Carolina. The NCCJ sees it as a Southeastern region effort. They had attendance of law enforcement officers from all of the states in which state human relations councils operate.

They had 95% law officers -- 5% community leaders in 1966. They are aiming at a substantial decrease of professional lawmen in this session. They want more community involvement in the discussion . (By community, I mean business, ethnic groups, racial, and class differentials--what a word--represented.) The state councils could send (by incentive stipends) some of their most vigorous "liberal" voices and everybody might get some benefit from the exchange.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

I can probably get $500 in North Carolina if Southern Regional Council feels it can go $1000. Maybe some of the other Councils (the rich ones, Ha!) would see that this has potential program and fund raising value.

At any rate, here is the proposal. Hash it over with Paul if you think it might have any merit in the Southern Regional Council program. Let us know the outcome.

See you this week!

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCAjr/b

Enclosure

INSTITUTE Budget

BUDGET FORM

1966

	Local Matching	Requested From NCF
Personnel		
Staff (2) (Pre Planning, Development and Administration)	$ 640.00	$ 500.00
Travel		
Mileage	56.80	661.43
Per diem	40.00	
Space and Service		
Dormitory, Auditorium 4 Classrooms - three days	150.00	
Publicity, Printing and Distribution of Proceedings	35.00	450.00
Scholarships	300.00	900.00
Telephone	50.00	
Postage	10.00	
Contingency	50.00	300.00
TOTAL	$1,331.80	$2,811.43

$1,331.80
2,811.43
$4,143.23

INSTITUTE of GOVERNMENT

June 7 - 9, 1966

FIRST ANNUAL POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SEMINAR

Sponsored by the

Institute of Government
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

in Cooperation With

The National Conference of Christians and Jews
(Carolinas & Virginia Regions)
and
The North Carolina Police Executives'
Association

University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

FIRST ANNUAL POLICE

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SEMINAR

Tuesday, June 7

10:30 a.m. Registration

12:00 a.m. Lunch

1:00 p.m. Welcome

John Sanders, Director
Institute of Government

1:30 p.m. "The Development of an Institute on Police Community Relations"

Louis A. Radelet, Professor
School of Police Administration, Michigan State University

2:45 p.m. Break

3:15 p.m. "Police Community Cooperation - Can The Wall Be Breached"

James Stinchcomb
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Washington, D. C.

4:00 p.m. "Law Enforcement and Community Relations in the South"

Dr. Robert Rankin
Political Science Department
Duke University
Member, Civil Rights Commission

5:00 p.m. Dinner

7:00 p.m. "Every Hour . . . Every Day"

James Stinchcomb

8:00 p.m. Coffee Hour

Wednesday, June 8

9:00 a.m. "Understanding Community Transition"

Captain George Wall
Birmingham, Alabama Police Department

10:00 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. "The Communication Industry and Cooperation"

Harold Barney, Inspector
Tampa, Florida Police Department

Panel: Harold Essex
President WSJS/WSJS-TV, Winston-Salem

Tom Fesperman, Managing Editor, Charlotte Observer

12:00 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. "Understanding Ourselves"

James T. Taylor, Executive Director, James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation

2:15 p.m. Break

2:30 p.m. "Police and Their Professional Concerns in Community Relations"

William Barnes, Chief of Police, West Palm Beach, Florida Police Department

Panel: Paul Calhoun, Chief of Police, Greensboro, N. C.

Colonel Charles Speed, Commanding, North Carolina State Highway Patrol

Carroll Hormachea, Law Enforcement Program, Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond, Va.

J. C. Goodman, Major, Charlotte Police Department

5:30 p.m. Dinner

7:00 p.m. "The Constitution and the Citizen"

McNeill Smith, Greensboro, N.C.

Thursday, June 9

9:00 a.m. "Police Practices and the Citizen"

Richard Edwards, Inspector
Department of Community Relations, Philadelphia, Pa. Police Department

9:45 a.m. Break

10:15 a.m. "The Citizen's Role in Assistance to Police Community Relations"

L. E. Kittredge
Burns Detective Agency
Richmond, Virginia

10:45 a.m. "Recognizing Danger Signals"

S. W. Byuarm, Chairman,
Division of Social Sciences
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, N. C.

Case Histories: W. H. Jackson, Captain, Greensboro Police Department

W. B. Julian, Major
Durham Police Department

12:00 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. "Juvenile Crime Prevention"

Jesse James, Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare Washington, D. C.

2:30 p.m. Break

2:45 p.m. "Juvenile Practices in Pennsylvania"

Daniel A. Bernstein Pennsylvania State Bureau of Child Welfare

Case Histories: "The Juvenile Section" Sonny Simpson, Chaptain, Greensboro Police Department

"A New Approach to Policing the Juvenile", Justus Tucker, Chief of Police, Winston-Salem Police Department

6:00 p.m. Banquet

Malcolm B. Seawell Chairman, Governor's Committee on Law and Order

Summation of the Institute

Andrew W. Gottschall, Jr. Director, Carolinas Region, National Conference of Christians and Jews

Presentation of Certificates

Faculty

The Seminar will be taught by outstanding instructors in this field. The instruction will be supplemented by the staff of the Institute of Government.

Classrooms and Library

The Seminar will be held in the Joseph Palmer Knapp Building, home of the Institut of Government, in Chapel Hill. Students will have access to the Institute library.

Certificate

Those persons completing the course with a satisfactory record will receive a special certificate from the University of North Carolina.

Seminar Administration:

John L. Sanders, Director, Institute of Government

Norman E. Pomrenke, Institute of Government Staff

Andrew W. Gottschall, Jr., North Carolina Regional Director, NCCJ

Justus Tucker, President, Police Executives' Association and Chief of Police, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

F ~~PA~~ ~~ES~~

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

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Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

November 21, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the powerful address at the Annual Meeting last week. I think attendance at the Annual Meeting helped me get into perspective the relationship of the Southern Regional Council and the state Human Relations Councils. This does not mean that I will not try to get the relationship changed, but, at least for the present, I understand it.

(1) At last count, I had furnished John Ehle twenty-one names for his "Scholars Program." I wanted you to have an accurate count from us. Ehle and I had correspondence in which he seemed to indicate that he had sufficient names to work with, so we are pulling off of this program.

(2) This and the books program I dearly wish could be done on an annual basis. Any chance SRC could push Ehle to push his foundation to make this an annual thing for the next few years?

(3) Ed, it would be extremely helpful if we could get copies of the major speeches at the SRC meeting (yours, Paul's, and Wheeler's). This is the type of stuff that needs to be fed to the leadership of the local councils. I am constantly impressed as I get around the state by the favorable response people give me concerning what the North Carolina Council has meant as an information source to them. And I'd like to keep it that way.

See you around. I have three meetings in North Carolina on November 28, 29, and 30, plus a Fair Housing Committee

luncheon in Greensboro on the 30th, so it looks as though I'll pass up the Virginia Conference. I have a pact with Alice Spearman to be with her at the meeting on December 6 in South Carolina. I'll buy you a drink. (Coffee or buttermilk?)

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ja

November 29, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

You are already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $13,800 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for 1967.

The amount combines our regular and expanded grants, which were separate in 1966. As noted in the "Grant-in-Aid Conditions," a copy of which is enclosed, one-fourth of this sum will be remitted, subject to fulfillment of the requirements, on or after the first of each quarter of the calendar year.

Please read carefully the grant conditions, especially the reporting requirements in item 3 and the general purpose stated in item 4, to which they are directed.

We are gratified by the response of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and of the state councils generally--to the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program in 1966, and we are happy to be able to continue our financial support at this high level for another year. We are compelled to reiterate, however, that support of general operations at this level cannot be regarded as likely for more than one additional year.

Be assured of our good wishes and all possible assistance for the North Carolina Council in 1967.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

December 8, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

This is a belated reply to your letter of November 21. Thanks for your kind words about the speeches. Wheeler's speech will be a part of the minutes of the Annual Meeting. Paul's and mine will be available in limited quantities in mimeographed form. Let us know how many you would have to have to make good use of them.

Sorry you didn't show at Alice's meeting yesterday. A good time was had by all.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

file

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EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

December 12, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

(1) I need thirty (30) of yours and Paul's speeches at the Annual Meeting for distribution to some key people in the North Carolina Council.

(2) I was planning to attend the National Education Association's Commission on Professional Rights and Responsibilities conference on the treatment of minorities in American textbooks, so your idea of making it a state directors' meeting is great! Count me in!

Maybe Harold Fleming could get together with the state directors for an hour or so on February 8 and share his thoughts in the "movement."

(3) In reference to (2) above, I noted in the papers of 12/11/66 that the Teachers' Union of AFL-CIO held a meeting in Washington, D. C. for a discussion of the same problem this past week-end. Perhaps Al Kehrer attended and can get the working papers of this meeting for our edification <u>prior</u> to the February 9 and 10 meeting.

(4) The Durham Council on Human Relations has been working on public meetings and individual letters to the editor in a hospital bond issue fight. There are two municipal hospitals--the big one, Watts (white) and the little one, Lincoln (predominantly and historically Negro). A blue ribbon Health Planning Council produced a study which pointed up the need for a bond issue to secure needed funds for expansion of the hospitals. Most of the money was earmarked for improvements to the

predominantly white hospital. The Negro community, along with the white intellectuals (Durham Council on Human Relations) and others, voted the bond issue down.

So the situation in the hospital area in Durham, N. C. is this: where do we go from here? At the Steering Committee meeting of the Durham Council in November, they expressed an interest in bringing a consultant to take a look at the situation now and make recommendations to the Durham Council which could be transmitted to appropriate authorities as a point of departure.

I told them this was a rather specialized area which might not have sufficient civil rights overtones for SRC to be of any help from a consultant standpoint. At any rate, think it over and see whether or not you know anyone who has dealt with the hospital aspects of human relations who might be able to make some suggestions on this matter.

(5) I have been working with a group called the Quality Education Committee in Winston-Salem, N. C. In Winston-Salem the Board of Education has been studying the school system prior to a bond issue which is to be up for a vote next spring. One of the North Carolina Council members there felt that the study would not deal with the real problem of school desegregation (i.e. affirmative action to promote more desegregation and more funds for predominantly Negro schools).

The group I am working with is somewhat stymied by its inability to (a) gather sufficient confidence to have a public meeting and (b) study the whole education system and turn up its own report, which might or might not influence the nature of the bond issue in the spring. Do we have a consultant who has fought a similar battle in the school situation outlined above and who might be of some assistance to this Quality Education Committee?

(6) I'll get to the South Carolina Council Annual Meeting next year. I chose Tennessee instead. Gad! Baxton is involved up to his neck in everything, isn't he? But the days spent were well worth all the effort.

Best personal regards,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ja

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ NORTH GREENE STREET, ROOM 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

file

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Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

December 20, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

(1) Howdy! What is the poop on Washington in February? If the consensus is that the state directors don't want to meet there, please do not use the same dates to have us meet elsewhere. For I am going to Washington.

(2) Incidentally, Baxton B. and several agencies are planning a Nashville Housing Meeting for some time in February. This might be of interest to you and the rest of us if (1) falls through. Particularly those of us in the upper south.

(3) I have got in behind "Happy" Lee, Acting Chairman of the N. C. State Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission; he has called Washington (Sam Simmons) and has gotten the o.k. to start rebuilding the State Advisory Committee in North Carolina with NCCHR assistance.

(4) Any danger in bringing "Happy" on my board next year? Any danger in asking him to take the state presidency at some time in the future? Do you have any idea what his report on CDGM in Mississippi contained? "Happy" said that he had spent some time with Ken Dean, and I noted that CDGM got refunded.

(5) Darn!! We in North Carolina could have gotten some good publicity mileage out of some sort of joint release on SRC's report on school desegregation.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

Too bad we were not informed of the release in advance so that we could be ready. Will we get copies of the report and the release??

(6) In reference to the attached report--how about a request to SRC's donor in the "Program Assistance Available to Councils on Human Relations," paragraph "Student Group Projects," for assistance to DARE of $500 for the next twelve months? I would want the money to be administered through NCCHR. This would assure you of necessary controls to accord with the specifications of your guidelines. At a minimum, do you think SRC could foot the bill for the ceramics material needed for DARE's class ($40.00) and some reading lamps and blackboard ($100.00) to improve the study hall at the Tuttle Community Center? This is a very strong bunch of young people.

(7) Please send me in writing the conditions of the Stern family matching funds program for SRC. Ray Wheeler wants me to do the thing one way; Marion Wright recommends another.

(8) Ask Al Ulmer point blank if he wants to come up and get into this community in Raleigh, N. C.

(9) Merry Christmas!!

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ja

Att.

Direct Action For Racial Equality

Report of December 16, 1966 meeting of DARE Executive Committee with W. C. Allred, Jr.

D.A.R.E. is a student group of juniors and seniors and graduate students at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, North Carolina. In response to Klan rallies in Raleigh, N. C., these students organized themselves on August 12, 1966 to "plan direct action programs designed to help areas of racial injustice." The Rev. W. W. Finlator, pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church and a member of the North Carolina Council, spoke to an initial meeting of the group and gave some guidance. The group elected officers, gained University sanction, and accepted Dr. Paul Bredenburg, North Carolina Council member, and Dr. John Oliver Cook as advisers.

Activity of D.A.R.E. this fall has been in the following areas:

Community Development-Voter Registration Committee Work in the 18th Precinct:

This fifteen member committee picked out a Negro community in Raleigh, N. C. in which to work. This area is called the Tuttle Community, bounded on the south by New Bern Avenue, on the north by Oakwood, on the east by Tarboro Road, and on the west by Linden Avenue. The aim of their efforts in the community is to organize the community for concerted action with DARE to change conditions. For several Saturdays this fall, members of DARE have worked in the area, introducing themselves and attempting to acquaint themselves with the problems facing the community.

Immediately prior to the November election, a register and vote campaign was conducted. DARE surveyed the community (approximately 500 homes) to determine the extent of registration, carried people to register, and eventually had the registration books moved to the community center for one day.

On December 16, 1966, the DARE group met with community leaders and folk of the Tuttle community for a planning session. Two more exploratory meetings with community people are planned to seek out what DARE can do for the community and what the community is willing to do for itself. The North Carolina Council has been asked to be present at these community meetings. (Al Ulmer, please note! Are you interested in giving these people any assistance?)

DARE is currently conducting tutoring study halls in the Tuttle Community Center. I have furnished them a list of books they can get from SRC through NCCHR. They hope to have the study hall community sustained in the not too distant future.

Research Committee:

DARE's research committee is compiling a survey of the housing of Negro students at North Carolina State University. They feel that there is a definite pattern of discrimination emerging in the room assignments in the dormitories at the school. Recently the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina took a stand against racial discrimination in off campus housing for students. DARE has taken an active part in getting the administration of NCSU, which is a principal component of the University of North Carolina complex, to issue a statement similar to that taken by the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina.

DARE's Requests of the North Carolina Council were:

(1) Ideas: Stan Hoegerman, Treasurer of the group, pointed out that almost without exception the members of DARE were technically oriented. They were from North Carolina State University. They were not familiar with the sociological implications of trying to work in a community. They asked for any advice I could give them. He pointed out that their organization is 70% white, 90% middle class, and wondered whether they are in any position to act effectively in a low income community.

Bill French, a nuclear physicist, also reiterated Hoegerman's words but expressed true concern that what they might get started in the Tuttle Community might result in some ramifications which could hurt the people of the community while not touching DARE people.

I sought to convince them that sufficient pressure could be brought on community agencies to get changes (streets paved, lights, house repairs) without the dire results they predict.

They said that John Winters, a Negro city councilman, was "in touch sub-rosa" with DARE. Winters did not feel he could assist them at this point.

(2) Information: They wondered whether their activity is unique and what expertise the North Carolina Council might have in giving them some leadership. I explained our relationship with the Southern Regional Council and expressed the desire that I might interest our Community Organization man (Al Ulmer) to come up for some time to view their operation. They would be appreciative if Ulmer could come, preferably at one of the Tuttle Community meetings. I made no commitment, however, and emphasized that they should be prepared to carry most of the burden alone without extensive outside assistance.

(3) Money to:

a. Outfit the study hall at the Tuttle Community Center.

This Community Center is a United Fund facility which is used primarily as an all day nursery. DARE has one room at night two nights a week for a study hall, with approximately 15 to 20 high school students attending. DARE needs folding tables, chairs, lamps, and a blackboard. DARE feels the students come there to find a quiet, supervised study room, which they do not have at home. They want an improved facility.

(After some discussion, it was decided that DARE would seek to get authorization from NCSU for the use of some federal surplus equipment available to the University.)

They felt that $250 would bring this facility up to what they want.

b. Athletic equipment: DARE wants to build basketball backboards at the community center. They figured approximately $100 for supplies and basketballs.

I observed that an approach to the City Recreation Department would probably be well received and that this equipment might be donated.

c. They want to put a fulltime person in the community to develop the many ramifications of their program. There was strong interest by several of DARE's Executive Committee that an employee of DARE could relieve them of the significant burden of their volunteer work. We discussed this at length. They concluded that they were not looking for absolution of their responsibility but rather an increase in effectiveness. (They pointed out that most of them would be at State a minimum of two years. Their president, who lives in the Tuttle Community, will be graduated from NCSU this January but will embark immediately on a doctoral graduate program, which assures his being around several years.) We talked about the cost of doing this. The central suggestion I was able to bring was that DARE should talk with Wake Opportunities, Inc., the local anti-poverty unit. They firmly held, however, that DARE wanted to control the money involved. I held that they should at least consult with the anti-poverty unit to see whether or not concrete staff and program assistance could be achieved from that source.

d. They had decided to run a ceramics class in the Tuttle Community Center as a device to get some community spirit going. A DARE member is running the class. They are fearful that the ceramics interest will be greater than the organization can finance. They suggested a figure of $40.00.

e. DARE desires to begin publication of a community newsletter. I told them we did not have funds for this.

December 27, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Having put it off as long as my conscience will let me, I am responding to your letters December 12 and December 20. (If you can cover--by actual count--fifteen items in two letters, I have a right to answer both in one!)

(1) I'll ask Carol to send you thirty (30) copies of my report at the annual meeting and a like number of Paul's speech. The latter may not be reproduced yet, but you will get it sooner or later.

(2) Concerning the hospital situation in Durham, it is unclear to us whether you need someone technically qualified in matters of hospital administration <u>or</u>, being reasonably sure <u>what</u> should happen, need help in organizing the community to bring it to pass. If the fommer, you could hardly do better than to consult Dr. Raymond Wheeler to help or suggest someone who could help. If the latter, you might get in touch with Florence Robin of the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia (52 Fairlie Street, Atlanta), who has literally written the book on how to round up the liberal forces, lasso the moderate forces, and mount a campaign to get something done right. I will also ask Carol to send you a copy of the manual she wrote,

Do you need information other than that? You did not specify, for instance, just how Ray Wheeler's interpretation differs from Marion Wright's.

(8) Happy New Year!

At least this will prove that I read you danged old letters.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Paul Anthony
AllUlmer

January 17, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

We are sending under separate cover a draft copy of the Voter Education Project's publication Know Your Georgia Government. I understand that Marvin Wall has spoken to you about this and that you are planning to prepare a similar document for North Carolina.

As Marvin indicated, the VEP has tentative plans to publish such a manual for each state. While this is tentative it seems to me that you should go ahead with preparation of your manuscript if you are so disposed. Even if it sould work out that we cannot finance a printing, it seems to me that it would be a very good project of the North Carolina Council to put it out--if necessary in mimeographed form.

I haven't head much out of you lately. What have you been up to?

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Ed:

Idia:

Seems to me the George Mitchell award in 1967 should be in two parts. Those councils which on 10-1-66 had less than 1,000 members and those which have a 1,000 or more.

Arithmetically, it will always be easier for a smaller state council to show a larger % increase than it will be for a large state council to.

The inequity of the award basis now is pretty apparent and a change should be given serious thought.

Wed

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William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

February 22, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed you will find a revised quarterly report, which I hope will be sufficient to untie your purse strings.

I would appreciate knowing of your tentative plans for a visit in North Carolina and whether or not I can be of any assistance in setting up interviews.

Regards,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:j

Encl.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

February 27, 1967

Mr. Will Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,450.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
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Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

STAFF:

William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

March 1, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Will asked me to write you for some information needed for our Board Meeting immediately prior to the Annual Dinner of the NCCHR on April 3. I believe this information was collected prior to the Southern Regional Council's November meeting.

What we need is:

(1) Number of staff members of each state council;

(2) number of local councils affiliated with each state council;

(3) paid memberships in the period 10-1-65 to 9-30-66 (number of paid members);

(4) and Income Items for the period 10-1-65 to 9-30-66 broken down by:

a. membership paid (cash)
b. contributions
c. state foundation support
d. out of state foundation support
e. Southern Regional Council grants.

We would appreciate this information as soon as is feasible so that we might avoid all subjective considerations when the Board assesses our situation in April.

I am enclosing a form which might be used for this purpose. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Jerry Anne Allred

Jerry Anne Allred

Encl.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

March 1, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Ray Wheeler called yesterday to say that he and Fred were having trouble lining up the people they thought I ought to see in Charlotte on Monday and Tuesday. So, at his suggestion, I am going to postpone going to Charlotte until a later date. Perhaps I can hit Asheville at the same time--probably sometime in April.

Consequently, I have decided to fly to Wilmington Monday afternoon and rent a car, add Fayetteville and Sanford to my tour, and plan to reach Greensboro early Friday afternoon (instead of Friday morning). I'll catch a 5:40 plane from Greensboro back to Atlanta.

Enclosed are carbon copies of my letters to several individuals that I hope to see. Thanks for your help.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures

March 21, 1967

Mr. Vernon Jordan
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Vernon:

I was glad to be called into the meetings last Friday and Saturday.

It seems that we are overlooking the possibilities of the North Carolina Council and the Voter Education Project Council working out some sort of office and staff arrangement which would be to the mutual benefit of both organizations.

I request that you defer any grant letter until the Board of the North Carolina Council can discuss what the creation of another agency in North Carolina by the Southern Regional Council V.E.P. means for the North Carolina Council. It seems also that we should get together with Paul Anthony at the staff meeting on April 6.

I am preparing a memorandum stating my position for discussion of the North Carolina Council Board at our annual meeting on April 3. I will also talk with John Wheeler and Ray Wheeler before April 6. I anticipate that the Board of the North Carolina Council, at my suggestion, will put forth considerable effort to have the North Carolina Council and the North Carolina Voter Education Council in some sort of administrative unit. Sound principles of good and efficient management would seem to indicate that this be done.

Please keep us informed of your processing of the North

Carolina Voter Education Project proposal.

Sincerest personal regards,

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:j

cc: Mr. John R. Taylor
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mr. Marion A. Wright

April 10, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

In keeping with the rules under which we administer the Student Contingency Fund, we forwarded to the donor your request for $500.00 for the Lee Street Community Project. I am sorry to have to report that the request has been turned down.

I personally felt that the project had a great deal of merit and I can only say that I am "sorry about that".

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

$500.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina

Lee Street Community Project of Y.E.S.

#319 CHR Consultants

April 13, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

April 14, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relationsh
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Paul Anthony and I both thought well of the proposal from the Greensboro Community Staff of Y.E.S. for the Lee Street Community Center, and we were disappointed when it got turned down. Marv Zommick called after he got the word, and subsequently Paul and I talked it over and decided to appropriate the money from another fund.

Accordingly, find enclosed a check for $500.00, payable to the North Carolina Council, designated for the Lee Street Community Project.

We understand that this money will be used to pay rent for the center for six months and to buy furniture for same. Because of the nature of the fund from which this grant is made, we will need at the end of the six months period a narrative report on the program in general, with special attention to the project's learnings in working with the two community organizations--one of parents and one of teen-agers--mentioned in the proposal.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to us for our auditors.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

OFFICERS:

John R. Taylor, *Chairman*—Greensboro
Dr. S. E. Duncan, *Vice Chairman*—Salisbury
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STAFF:

William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Carrie Taylor *Secretary*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

May 1, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I talked with George Esser last week. I am going to send him a request for funds in June.

It appears certain that the newly established North Carolina Voter Education Council will get $10,000 from the fund in July for citizenship education. If the fund is being that "free and easy" with a brand new group with such a narrow base of support, perhaps NCCHR should get in line immediately.

My concern is to get unqualified assurance from the Field Department or SRC that you will support any proposal sent by NCCHR to the fund. After comments you made in Washington, D.C., I was left unsure as to what support you would give to my efforts to secure funds from foundations.

The gist of what I am saying is this: I am not going to carry through with a proposal to the N. C. Fund from NCCHR signed by W. C. Allred, Jr. unless SRC Field Department is going to support us in an unqualified manner--similar to the manner in which Vernon is supporting the State VEP.

Please let me have your thoughts.

Regards,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ct

P.S. I am preparing a program report. Our C.P.A. has had all our books for some time. When he finishes we can complete the financial reports to you.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

May 3, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

I have your letter of May 1 concerning a proposal from the North Carolina Council to the North Carolina Fund.

I do not recall, and you did not specify, the comments made by me in Washington, D. C., which lead you to be unsure what support we might give to your efforts to secure funds from foundations. Generally we support or do not support proposals from state councils on the basis of the specific proposal and the particular situation of the council making it. We do appreciate an opportunity to look over such proposals, if not before they are submitted, then at least at the time they are submitted. More often than not we are asked to comment, and frequently we have not seen a copy.

I will not, of course, give "unqualified assurance" that we will support "any" proposal sent by NCCHR to the Fund. I am not going to have any letter signed by J. Edwin Stanfield supporting in an unqualified manner any document which I have not seen.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

May 17, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

According to my records, we have not received a program report from the North Carolina Council for last quarter or finance and membership reports for the last couple of months. That is the reason, following the grant-in-aid ground rules, that we have not sent the payment due April 1.

Just wanted to check to be sure I have not made a mistake.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

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STAFF:

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Executive Director
Carrie Taylor
Secretary

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

May 28, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: your letter - May 17, 1967

Dear Ed:

We are preparing the North Carolina Council's program and financial reports now and will have them in your hands very shortly.

Best regards,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:j

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Carrie Taylor *Secretary*

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William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

June 12, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear ~~Mr. Stanfield:~~ Ed:

Enclosed you will find our quarterly report for the first quarter of 1967. I regret that it has been so long in getting it to you. I'll try to be more prompt on this quarter's.

Best personal regards,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ct

Encl.

Thanks for the phone call today! It is good to talk with you! W

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

June 16, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Just a word of appreciation for your report for the first quarter and for the financial statements for the first five months of the year. To say the least, it is refreshing to have these done in your businesslike manner.

I agree with you that the total of $4,834.25 from local sources during the first five months is encouraging--so are the membership figures.

The situation you described in Charlotte, where even the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council is having trouble arousing interest, is interesting and revealing. I also found your concluding comments, particularly the one about the need for "advanced human relations programming," especially interesting I have marked these in the report and passed them along to Paul for his perusal.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

June 16, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,450.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

July 6, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

According to my records, and after checking our files, it appears that we have not yet received a copy of an official audit of the books of the North Carolina Council for 1966. As you will recall, one of the conditions of our grant-in-aid to all state councils, is that a copy fo such an audit be placed on file with us.

This is a policy of long standing and one that we consider quite a necessary part of our responsibility to the donors of these funds, as well as essential to fulfillment of the conditions of our charter. Therefore we must suspend payment of the 1967 grant-in-aid until we receive your audit.

Please let me know if you think you have sent the audit and we have somehow failed to receive it.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

August 25, 1967

Mr. Will Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Under separate cover, we are sending you one hundred, fifty (150) copies of a brochure recently published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission which is designed specifically to inform Negroes in North and South Carolina about job opportunities in the textile industry and about equal employment opportunity rights under the law.

We are trying to help get a good distribution on this and wondered if you would be kind enough to distribute it to any leaders you deem appropriate by any means you choose.

I guess we are pretty confident of your willingness to help, since we are sending them already!

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

September 20, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,450.00, the quarterly payment on our quarterly payment, grant-in-aid for 1967 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

October 2, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

November 15, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $13,000 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Conditions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh
Enclosure
cc: Mr. John R. Taylor

MEMO • *from the Desk of:*

file

WILLIAM (Will) C. ALLRED, JR.
505 Woodlawn Avenue
Greensboro, N. C. 27401

TO Ed Stanfield

November 17, 1967

Ed,

NCCHR will furnish the usual reports and lists to SRC. SRC has my permission to talk, beg, implore, con, push, drink with, conspire with, any and all officers and members of NCCHR. If you will send your newsletter to all members, I'll be glad to give you a list.

My only interest is that NCCHR be kept informed of SRC projects and forays into the state so that maximum public relations and program support can be made from these efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Will

William C. Allred, Jr.

WCA/ct

cc: J. R. Taylor

November 27, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

I have changed my flight schedule so as to arrive in Greensboro at 4:16 P.M. on Friday, December 8, on Easter Flight 604.

Thanks for getting a room reservation for me. Let me know the name of the motel (I forget), so I'll know where to go. (To spend the night, I mean!)

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

December 6, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Joyce is letting me attend your Board meeting. I'll be coming to Greensboro from Richmond on Eastern Flight 596, which arrives at 5:24 P.M. on December 15. I'm scheduled to leave from the Durham airport at 3:03 on the 16th. If that will be rushing it too much, let me know. I think there is a later flight.

Please get me a reservation for the 15th at that motel. Thanks.

Looking forward to seeing you. (Masochistic tendencies, you know.)

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

December 11, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,450.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

February 5, 1968

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Congratulations on the write up about your position paper in Trends in Housing. And thanks for sending me a copy.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ NORTH GREENE STREET, ROOM 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401
275-6589 (919)

OFFICERS:

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Vice Chairman—Durham

Heslip M. Lee,
Vice Chairman—Raleigh

Mrs. Elizabeth Koonce,
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Emery L. Rann,
Treasurer—Charlotte

Mrs. Chase H. Benson,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Greensboro

Will C. Allred, Jr.,
Executive Director—Greensboro

February 15, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is our report for the last quarter of 1967. We appreciate the continued support of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerest personal regards,

William C. Allred, Jr.

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA/ct
Encl.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

February 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

In keeping with the discussion of Friday afternoon, February 23, the North Carolina Council would like to begin to initiate formal negotiations with the Southern Regional Council in reference to the basis on which the Southern Regional Council intends to offer assistance to us after January 1, 1969.

We feel that the position statement adopted by the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council is in rather clear need of clarification well in advance of this summer.

Specifically, we would like for the Southern Regional Council to inform us whether or not we are, according to the criteria you have set, a viable or a non-viable council. It seems that this basic determination should be made now so that the North Carolina Council can determine what type proposal to submit to you.

Sincerely yours,

Will

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

File

WCA/ct
cc: J. Edwin Stanfield
Raymond M. Wheeler
NCCHR Officers

file - Will Allred

ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL DIRECTORS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

March 7, 1968

MEMO

To: Southern Regional Council Officers, Executive Committee Members and Paul Anthony

From: John McCown and William C. Allred, Jr., Co-Chairmen, Association of Human Relations Council Directors JM WCA

The Association of Human Relations Council Directors invites each of you to attend the Association's meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina at Myers Park Baptist Church, 1900 Queens Road, Charlotte, N. C., at 2:30, March 14, 1968.

This meeting is called to discuss (1) the Southern Regional Council's replies to our letters of February 26, 1968 and to determine an appropriate course of action to follow in reference to the proposed New York trip to meet with foundations (2) Paul Anthony's memorandum of March 5, 1968 (3) the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of the Association and (4) such other items of business as may seem appropriate.

We cordially invite you to attend this meeting and give us the benefit of your advice.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ NORTH GREENE STREET, ROOM 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401
275-6589 (919)

file

OFFICERS:

John R. Taylor,
Chairman—Greensboro

Moses C. Burt, Jr.,
Vice Chairman—Durham

Heslip M. Lee,
Vice Chairman—Raleigh

Mrs. Elizabeth Koonce,
Secretary—Salisbury

Emery L. Rann,
Treasurer—Charlotte

Mrs. Chase H. Benson,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Greensboro

Will C. Allred, Jr.,
Executive Director—Greensboro

March 29, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I appreciated the minutes to the Southern Interagency Conference meetings.

The Association of Human Relations Council Directors, Inc. would appreciate receiving from you the procedure for applying for membership in the Southern Interagency Conference.

If the Association qualifies for membership, it is possible that we might like to have a representative at the SIC meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Will

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA/ch

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

April 3, 1968

Mr. Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

In reply to your letter of March 29, I'll quote the following section of the SIC by-laws, concerning application for membership:

> Agencies...who wish to participate shall express this in writing to the secretariat who will so inform the full membership. This request shall be acted on by the full body at its earliest convenience. An inditation shall be extended upon an affirmative vote of three-fourths of those present and eligible to vote at any regularly scheduled meeting.

If the Association of Human Relations Council Directors, Inc., would like to request to participate, I shall be happy to have the application and am confident that it will be approved without difficulty.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/rh

PA
~~ES~~

ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL DIRECTORS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

April 29, 1968

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Charlotte Medical Clinic
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

This is to remind you of our letter of March 21, 1968. We had hoped to hear from you by now concerning some of the points left open by our discussion of the evening of March 15, 1968.

Specifically our concern is: (1) when will the State Council Evaluation Sub-Committee be structured and meet? Our understanding is that the SRC Executive Committee, the SRC staff, state council boards and the Association of Council Directors will be represented on this sub-committee. (2) Whether or not the SRC Executive Committee has acted on the initial process for the designation of councils as "viable" or "developing." We think each state council should have a preliminary decision on this matter by no later than June 15, 1968, and (3) whether SRC staff has given consideration to the matters raised in point 4 of our letter of March 21, 1968.

We hope that you will move with all deliberate speed on these matters.

Sincerest personal regards,

J. McA

John McCown
Will C. Allred, Jr.
Co-Chairmen

JM/WCAch

CC: Dr. Paul Anthony
SRC Executive Committee
State Council Directors

June 24, 1968

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

I have your letter of June 14 concerning membership in the Southern Interagency Conference for the Association of Human Relations Council Directors. This will be brought up at our next meeting, which I believe is to be in September.

Thanks, too, for the copies of "Council Comment."

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

file

July 1, 1968

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Charlotte Medical Clinic
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Dear Ray:

Ray, I am preparing my memorandum on viable state councilsguidelines. I will, hopefully, prepare also a memorandum on guidelines for a viable Southern Regional Council. This, however, will be completed at a somewhat later date.

Regards,

WCA

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA/ch

P.S. Crucial, however, to the sub-committees deliberations will be what SRC central staff feels is a viable state council. Paul, Vernon, and Ed ought to draw up a memorandum, too.

cc: Paul Anthony
Ed Stanfield
Vernon Jordan

PA - Do you want me to do one?

Ed

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 3, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. John McCown, Mr. Kenneth Dean, Mr. Elijah Coleman, Mr. Paul Anthony, Mrs. Patricia Miller, Mr. Ed Stanfield, and Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr.

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

Ref: Sub-Committee of SHC-SRC Analysis

The North Carolina Council understands that the Sub-Committee set-up by the Southern Regional Council, which includes equal representation from the Association of State Council Directors, is vested with a two-fold responsibility.

First, you are to implement the policy adopted by the Southern Regional Council at the November 1967 Annual Meeting. This policy dealt with the matter of Southern Regional Council-State Human Relation Councils relationships at the end of the current grant period, or 12-31-68.

Second, you are to make recommendations within the general guidelines of the 1967 policy statement concerning grants to State Human Relations Councils after 12-31-68 should funds be available.

At this time, the North Carolina Council will direct it's analysis to the first point, or the first phase, of the Sub-Committee's work. At a late date we will address ourself to the second point, or phase, of the Committee's work.

Enclosed is our memorandum on phase one which is a response to Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler's request dated 6-27-68.

cc: SRC Executive Committee
State Council Directors

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 2, 1968

MEMORANDUM I

TO: SRC Executive Committee, State Council Directors, M. C. Burt, Jr.

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

SUBJECT: First Phase of Sub-Committee's Work: Determination of Viable or Non-Viable Council

The North Carolina Council noted at the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council it's strong disagreement with the policy statement adopted by the Southern Regional Council. Our disagreement was based upon the lack of clarity of the document. Subsequent history has proved our dissent was justified. North Carolina also noted that the central issue involved here was what the Southern Regional Council did with the meoney it raised in the name of the State Human Relations Councils.

Dr. Wheeler's memorandum of 6-27-68 makes a request in good faith that state directors make suggestions "on those items which they consider important in the Committee's determination of what constitutes a viable state council." "Viable" is a term which was used in the policy paper adopted in November 1967. The North Carolina Council has stated that the paper and policy are ambiguous. Rather than compound the confusion, our position is that the criteria to be used should be based upon the recommendations of the Southern Regional Council staff in Atlanta, Georgia, as amended or expanded by your sub-committee. The central fact, insofar as North Carolina is concerned, is that the initial executive decision making process on the viability or non-viability of a state council must take place in Atlanta with Mr. Paul Anthony and Mr. Ed Stanfield. North Carolina will be happy to supply these gentlemen with any requested statistical or program reports.

The gesture of the Southern Regional Council in allowing the Association of Human Relations Council Directors to name equal representation to the sub-committee is appreciated. For the first time the Southern Regional Council is giving appropriate recognition of the value of it's unofficial field force, the staffs of the state human relations councils. This is a healthly move which does not violate the need for rather rigid separation of staff and policy functions in the organizations involved.

The North Carolina Council, however, is an autonomous agency. The Southern Regional Council is an autonomous agency. The negotiations between the two agencies must be carried on light of this basic fact, the recommendations of this sub-committee notwithstanding.

North Carolina, therefore, suggests that the sub-committee's initial action be a request of the Atlanta staff for their decisions on what determines a viable or a non-viable council.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 16, 1968

MEMORANDUM III:

TO: Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. John McCown, Mr. Kenneth Dean, Mr. Elijah Coleman, Mr. Paul Anthony, Mrs. Patricia Miller, Mr. Ed. Stanfield, and Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr.

CC: SRC Executive Committee and State Council Directors

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

Subject: First Phase - Viable or Non-Viable: The Virginia Council In-State Fund Raising Experience 1968.

My memorandum II dated July 12, 1968, point (3) page 2, raises the question of the success from a financial point of the organization techniques currently being employed by state human relations councils. Can local human relations councils furnish sufficient support to a state staff to allow for strong programming?

The sub-committee may want to request from the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Mr. Frank T. Adam's,Jr. memorandum of April 12, 1968 concerning that council's statewide fund-raising effort in the spring of 1968. This Virginia effort was supported by a considerable investment from the Southern Regional Council. The Virginia Council also has the largest network of local councils of any other human relations council.

The result of the Virginia Council's effort to prove that the traditional fund-raising approach would work has been a redirection of the program there. This redirection of program has rather significant meaning for state human relations councils in the upper South (Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee). The sub-committee should seriously consider the recent Virginia experience in your deliberations.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

July 12, 1968

file

MEMORANDUM II:

TO: SRC Executive Committee, State Council Directors, M. C. Burt, Jr.

FROM: Will C. Allred, Jr.

Subject: Phase one-Determination of a Viable or Non-Viable Council. Organization Theory and Financial Considerations of State Human Relations Councils.

The Southern Regional Council inherited from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation a clientele of moderate racial liberals. This basic group was expanded as a result of increased sensitivity on racial matters during World War II. The group for nine years or so was maintained as the membership of the Southern Regional Council. Annual meetings were held and a board of directors was elected.

When the funds became apparent from the Fund for the Republic in 1954, the organizational structure of the Southern Regional Council had to be changed. The Council changed from a broad membership base agency to a self-perpetuating Board. The motivation for this move was two fold:

(1) The Fund for the Republic was fearful that a relatively small group of members might gain control of the Southern Regional Council at an annual meeting and divert the money to other purposes than originally intended; and, (2) built into the grant proposal was the commitment by the Southern Regional Council to start state human relations councils. It was logical that the existing membership base of the Southern Regional Council would be turned over to the state councils. All states of the old confederacy developed councils, with the exception of Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; in these states efforts to establish councils failed but, in the latter two states were resumed in the 1960's. In Texas no substantive effort has been made by the Southern Regional Council on a state basis.

In general, the Southern Regional Council and the state human relations councils have sought to follow traditional organizational techniques to create on-going entities. That is, a group of people was brought together and constituted itself as a board of directors

that (1) set policy for staff (2) hired staff to carry-out it's directions and (3) assumed the financial responsibility for in state support of a state office.

Central also to this approach was the position that the primary unit of the state human relations council was the local affiliate which formed the voluntary corps to carry out program and supported the state office financially.

What happened in the history of this organizational process? A cusory review of Table 1 reveals the record of state councils boards and membership at point 3. No state council ever, for any period of time, raised sufficient in-state financial support for the basic staff and office functions.[1]

The absence of sufficient in-state financial support sustained most of the state council's long-time dependency on the unrestricted grant-in-aid assistance of the Southern Regional Council. Or, in several instances, state councils relied on their executive directors to cultivate foundation sources. This, however, led to procedural, and at times personal, conflicts between SRC and state human relations councils personnel, conflicts which are beyond the scope of this memorandum.

Important in the considerations of the sub-committee is a determination of the present financial situation in each state council. The committee may need:

(1) A state-by-state analysis of in-state monies raised in 1966, 1967, and actual in-state cash-in-hand in 7-1-68. /Please! no estimates, most of the directors are notorious liars about what will be raised in the future./

(2) A state-by-state analysis of foundation aid from 1966, 1967, and 1968. The sub-committee should also assess state-by-state the prospects from foundation-aid after 1968. /Most of the directors have a feeling about whether or not their own foundation sources will continue./

(3) Also, the committee should give some thought to the success, or lack thereof, of the theory of organization used by the Southern Regional Council and the state human relations council for the last fourteen years and the prospects for the forseeable future of the continuation of these organizational practices.

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[1] From 1966 to 1968 the in-state acceptable figure most often mentioned by SRC staff was $20,000 to $25,000 by 1968. As a result of negotiations between the Association of State Human Relations Councils Directors and representatives of the Southern Regional

Council Executive Committee and staff in Charlotte, N. C. in early 1968. This figure was lowered to $11,000-$12,000. These modifications are crucial to the sub-committee's deliberations and are explicit admissions that the figures ($20,000-$25,000) were on their face inconsistant with the financial history of the state human relations councils.

TABLE I

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Field Division

COUNCIL	MEMBERS PAID 1966	AFFILIATES	EST. IN-STATE FUNDS RAISED - 1966	NUMBER PAID STAFF	PART-TIME PAID
Alabama	1110	8	12,000	4	1
Arkansas	760	2	8,000	4	1
Florida	1800	19(6*)	10,000	3	0
Georgia	1300	15	6,000	5	0
Houston	1500	-	20,000	3 + 1 Vista	0
Louisiana	0	3	1,200	2	0
Mississippi	360	3	3,000	2	1
North Carolina	518	5	6,000	2	0
South Carolina	1,178	10	10,000	Professional SCCHR - 4 Speed-up - 2	4 Clerical 4 N. Y. Corp
Tennessee	1300	13	10,000	4	0
Virginia	2500	31	16,000	3	2

July 24, 1968

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, N. C. 27401

Dear Will:

At the suggestion of Paul Matthias, I am sending herewith some information concerning payments made to wealthy farmers by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not planting acreage. Included are an explanatory speech by Senatory John J. Williams of Delaware and a list of all payments of $50,000 or more in the state of North Carolina.

Should you have use for such information, we can make available to you a list of all payments in your state in excess of $5,000.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosure

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

file

February 9, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Mr. Sigmon is out of the city until Friday night, February 11. I will be in touch with him at that time and will try to arrange for him to visit the offices of the Southern Regional Council on Monday, February 14th. Will call you on Saturday morning to let you know what arrangements have been made.

I am enclosing biographical information on Mr. Sigmon.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta

Roberta E. Blackwell

Enclosure

cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Mr. Paul Anthony

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

file

February 18, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

This will confirm Mr. Sigmon's visit to your office on Wednesday, March 2, 1966.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta

Roberta E. Blackwell

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 3, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I have Mr. Taylor's copy of your letter to Dr. Williams dated March 2, in which you state that Mr. Sigmon did not keep the appointment as scheduled, due to "some uncertainty about confirmation of the date."

In the conversation with you on February 14, a tentative date was set for Mr. Sigmon's visit to your office -- Wednesday, March 2nd. I then called Mr. Sigmon to clear this date and he said this date would be fine with him, and that he would make plans to visit your office on March 2nd.

My note to you on February 18, indicating that Mr. Sigmon had agreed to come to Atlanta on March 2nd, was a confirmation of the appointment. It was my understanding that Mr. Sigmon was aware that no further contact was necessary. I had talked with him twice on the telephone. If there had been some misunderstanding, surely he could have check with me again.

I called him this morning to find out if there was a misunderstanding and he informed me that this was not the case; that he had been out of town for several days, arriving back at 10:30 Tuesday night; that he was too tired to drive down; that he was not sure the Council would pay for plane fare (although I had told him, after clearing it with Dr. Williams, that the Council would pay expenses, and he stated that Dr. Williams had also assured him that expenses would be paid for by the Council. And he has been reimbursed for one trip.); that he had much work to be completed at his office; that he did not have time to clear it with me; that no time schedule had been arranged (you will recall you did not indicate a time, so I assumed the entire day would be available for a conference with Mr. Sigmon), and that he did not want to make the trip and find out that you were not expecting him.

This morning I have assured Mr. Sigmon that the Council will pay for travel -- by plane or by automobile; that I can prepare in advance a check to pay for his travel to Atlanta. He said that he plans to be in Philadelphia on March 14-15, and will leave there and go directly to Atlanta. He will present a bill to the Council upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta E. Blackwell

Roberta E. Blackwell

cc: Dr. Williams
Mr. Taylor

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

March 2, 1966

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

In reply to your letter of February 27, Mr. Robert Sigmon did not visit us today, as expected. He called this morning to say that he had just returned to Charlotte from a trip and that he was not sure we were expecting him, and so he had decided not to come. There appears to have been some uncertainty about confirmation of the date.

I had agreed with Miss Blackwell, by telephone, to hold March 2 open, and then I received a note from her, dated February 18, saying simply, "This will confirm Mr. Sigmon's visit to your office on Wednesday, March 2, 1966." I assumed that the date was similarly confirmed to Mr. Sigmon.

At any rate, I have made a new date with him -- Wednesday, March 16 -- and will give you my impressions after that.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Mr. John R. Taylor

March 4, 1966

Miss Roberta Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Roberta:

I have your letter of March 3, relative to Mr. Sigmon's cancelled appointment with us.

I gather that you read my letter to Dr. Williams as critical of you in some sense, and so I have re-read our file copy. I agree that it could be so interpreted, but assure you that it was not so intended. I had a letter from Dr. Williams in which he asked for expeditious treatment of the whole process, and my sole purpose was to explain the delay. Your letter helps to make the point that you and I both had the same understanding of the date and the arrangements and that these were quite clear to both of us.

My apologies for the awkward wording of my letter. As a matter of fact, on the basis of my correspondence with you I have high regard for your efficiency.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Mr. John R. Taylor

March 11, 1966

Miss Roberta Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 300
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

Dear Roberta:

Thank you for the excellent financial reports for January and February!

Could you send me about 14 copies of the mimeographed forms you prepared -- on which you give the breakdown of receipts and expenditures that we desire? These are very good forms, and I would like to share them with the other state councils.

Many thanks.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: John R. Taylor

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 14, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I am pleased to know that you approve of the report forms we are using. I am sending to you the 14 copies of each as you requested. Also enclosed are 14 copies of the form we shall be using to send in our membership report.

Thank you for your letter of March 4, explaining your letter to Dr. Williams. All's well.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta

Roberta E. Blackwell

file

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

June 3, 1966

Miss Roberta Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Roberta:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,000.00, our second quarterly payment on the expanded grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council for 1966.

Needless to say, we are glad that Mr. Allred has accepted the position of Executive Director.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

June 6, 1966

Miss Roberta Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Roberta:

We are planning a meeting for the Presidents of the state councils at the Biltmore Hotel here in Atlanta on the 17th and 18th of this month. When I wrote to Mr. Taylor about it he replied that he would be out of the country from June 6th to July 18th. I then sent a memorandum to all presidents asking that they send a "proxy" if they could not attend personally.

I had no word from Mr. Taylor on this and wonder if he has asked anyone from the executive committee or board to come in his place. Do you know? If not, do you know who would be the most likely substitute? Perhaps you could call Dr. Raymond Wheeler or T. Franklin Williams and discuss the problem and then call me.

We are anxious to have each council represented by the president or another influential member of the policy board. In a way it would be good to have Will Allred sit in, but for the purpose of this meeting we excluded staff members.

Let me hear from you.

Best Wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

NC - Gen

March 1, 1965

Mr. Heslip Lee
Executive Director
Salisbury-Rowan Community Service Council, Inc.
P. O. Box 631
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dear Happy:

I am remiss in not thanking you sooner for the clippings on your work. Thank you -- at last I know what you're doing.

We just completed our first 1965 meeting of the state staff. You were missed and we wished you were still with us.

Come see us some time.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

P.S. Have you paid your dues to the North Carolina Council?

March 2, 1967

Mrs. Jerry Anne Allred
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Mrs. Allred:

In reply to your letter of March 1, enclosed is the form supplying statistical information on the several state councils to the best of our ability.

Inevitably there will be minor inaccuracies in these figures. The councils have different fiscal years, different membership years, were undergoing changes in ways of calculating membership (as in the case of Florida), and in some cases just did a poor job of reporting. The number of persons on a staff fluctuates constantly. But the figures are close enough to provide a reliable picture.

I believe the $8,589.00 shown for North Carolina includes $2,000.00 from Mrs. Cannon's foundation. The figures for other state councils do not include any in-state foundation funds, and to my knowledge none received a gift that large from local sources.

I am looking forward to my "tour" in North Carolina next week.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure - 1

March 23, 1965

Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Ray and Julie:

It was a real pleasure being with you and in your home Friday evening. Many thanks for the magnificent hospitality.

We had a good meeting in Durham on Saturday and the drive made it possible for Helen and Paul and me to spend hours together.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC - Gen.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AT
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

JULY 6, 1965

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH N.W.
ATLANTA,
GEORGIA

DEAR SIRS:

I AM AT WORK ON A BIOGRAPHY OF W. J. CASH (1900-1941), AUTHOR OF THE INFLUENTIAL BOOK, THE MIND OF THE SOUTH. I AM TOLD BY MRS. PHINAZEE OF THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY THAT A TELEPHONE CALL TO YOUR OFFICE BROUGHT HER THE INFORMATION THAT MR. CASH WAS ASSOCIATED BRIEFLY WITH THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE, SERVING BRIEFLY AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

WOULD YOU BE KIND ENOUGH TO FURNISH ME WITH THIS INFORMATION IN AS CIRCUMSTANTIAL DETAIL (DATED) AS YOU HAVE AVAILABLE? I WILL BE MOST GRATEFUL FOR THIS HELP AND FOR ANY OTHER SUGGESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE FOR TRACKING DOWN THE ELUSIVE MR. CASH.

SINCERELY YOURS,

J L Morrison

JOSEPH L. MORRISON, PROF.
UNC SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

NC - Gen

July 16, 1965

Mr. Michael H. Lawler
#4 Sparrow Apartments, Rt. 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mike:

Thanks for the good words. I look forward to a continuing close relationship and much work with you (in all your various hats).

Les has sent to me your letter to him of recent date. Perhaps soon we can explore some of the subjects therein.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC-Gen

July 21, 1965

Mr. Joseph L. Morrison, Professor
School of Journalism
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Your letter of July 6 concerning W. J. Cash has come to my attention.

It would not be surprising to know that W. J. Cash was active with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. So many distinguished Southerners were. However, the "Report of Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Birmingham, Alabama, November 20-23, 1938" shows no record of W. J. Cash participating. This document lists Dr. W. T. Couch, Director, UNC Press, as chairman of the Program Committee, Miss Josephine Wilkins of Atlanta as Co-chairman. One of our staff called Miss Wilkins to inquire about this and the similarity of name plus Chapel Hill led to this misunderstanding. Miss Wilkins discovered this mistake shortly thereafter, and I believe Mrs. Phinazee was informed of this when the error was discovered. To make certain we are sending a copy of this letter to Mrs. Phinazee at Atlanta University.

We are sorry for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

I am sure you have spoken with Dr. Frank Graham about Mr. Cash. Another possibility, which may have no merit, is to talk with Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, The Wren's Nest, P. O. Box 626, Tryon, North Carolina. Mrs. Ames was very active in race relations work during the '30's and '40's and just might have interesting recollections about Mr. Cash.

We look forward to the publication of your book. If we can be of any possible help please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mrs. Phinazee, Atlanta University Library

NC - Gen

August 2, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

Les, Vernon and I will arrive Raleigh on Thursday at 7:55 P.M. on Eastern flight 510. Could your secretary call the Jack Tar and get rooms for us? We plan to return Friday evening at 7:05.

For some time I have meant to write suggesting that I would appreciate an evening with you to discuss the future -- program, staff, etc. If you are available and haven't talked out, I can remain over Friday evening and return Saturday. Or, if you prefer, we can easily arrange this at another time.

The latest schedule of the Ford team: John Ehle has just informed Les they plan to arrive Friday morning at 8:40, on Eastern #533, unless they come the evening before!

Sincerely,

for O

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC - Gen.

August 4, 1965

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 E. Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear John:

Indirectly through Frank Williams I have learned that your committee has already met once about the items raised in your letter of July 22. I am sorry this hasn't been answered sooner. However, your inquiry came simply to SRC, took several days to reach my desk, and since then there simply has not been time to give the questions raised the thoughtful answers they deserve.

The address of the Virginia Council is 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19.

You should know, however, that while the Virginia Council has had a vigorous staff and program in the past and continues to have an excellent network of local councils, its present staffing and program are such that I doubt their experiences would be helpful to the North Carolina Council. The situations are considerably different.

The two absolutely necessary ingredients of a council are good staffing and strong lay support and leadership. Council's can survive having less than desirable leadership and support (though not indefinitely) but staffing is critical. And, the future of the NCCHR will depend, in my opinion, on your being able to find the staff person to help develop all else you raise: goals, objectives, budgets, etc. Also, under Frank's guidance many of these matters have been explored and his thinking should be helpful to you.

Ray Wheeler tells me of an idea to seek a young Negro man as director. This, to me, is an excellent idea. Young men don't cost as much, have considerable energy, can travel extensively, and put in the kind of working hours that are essential in a job of this nature. The selection of a Negro would clearly indicate the Council's vision of itself as a truly interracial group, and should tend to add one other essential: the strong involvement of Negroes in the Council movement.

As a part of the above, but somewhat separately, the youth division, now YES, formerly the Intercollegiate Council, has energy and ambitious plans and the involvement of that group and its leadership should be an asset. (Your earlier decision to have members of the adult and student groups trade members of the executive committees is excellent.)

As to budget, I doubt you should plan on a salary for the director of less than $8,000 or more than $10,000. (Under the present circumstances, the closer to the eight figure the better, obviously.) Given a director and secretary, plus the minimum of other expenses, about $18,000 is the very least that can support an operation such as this. Around $22,000 is probably more realistic to allow for a reasonable amount for postage, printing, travel and the related services to reach your membership. The smallest state council (Mississippi) operates on about $18,000 -- one of the best (Alabama) operates on about $24,000 and is slowly increasing this amount.

As a part of your plans there is the question of what help SRC can give in both program assistance and funds. Neither of these questions can be answered until after September, though I hope by that time we will be in a position to make, tentatively, such commitments as can be made for the remainder of this year and next.

If you wish, I would be happy to meet with your committee at its next meeting. (It may likely be necessary that Al Ulmer of our staff would have to come, but he's a good man and a new face.)

Whatever you decide, please know that while our resources are all too limited we are anxious to be of any possible assistance to you.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Dr. Ray Wheeler

NC-Gen

August 10, 1965

Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Wheeler
3724 Warrington Drive
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Ray and Julie:

Thank you for again entertaining me so well. It was more than generous of you, in light of the tragedy.

I read the article on Macon County on the way back. It makes good reading -- even if Tuskegee is different -- and the day's conversation plus that article saw practically an optimist alight in Atlanta.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NC - Gen
Al -
Please return for filing after your trip -

August 10, 1965

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 E. Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear John:

The special committee has done impressive work and the first draft of your report looks very good.

As I suspected at the time of my last letter. I cannot attend your meeting on the 14th. However, Al Ulmer of the field staff can and will. He will plan to come up that morning and get to Frank's house at noon.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

AV - lets discuss today

JOHN R. TAYLOR CO., Inc

Builders - Realtors and Community Developers

Phone BR 4-8471

2410 E. Bessemer Ave.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

August 6, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Dir. of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of 4 August 65 and the many good suggestions and ideas.

I am sure our committee would welcome you and Al Ulmer at our next meeting, which will be at 12:00 Noon, on Saturday, August 14, at the home of Dr. T. Frank Williams, 405 Whitehead Circle, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Enclosed please find a first draft of the conclusions reached by our committee at our first meeting.

Thanks again for your helping. I am looking forward to seeing you at our meeting.

Sincerely,

John R. Taylor

JRT:bh

cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

TAYLOR BACKED
TAYLOR-BUILT
SINCE 1946

"You Buy With Confidence --- If Its Taylor-Built"

FIRST DRAFT

SUBJECT: SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: Executive Committee of the NCCHR

BY: T. Franklin Willams
Howard Miller
Natanial White
John R. Taylor

DATE: 31 July 65

The Special Committee makes the following recommendations to the Executive Committee:

I. The Specific Purpose and Objective of the NCCHR is to work to improve Negro-White relationships so that equal opportunities are available to all. The council should be concerned with development of active programs in:

1. Gathering and disseminating pertinent information.
2. Working with local committees to develope equal job opportunities.
3. Stimulating state and local communities to extend and develope equal educational opportunities.
4. Working with young people to encourage them to take advantage of existing educational opportunities.

II. Change the name of the present Executive Committee to Advisory Board ?

1. There should be representatives on this board from all sections of the state - more active members.
2. All interested groups should be represented on this Board.
3. The President of local councils should be members.
4. No member should be appointed until he or she has consented to serve and is willing to attend the four meetings each year.

Bd. of Directors better
Nowhere less than 28 people. - 40 good
Bd. have & Executive Committee

III. A New Executive Committee should be appointed composed of five members which will meet monthly with the Executive Director to work on policy, programs, goals, specific projects, review past accomplishments, income & expenses, etc.

larger ?
Too small

Special Committee Report

IV. Hire a New Executive Director

1. He should be a Negro who is familiar with North Carolina
2. Move the state office to Raleigh or Durham. Look for free space.
3. This new Executive Director should:
   a. Help establish specific programs and objectives and meet monthly with the executive committee.
4. His primary duty should be to organize, promote and work with local councils and groups.
5. He Should encourage, develope and promote statewide membership.
6. He Should Publish an informational bulletin.
7. He should maintain accurate and up to date records on membership, income and expenses.
8. He should visit other state councils for good ideas and effective procedures.

V. Proposed Budget

Receipts:

From memberships (800) at present	4,000	
From S.R.C.	4,800	
From contributions	3,200	
From grants		
Total Receipts		$12,000

Expenses

Salary - Director	8,000
Salary - Office Secretary	4,000
Rent ($50.00 mo)	600
Telephone	400
Travel	2,000
Office Supplies	650
Postage	900
Bulletins	1,000

Special Committee Report

Hospital Insurance	250	
Social Security	500	
Misc.	200	
		$ 16,500

The $6,500 deficit could be easily covered by promoting wider state participation and membership and by request for special donations from specific organizations and individuals to underwrite specific goals, objectives, and programs. Also local councils could be asked to take a larger share in the state organizations financial obligations.

NC - Gen

VIA AIR MAIL
August 13, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

We only have on file the clipping from the city edition of the Times. This is likely the one Taylor read.

Also enclosed is a copy of a good story from the Chattanooga Times which you might want to send up.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

NC - Gen.

J. C. HERRIN
BOX 188
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

2 Sept 1965

Dear Paul,

Congratulations to you - I hope this late letter can be included in the bound vol - if not, just send it on Dean.

See you on the 1st -

JH.

NC - Gen

September 7, 1965

Mr. J. C. Herrin
Box 188
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear J. C.:

Thanks for the good words.

The Hahn letter is on time and will be presented along with the rest on the 16th.

Will we see you next week at the SIC meeting?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

N.C. - General

ES

THE LEARNING INSTITUTE OF NORTH CAROLINA

QUAIL ROOST CONFERENCE CENTER • ROUGEMONT, NORTH CAROLINA 27572 • TELEPHONE: DURHAM 919-477-7397

Rec'd 1/20/66

January 17, 1966

Dr. Charlie Watts
Vice President and Medical Director
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Duke Street and West Chapel Hill
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Watts,

Thank you very much for meeting with us last Thursday. It was kind of you to take time from your busy schedule to show us around the North Carolina Mutual Building.

We were quite impressed with the accommodations and services the Building has to offer. We hope that arrangements can be made for Youth Educational Services, the Durham Human Relations Council, and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, to have offices there.

I am enclosing the memorandum you suggested we write, along with an outline of specific office requirements. Are we correct in assuming that North Carolina Mutual provides office dividers, linoleum or carpeting, and draperies, without charge to tenants?

We would be glad to speak with whomever you think necessary in order to discuss our application.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Lawler

Michael H. Lawler
Youth Educational Services
P. O. Box 3067
West Durham Station
Durham, North Carolina 27705

MHL:jbs
Enclosures

YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
P. O. BOX 3067, WEST DURHAM STATION
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27705

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
FROM: Michael H. Lawler, Youth Educational Services
RE: Request for Office Space
DATE: January 17, 1966

Youth Educational Services, a non-profit, educational organization incorporated in the State of North Carolina, is seeking office space to house its permanent staff. YES coordinates tutoring projects which involve college students in tutoring disadvantaged children. There are fifteen tutoring projects in eleven cities which involve over 700 college volunteers and 1200 children. The project sites are Boone, Buies Creek, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Laurinburg, New Bern, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem.

YES has funds from three sources: The Learning Institute of North Carolina, The North Carolina Fund, and The Fund for the Advancement of Education, established by the Ford Foundation. It is affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and LINC.

Present offices of Youth Educational Services are located at Quail Roost Conference Center, in Rougemont, at the offices of the Learning Institute. In order to meet increasing demands on its services, Youth Educational Services has submitted proposals to its grantors to increase the number of staff from three persons to 10 persons. An enlarged staff will necessitate moving the office to larger quarters.

We anticipate knowing by late January or early February the amount of our grant for the next fiscal year, September 1, 1966 to August 31, 1967. Meanwhile, we anticipate receiving funds for an interim summer planning staff, totalling nine persons, which will be in effect in early February.

Because we are an educational organization serving children throughout the State, and because we expend most of our resources and funds on our projects, we must hold office costs to a minimum. We are therefore requesting a special rental rate for space in the North Carolina Mutual Building. If possible, we would like to rent space at cost.

The following estimate of needs includes space for the Durham Human Relations Council in the event they decide to establish an office. If possible, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations would like to have an option on adjacent space for occupancy in the spring or summer.

Summary of Needs:

Nine (9) offices, plus coat closet and storage closet
1,250 square feet

We are attaching an outline which lists the number of offices required by YES, with approximate footage and furnishings noted. If further information is needed, please contact Michael H. Lawler, Youth Educational Services, P. O. Box 3067, West Durham Station, Durham, N. C. Phone: 477-7397.

ESTIMATES OF OFFICE SPACE REQUIRED

NOTE: Youth Educational Services intends to provide furnishings for these offices as listed below. The items are listed in order to provide basis for estimation of needed space.

OFFICE NO.		
1	Executive Secretary	100 sq. ft.
	1 desk 1 2-drawer file 1 small table 4 occasional chairs 1 small bookcase	
2	Coordinator of Tutoring Services and Assistant Coordinator of Tutoring Services	150 sq. ft.
	2 desks 1 4-drawer file 1 bookcase 1 chair 1 medium-size table	
3	Coordinator of Field Activities	100 sq. ft.
	1 desk 1 2-drawer file 1 chair 1 small table	
4	Coordinator of Special Projects	100 sq. ft.
	1 desk 1 2-drawer file 1 chair 1 medium-size table 1 bookcase	
5	Conference Room	100 sq. ft.
	1 table 8 chairs	
6	Secretarial Area #1	275 sq. ft.
	2 secretarial desks 1 worktable 3 occasional chairs or 1 sofa 1 4-drawer file 2 bookcases, each 8' long	
7	Secretarial Area #2	205 sq. ft.
	2 secretarial desks 2 occasional chairs 1 bookcase - 6 ft. long	

(continued)

OFFICE NO.		
8	Office, to be used by Durham Human Relations Council	100 sq. ft.
	1 desk 1 occasional chair	
9	Mimeograph and Storage Room (Soundproofed)	100 sq. ft.
	2 large work tables 1 mimeograph machine with table ample space to store mimeograph paper and supplies (at least 50 reams at a time)	
10	Supply Closet, with shelves	10 sq. ft.
11	Coat Closet	10 sq. ft.

Total Space Required:

1,250 sq. ft.

N.C. - General ES

Rec'd 1/21/66

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Office of the Vice President
and Medical Director

January 18, 1966

Mr. Michael H. Lawler
Youth Education Services
Post Office Box 3067
West Durham Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Lawler:

Your letter of January 17, with the background information about youragency and your spacial needs, was received today. I have discussed this with Mr. W. J. Kennedy, III, Financial Vice President, and he has agreed to review the matter and to contact you in terms of a formal request to the Real Estate Department. You will be hearing from him in a few days.

If I can be of any further assistance in this matter, feel free to call on me.

Very truly yours,

Charles D. Watts

Charles D. Watts, M.D.
Vice President and Medical Director

CDW:bsm

February 7, 1966

Miss Roberta Blackwell
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Roberta:

Dr. Williams asked that I let you know when it would be best to have Mr. Robert Sigmon visit here to look over SRC and our staff, and vice versa.

I shall be in the office all of this week (through Friday the 11th) and on Monday the 14th. I shall be out, however, after Monday the 14th until the following week. Perhaps Monday the 14th would be the best time to arrange Mr. Sigman's visit, if possible.

If it is convenient, we would appreciate having some biographical information before Mr. Sigmon's visit.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: T. Franklin Williams
Paul Anthony

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill
Feb. 4, 1966

Dear Ed:

Thanks for a very helpful meeting. Mr. John Taylor will be sending our letter in promptly.

We have another good candidate for our position of executive director, Mr. Robert Sigmon of Charlotte, & will likely be wanting to arrange a visit by him to see you & Paul Anthony within a week or so. Could you please let our Charlotte office know when might be convenient? Thanks.

Yours sincerely,
Frank Wilkinson

February 8, 1966

The Reverend William S. Jones
Calvary United Presbyterian Church
44 Circle Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of February 3. We are delighted to hear of your interest in forming an Asheville Council on Human Relations.

The office of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has probably already provided you with a sample set of by-laws, including a statement of purpose. I am enclosing such a sample, just in case you have not secured one.

We have no publication at the present time which outlines suggested procedures for formation of a local council For a number of reasons, I would suggest that a new group first elect "temporary" officers -- pending completion of the by-laws. This will give everyone a chance to get acquainted, for one reason, before committing themselves to any particular leaders for an extended period of time

Besides the housekeeping committees mentioned in the suggested by-laws, you will need committees on education (including school desegregation), employment, housing, administration of justice (police practices, courts), health and welfare (including hospitals), voter education (or citizenship or something like

that), and perhaps federal programs (which is a helpful "catch-all committee). You may think of others. And needs may change from time to time And of course current and local issues may make one committee more important than another in any given period.

We wish you well and would be interested to hear from you at any time.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Roberta Blackwell
T. Franklin Williams

Calvary United Presbyterian Church
44 Circle Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28801
254-8558

Pastor
WILLIAM S. JONES
254-6493

February 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are in the process of forming a new Council on Human Relations in Asheville, one which will seek improvement in race relations and equality of opportunity.

We are in need of some guidelines form you and/or local councils in terms of possible statements of purpose, by-laws, organizational procedures, committees, officers, etc.

I am writing as one of a Committee of Six selected to draft the proposal for the new council. I am writing on my own initiative and not at the request of the committee. The committee has not yet had its first meeting.

We will appreciate any help you can give us. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Jones

William S. Jones

wsj/mlk

Copy:
Miss Roberta Blackwell
N. C. Council on Human Relations

Calvary United Presbyterian Church

44 Circle Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28801
254-8558

Pastor
WILLIAM S. JONES
254-6493

February 2, 1966

Miss Roberta Blackwell
N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Miss Blackwell:

We appreciate very much your sending the material we requested last week--and so promptly. The meeting on January 28, 1966 with the existing Asheville Area Council on Human Relations bore some fruit, we think.

A special Committee of Six has been appointed--three from the Human Relations Council and three from the Asheville-Buncombe County Citizens Organization (the organization initiating the request for a revised council; see the enclosed "Statement and Request"). The job of this committee is to formulate purpose, organizational structure, etc. for a new council.

As one of the three persons selected by the Citizens Organization to serve on the Committee of Six, I would like to request from you copies of the by-laws, statements of purpose, organizational workings of the Councils on Human Relations in the major cities of North Carolina.

If you do not have this material available, would you please send me the names and addresses of the people in the various cities who could supply this material. Thank you very much.

We are planning to suggest to the Committee of Six that Dr. Franklin Williams be invited to Asheville to consult with us.

We appreciate your helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Jones

William S. Jones

Encl.: "Statement and Request...1/28"
Copies:
Representatives of the Citizens Organization
Mrs. H. K. Harrison
Mr. Robert L. Harrell
Southern Regional Council

February 24, 1966

Mr. John R. Taylor, Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am pleased to inform you that an additional grant of $8,000 for 1966 has been made to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations as pprt of SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program. Enclosed are our check in the amount of $2,000 -- the first quarterly payment -- and another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant program.

This grant in for general support, to assure a stable, staffed operation. But we want agin to call to everyone's attention the general purpose which underlies all specific grant purposes in this program: "... to enable the state councils to increase their membership and program and to become self-sustaining in their basic staffed operations."

We fully expect that you will have found an Executive Director before time for the second quarterly payment, but in case you had not, the general condition concerning "additional" staffing would apply, that is, payment would be deferred until the position could be filled.

Needless to say, we are happy to transmit this further assistance and stand ready to help in any way we can.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

Encl. (3)

file - general correspondence

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
AREA CODE 215 LOCUST 3-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

2038 Randolph Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

May 31, 1966

J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Have never take enough time to thank you for patient listening and helpful conversation when I was down those many weeks ago. I appreciated the opportunity to talk with you.

An editorial in the Charlotte Observer several days ago referred to a recent publication of SRC. Concern was the human price of school desegregation. I would like to have five copies of this report if there are still some around. Want to use them in our Unit of VISA volunteers, and in some local committees and groups here in Charlotte. If there is a fee, please have a bill sent to me in Charlotte.

How did John Pecoul settle with the N.C. Council people? He is a first rate guy and would be a fine Council head.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert L. Sigmon
2038 Randolph Rd.
Charlotte, N.C.

NC - DOPE

MEMORANDUM

August 30, 1966

To: Mayor and City Council

From: Chairman, Commission on Human Relations

Subj: Annual Report

Transmitted herewith is the third Annual Report of the Greensboro Commission on Human Relations. This report, prepared by the Executive Director, covers the activities of the Commission during the period from 16 August 1965 through 15 August 1966.

Albert S. Webb

Albert S. Webb

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

AUGUST 16, 1965 - AUGUST 15, 1966

This Commission held an organizational meeting on September 1, 1965. Mr. Albert S. Webb, who had been elected temporary Chairman at the last meeting of the outgoing Commission, presided. The Commission consisted at this time of six members who had served on the Commission during the previous year and seven new members. Members were: Jimmie I. Barber, John W. Bagwill, Joseph L. Berry, Perry J. Brown, David S. Coley, William S. Cross, Michael B. Fleming, O. Herschel Folger, Arthur Jackson, Miss Doris Hutchinson, Mrs. Gladys Royal, A. J. Taylor, and Albert S. Webb.

At this meeting Albert S. Webb was elected chairman of the Commission and William S. Cross, Vice-chairman. Louis Brooks, the Executive Director of the Commission, was elected Secretary.

On September 7, 1965 James M. Culberson, Jr. was appointed to the Commission, and on September 20 Elmer D. Yost, Sr. was appointed. Mrs. Gladys Royal resigned from the Commission in October 1965 and in December Mrs. Grace D. Lewis was appointed to fill the unexpired portion of her term.

The September and October meetings of the Commission were concerned primarily with organizing the subcommittees, reviewing past activities of the Commission and considering rules of procedure under which the Commission should operate. The following subcommittees were created and specific functions assigned to each. Education,

Employment, Progress and Information, Housing, and Community affairs. The Public Accomodations subcommittee was discontinued and its function included under Community Affairs. The Procedures and Personnel subcommittee was discontinued and an Executive Committee appointed in its place, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-chairman and two other members of the Commission and the Executive Director.

At the November meeting formal Rules of Procedure for the Commission were adopted. For the remainder of the period covered by this report the Commission continued to meet regularly each month.

Throughout the year the Executive Director attended several meetings of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, and made one visit to the Council headquarters in Raleigh. On two occasions Mr. David S. Coltrane, Chairman of the Good Neighbor Council, visited the Commission office or attended a Commission meeting.

The Executive Director attended a number of conferences, seminars and workshops on such subjects as school desegregation, vocational counseling, women in poverty and the role of the church in the world. In June he attended a three day seminar at Chapel Hill on Police - Community Relations.

During the year the Executive Director made fourteen talks to church, civic, college and other groups on the organization and functions of the Commission and the problems with which it deals. Among these were a talk at the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill and an appearance on WFMY-TV's "Newsmaker of the Week" program.

In October the Executive Director visited several neigh-

boring cities for discussions with City Managers or recreation directors to obtain information on municipally operated swimming pools.

During the year the Commission office had several visitors from Washington, representing the Job Corps, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and other agencies.

In December the Executive Director's office prepared a brochure on the Commission which has been distributed to church and civic groups in the community and to various agencies with which the Commission exchanges information. There have also been a number of requests from other agencies for copies of the Commission's 1965 Annual Report and some requests for copies of the Rules of Procedure.

In June the City Manager announced that he had assigned the Executive Director additional duties as liaison with the Guilford County office of Economic Opportunity and with the Greensboro Housing Authority.

Also in June, Mrs. Joan B. Martin, who had served as secretary to the Executive Director since April 1965, resigned to move to another city, and was replaced by Miss Laura M. Williams.

In most instances, throughout the year, investigations and studies of the Commission were conducted by one of the subcommittees. On various occasions, however, the Executive Committee took action and made recommendations to the Commission on matters carried forward from the previous Commission.

One of these items concerned swimming facilities in the city of Greensboro. The previous Commission had done some study on this matter in connection with the closing of Nocho Park swimming pool, the only outdoor facility available to Negroes. This pool had been operated for some years by the Hayes-Taylor Y.M.C.A., on lease from the Martha and Spencer Love Foundation, but revenues had been inadequate and operating and maintenance costs had become prohibitive. At the request of the Chairman, the Executive Director visited several neighboring cities during October 1965 and determined that each of them operated integrated swimming pools as a part of the city recreation program. In each of these cities some of these pools were formerly designated for white and some for Negro patrons, but all were now integrated. None of the cities indicated any significant difficulty as a result of integration. At its November meeting the Commission approved and sent to the City Council a resolution noting the problems arising from a lack of public swimming facilities and recommending that the city provide public swimming facilities open to all citizens.

After an initial investigation by the Community Affairs Subcommittee, the Executive Committee continued action on a complaint alleging discrimination against Negro golfers by Green Valley Country Club. After months of effort the Committee was unable to get any satisfactory response from the Club. At the February meeting the Executive Committee submitted, and the Commission approved, a final report on this matter, stating that the investigation was completed

and that no further action was contemplated at this time.

In April the Executive Committee undertook to resolve issues concerning various aspects of employment, assignment and promotion of Negroes in the Police Department. A series of conferences were held with the Chief of Police, the Mayor and the City Manager. At the June meeting of the Commission the Executive Committee presented a report summarizing its findings and listing the actions which the Mayor, City Manager and Chief of Police had indicated would be taken to improve the position of Negroes in the Department and enhance Police-Community relations. This report was adopted by the Commission and forwarded to the City Council. Subsequently, the City Council referred the report to the City Manager for implementation.

In keeping with previously established policy, this Commission continued to place emphasis on identifying and studying problem areas and potential causes of unrest, rather than merely dealing with complaints or impending crises.

The Employment Subcommittee, in cooperation with the local office of the Employment Security Commission, continued for some months to sponsor the "Job Clinics" begun during the previous year. These clinics were aimed primarily at unemployed and underemployed young people, and were designed to develop the motivation and know-how which would enable these persons to help themselves in applying for and holding jobs. Various methods of stimulating interest in these clinics were tried, but the only reasonably successful approach seemed to be taking them directly to meetings of the neighborhood

councils in the public housing projects. At other sessions attendance and interest were poor, and analysis of a questionaire sent to attendees at several of the clinics indicated poor utilization of the techniques which had been presented. In December the "Job Clinic" program was discontinued.

In November and December members of the Employment Subcommittee participated as mediators in two cases of alleged discrimination in employment which had resulted in picketing of businesses establishments. In each case the Chairman of the Commission was able to obtain a moratorium on picketing while conferences were arranged between representatives of the picketing organizations and the business establishment. Through these conferences and subsequent contacts made by the Chairman of tne Employment Subcommittee or the Executive Director, the dissatisfaction which had led to picketing was resolved and new job opportunities were made available to Negroes.

In another threatened picketing action, the Executive Director participated in a conference between management and representatives of CORE which led to a satisfactory clarification of the employment practices of the threatened establishment.

Throughout the year the Employment Subcommittee sought for means to further encourage equal employment practices. Letters were sent to the local chapters of NAACP and CORE soliciting their suggestions on this matter. An effort was also made to assess the extent to which Negroes had been up graded or employed in positions previously filled only by white personnel. Through cooperation of the

Merchants Association a questionnaire was sent to their members soliciting such information. This resulted in a partial survey, but the results are considered insufficient for accurate analysis, particularly as similar information has not yet been obtained from a majority of large manufacturers in the area. Efforts along this line are continuing.

A major concern of the Employment Subcommittee continues to be how to match job skills of Negroes with the employment opportunities which are being made available without regard to race. It is increasingly evident that unequal education and previous denial of opportunity to gain experience in higher skills are creating barriers to opportunity which in many cases are insurmountable in the immediate future. The Director of Internal Revenue for the North Carolina district held conferences on this subject in an effort to find qualified Negroes for higher level jobs in the Internal Revenue Service. Representatives of the Human Relations Commission participated in these conferences. Subsequently the District Director of Internal Revenue attended a meeting of the Employment Subcommittee to explore means of approaching this problem on a community wide basis.

A vocational guidance Institute, sponsored by Plans for Progress, the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council and the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro has just been held at UNC-G. The Executive Director and some members of the Commission participated in or audited various sessions of this In-

stitute, which was attended by high school counselors and administrators of minority youth from Guilford and nine surrounding counties. A primary objective of this institute was to increase the counselor's and administrator's knowledge about changing employment conditions and opportunities, particularly for Negroes and other minority youth.

In May the Chairman of the Employment Subcommittee, with the cooperation of the Chief of Police, arranged for a study to be made of employment standards and procedures within the police Department. The results of the study are still being evaluated.

During the year the Community Affairs Subcommittee investigated several situations believed to involve possible discrimination. One of these concerned the availability of dormitory accommodations and other facilities at the Central YMCA. It was determined that both membership and sleeping accommodations were being provided without regard to race.

It was reported to the Commission that a local launderette displayed a sign reading "For White Patrons Only". Investigation by the Community Affairs Subcommittee indicated that the sign had been put up after some minor disturbances caused by a few rowdy Negro patrons. The owner agreed to remove the sign and was subsequently sent a letter from the Commission thanking him for his cooperation.

The local chapter of NAACP, in a letter to the Commission, pointed out that all Negroes in the Fire Department were assigned to one station, and asked that the Commission investigate the possibility of integrating fire stations throughout the city. After the Community

Affairs Subcommittee conferred with the City Manager and the Fire Chief, the Commission adopted and sent to the City Council a resolution commending the City Manager and the Fire Chief on the harmonious and effective manner in which they had conducted the Fire Department with regard to race relations since it was integrated five years before, but recommending that applicants for positions in the Fire Department be selected and assigned without regard to race. The Council referred this recommendation to the City Manager for implementation.

In June the Community Affairs Subcommittee looked into a complaint from the local chapter of NAACP that a privately sponsored golf tournament not open to Negroes was held annually under the title "Greensboro City Amateur Golf Tournament". Objection was to the use of the term "City" when the tournament was not in fact sponsored by the city, and participation was not open to all persons. The Commission approved and forward to the City Council a resolution expressing the hope that in the future sponsors of local sports event will avoid naming the event in such manner as to imply that the winner is the champion of this city unless the event is open to contestants without regard to race or color.

The Housing Subcommittee met regularly throughout the year. Speakers were provided at several meetings. These included representatives of the City Planning Department, the Redevelopment Commission and the Greensboro Housing Authority, and the president of the local chapter of CORE.

Public meetings were held periodicly. These were announced through all news media and provided an opportunity for any interested citizen to make comments and recommendations or to voice complaints concerning housing. Representatives of the Redevelopment Commission and the Guilford County Office of Economic Opportunity were asked to be present at these meetings to assist in answering questions that might arise.

The Housing Subcommittee gave particular attention to the rapid deterioration of certain areas within the city. Members of the Subcommittee, accompanied by the Executive Director, made a tour of blighted areas. As a result of this tour and previous studies, the Subcommittee submitted a recommendation for more code enforcement inspectors and for greater emphasis to require removal of accumulations of trash, abandoned furniture and junked automobiles noted in certain areas. The Commission approved these recommendations and forwarded them to the City Council.

In June the Housing Subcommittee investigated complaints concerning alleged discrimination against Negroes by mobile home parks in the city and by the owners of an apartment building. It was determined that mobile home parks were segregated, but that apparently no law was being violated and that the Commission had no means of changing the existing practice in these cases. Action in regard to the apartment building is continuing.

The Education Subcommittee focused its attention primarily on the new school desegregation guidelines and the implementation

within the city schools of Project I under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Guidelines for School Desegregation issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were studied and subcommittee members attended various meetings at which these were discussed and explained.

The Director of Project I for the city schools attended a meeting of the subcommittee and explained in detail the various supplemental programs and staff additions planned under this project.

Throughout the year the subcommittee sought to keep itself and the Commission informed on these matters and to encourage favorable attitudes for the furtherance of these programs.

In May the Chairman of the Subcommittee spoke to the Greensboro unit of the North Carolina Teachers' Association on the interpretation of the school desegregation guidelines. The Chairman also participated in a meeting of the Parent-Teacher Council's Joint Committee on Cooperation.

The Progress and Information Subcommittee was organized with nineteen members plus five Advisory Board members. These latter represented A & T College, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the local chapter of NAACP, the local chapter of CORE, and the Citizens' Association.

The Subcommittee met regularly throughout the year. The initial meeting emphasized that the primary purpose of the Subcommittee was to provide two way communication between the Commission and the community. Subsequent meetings were devoted to discussions

by members regarding the functions of the group or organization with which each was connected, to presentations by chairmen of other subcommittees concerning the purpose and activities of their subcommittees, and to consideration of various complaints and problem areas.

In keeping with the main focus of the Subcommittee, emphasis was placed throughout the year on seeking more effective means of disseminating information about human relations and obtaining feedback on problems and attitudes of concern to the Commission. The Subcommittee membership itself reflected many facets of community life, and, with the addition of an Advisory Board composed of representatives of student, civil rights, and civic organizations, the Subcommittee was able to gain insight into a number of problem areas and sample a variety of opinions and attitudes. It is contemplated that in the future this Subcommittee will provide an increasingly important means of communication between the Commission and the community.

The Commission has sought constantly to enhance its image and actively fulfill its role as the City's primary agency in the field of human relations. It is a member of the Community Council, and is represented thereon by the Chairman and the Executive Director. The Executive Director is also a member of the Conference of Agency Executives and serves on the "task force" which is the operational unit of this conference.

In addition to the fifteen members of the Commission, some fifty or sixty other persons have served as members of Commission subcommittees, thus providing a broader base of community involve-

ment. By talks, news releases, and occasional television appearances the Chairman and the Executive Director have endeavored to make the community more aware of the existence and the role of the Commission and of the problems which we face.

By comparison with many cities Greensboro enjoys excellent interacial relations, but problems and attitudes exist which clearly indicate that complacency would be both unwise and unrealistic. By and large, the Negro, comprising one-fourth of our population, has not yet moved into the mainstream of our community life. Substantial advances have taken place in job opportunity, in the availability of public accommodations and in certain other areas, but golf courses are still segregated, swimming facilities available to Negroes are almost non-existent, schools largely retain their racial character, housing is almost entirely restricted and there is a wide variance between the median income of white and Negro families.

There is a conviction among many Negroes in Greensboro that nothing changes, except when change is brought about by law or by some other form of pressure. There is evidence that this is not altogether true and that much progress has been made, but this appraisal of the state of progress is sufficiently accurate to engender a broad base of resentment, frustration and potential friction. The fact that Negroes serve on practically all boards and commissions, that there are Negro members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Jaycees, and that Negroes occupy supervisory and professional positions in some industries in the area, cannot conceal the fact that ours is still in many

ways a segregated community.

It is on this condition, and toward a solution of the problems arising from this situation, that the Commission needs to focus attention in the coming year. New forces are at work in our nation, altering in a variety of ways the thrust of social change and the interrelation of major segments of our society. An awareness of these forces, and of the pressures which they create and the frustration on which they feed, is essential to the continued well being of our community at large. From such an awareness will stem the reasoned leadership among all elements of our community needed to face objectively the demands of our time, and to insure adequate responses to the needs of all our citizens. It is in helping to create such an awareness that the Human Relations Commission can perhaps serve its most useful role.

N.C. - 100PR

EMPLOYMENT

IN

STATE GOVERNMENT

The North Carolina Good Neighbor Council
Post Office Box 584
Raleigh, North Carolina

November, 1966

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

N.C. - DOPE

The Annual Newsletter

from the "Happy" LEEs

PARENTS

1966 marked a quarter of a century of married life for us, and the "Silver" was celebrated in July at the Zeb Vance's cabin near Grandfather Mountain, North Carolina. Also Laura played a big role in planning details for her Mother and Father's 50th Wedding Anniversary at their home in Georgia in January 1966. (Stephen and Laurie had their first plane ride to attend).

Other Silver Linings for 1966 were:

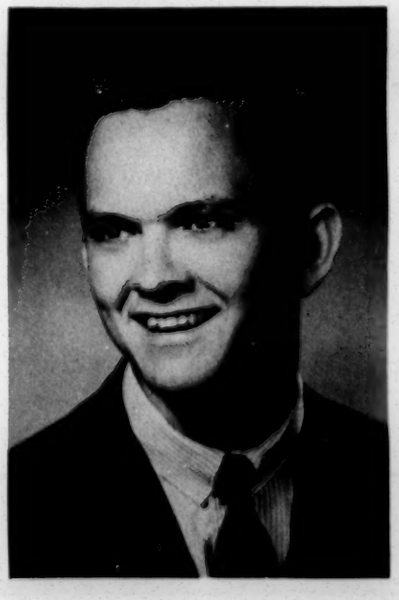
Heslip became Vice-President for Development at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. on September 1, and Laura became Library Assistant at N. C. State Library at the same time.

Dwain

Dwain finished four years in the Air Force and was discharged at Suffolk County AFB, Long Island, N. Y. on December 23, and was home for keeps by 10:30 that night. He enrolled at Shaw University on January 3, 1967.

Glenn entered his Junior year at St. Andrew's College, Laurinburg, N. C. in September and Joan entered her Sophomore year at the same Presbyterian College. Glenn transferred to Shaw University on January 3, 1967.

Glenn



Stephen finished two all A six weeks in Junior High and Laurie had one B and all other A's both six week periods in Sixth Grade. Stephen has become and expert at juggling and Laurie is a Girl Scout.

After years in a desert we found the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh, and a greater delight we haven't known in a church fellowship before.

Extra Curricular Activities included:

Joan

Laura worked for the Social Science Bureau of Washington, D. C. on a project; Heslip continues to serve as a consultant to the U. S. Office of Health, Education and Welfare and to the Office of Economic Opportunities. He also serves as Chairman of the North Carolina State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission of Civil Right. While Laura searched out derelicts, Heslip was flying to New Haven, Connecticut, St. Louis, Missouri, New York, Washington, D. C., Harvard University, Emory University in Atlanta, and Jackson, Mississippi.

Happy, Laura, Stephen, and Laurie spent a week-end in Washington in July, while Joan visited the beach at Norfolk, Va. Her catch was a Navy guy named Jim who has been showing up regularly ever since.

Stephen and Laurie

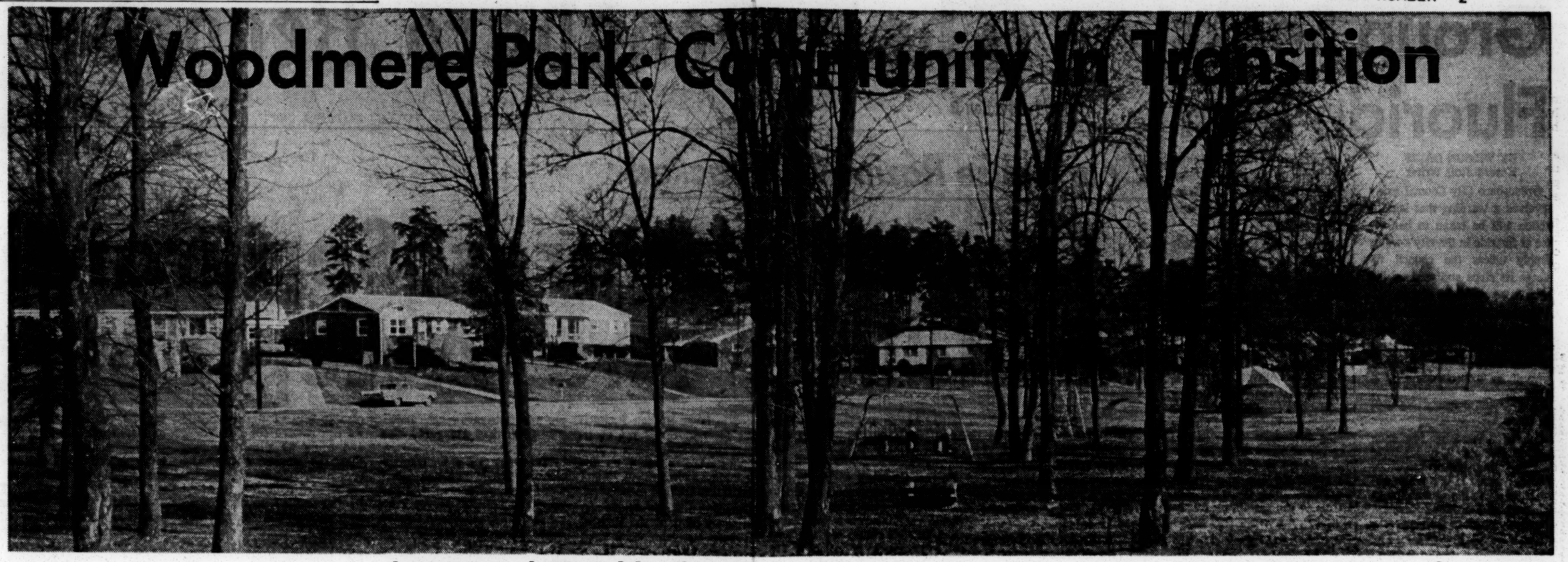
Our sadness came in the death of Laura's brother (only 14) in May.

The parents and three younger children escaped serious injury in August when our Dodge completely overturned.

We have all pitched in and added to our four bedroom house, a large family room and two additional bedrooms. This was finished two days before Christmas which explains this belated newsletter, but did make possible our having room for a visit from you at 3326 Friar Tuck Road, Raleigh, North Carolina. (919) 828-2019

ITEM NUMBER #2

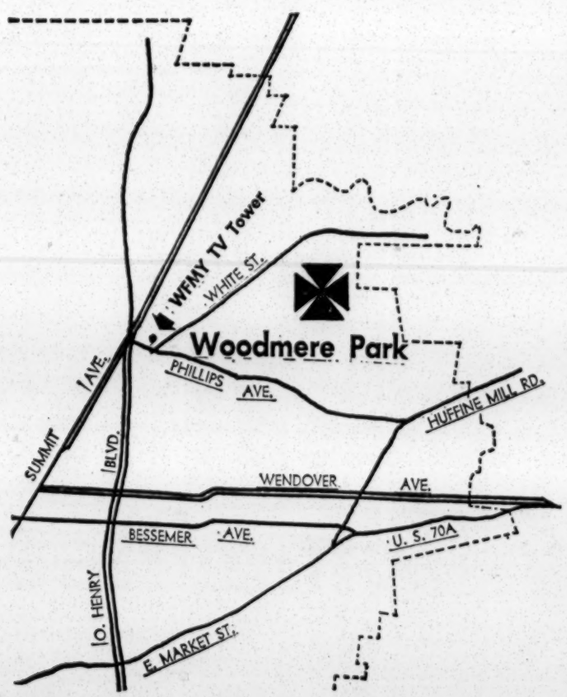
Woodmere Park: Community In Transition



N. C - DOPE

Integrated Neighborhood

Quiet Unrest Marks Local Subdivision



Community Is Here

Broken Lines Show City Limits

BY MARVIN SYKES
Record Staff Writer

There is quiet unrest — and integration — in Woodmere Park today.

It is unrest; it is not panic.

It is anxiety; it is not anger.

It is the unrest and anxiety of moderate-income, young white people who find themselves in one of the first all-white newer subdivisions in the Southeast to come face to face with integration.

Woodmere Park is a community of more than 500 homes in northeast Greensboro. Negroes have been moving in at the rate of four to five new families a month during the last five months.

There has been no evidence of block-busting ("scare sales" for profit); there have been no major incidents. Today the northwest end of the subdivision has around two dozen Negro residents and the center-northeast section has approximately a like number.

Unlike the Gorrell-Asheboro Street barrier-breaking of 15 years ago which faced older and unused-to-integration families in much older homes, Woodmere presents a present-generation problem for young property owners with young children.

They have been brought up with integration—in schools, in other public facilities, and in military service.

But, now it has come home, but without the fear which marked Asheboro Street's changeover, without the economic loss incurred on some streets in the Julian-Douglas area, and, what's more nearly the mark of 1967, with a tinge of toleration.

A slow, two-year integration arm has reached out from White Street into Wellington Drive and Lamont Court to put the non-white residence count in that pocket to a nearly-dormant 20 to 21.

Greensboro's Woodmere Park is one of the first all-white newer subdivisions in the Southeast to come face to face with integration. Here Staff Writer Marvin Sykes takes a look at how integration has affected the area, both economically and sociologically.

A faster move, much newer and more like fingertips than an arm reaching, has scattered Negro families in a sector at the opposite end of the subdivision — in the center-northeast segment of Woodmere.

The Wellington integration came almost house by adjacent house.

The present move started early last spring in a hop-skip pattern and not limited to one or two streets. It is here that the pace of changeover has been running four to six per month since September.

In between are two or three of what sociologists call natural barriers—wide parks and creekland.

Neither move has prompted the loud outcry of 15 years ago when houses 40 and 50 years old in the Asheboro Street area, more than 25 square blocks, changed ownership and racial pattern in short order.

One Woodmere resident said he is "concerned, but not alarmed," and that appears to be the pattern.

A minister in the area says his congregation is facing a deep problem, but not of panic proportions.

A prospective home seller says he is anxious to sell, but he's "not going to take a beating on price." He'll stay there, first.

A real estate man said that the 30 or so for-sale signs in the whole subdivision (virtually none now in the Wellington area) do not represent all who wish to sell. He said ly in the purchases, which often offered monthly payments lower than rent of comparable homes.

Today, many of the 30-year mortgages are only beginning to have much equity.

Only two sales to white persons have been verified in the past year, while virtually all prospective buyers are Negroes in the same or higher economic and educational brackets.

The frame of mind is quite similar—eager to provide for one's family.

The tax books show that property valuation is stable. It will be 1972 before a general tax revaluation will take place and changes, if any, prior to that will occur only on a home-owner's request for revaluation.

Prices Hold Steady

Records of some of the transfers on Wellington and Lamont streets show that sales were at stable prices. For example, an Autumn Drive home last September brought $12,100—the FHA appraisal. One home was sold last week for just above the original cost.

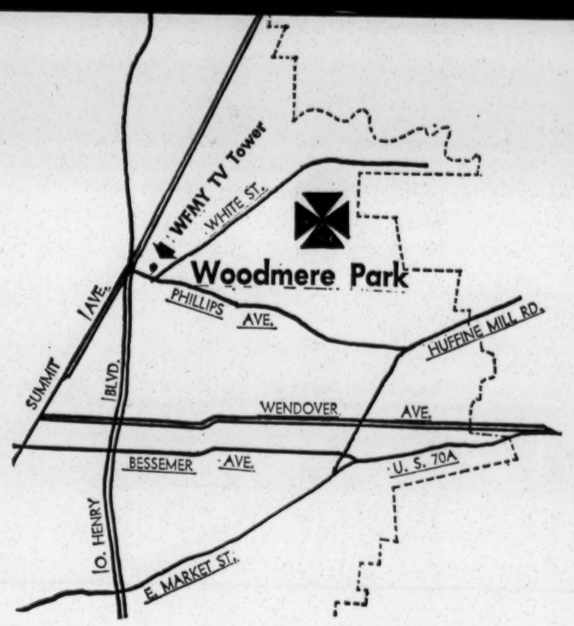
The for-sale signs are confined to a few real estate companies, and there are some for-sale-by-owner signs. Ten of the company signs posted recently belonged to Family Realty Co., which has Negro personnel.

Is there any real estate code governing the sale of houses in a white neighborhood to Negroes?

Only the Code of Ethics of the Board of Realtors, which does not include all real estate companies, touches on this problem, and it does not mention race specifically.

That code says, "The Realtor should not be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or use which will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood."

Quiet Unrest Marks Local Subdivision



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A real estate man said that the 30 or so for-sale signs in the whole subdivision (virtually none now in the Wellington area) do not represent all who wish to sell. He said many potential sales exist — but only at a stable price which would avoid a major financial loss.

Today the Woodmere Park picture shapes up like this:

Factually: Woodmere is integrated.

Economically: Houses, many of them, are for sale. Yet, there are signs on fewer than 30 lots. A sale only last week brought $14,400 or $400 over original cost, and one of four months ago brought $12,100—the FHA-appraised price. No indication of underpricing or distress selling is evident.

Sociologically: The problem has the anxious eye of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission, the Greensboro Community Fellowship (the local affiliate of the N.C. Council on Human Relations), pastors of churches in the immediate area, the Board of Realtors, city police, sociologists, communications media, and others.

The Greensboro Human Relations Council over the weekend sent several teams into the area to seek out information on the situation. Their work was along Bywood, Woodrigde, Glenridge, Larkspur and other streets.

They asked questions and gave an appreciative ear, not prying into individual affairs but to form a base for organized thinking.

Teams Hold Session

Tuesday night a session was held by these teams at which fact-finding was coordinated—possibly the first effort at coordination of feeling or action in the subdivision.

A few informal neighborhood get-togethers have been held, but generally each homeowner keeps his own counsel. In two or three patches, white neighbors have agreed among themselves to stay put.

One person expressed the opinion that in general the neighborhood is young and has been somewhat transient in growth over the past four to seven years, and is not close-knit.

He indicated there has been nothing to pull the people together or to generate leadership.

The subdivision was started by Kirkman & Koury Inc. around seven years ago. Houses sold, generally, to young people who were probably buying their first, but stepping-stone home.

"I hope to grow into a larger house in another area, and I will, now, as soon as I can sell," one resident said.

Subsequent moving up, transfers, and decisions marked the subdivision as more transient than many other newer subdivisions.

FHA-backing and low down-payment figured prominently in the purchases, which often offered monthly payments lower than rent of comparable homes.

Today, many of the 30-year mortgages are only beginning to have much equity.

Only two sales to white persons have been verified in the past year, while virtually all prospective buyers are Negroes in the same or higher economic and educational brackets.

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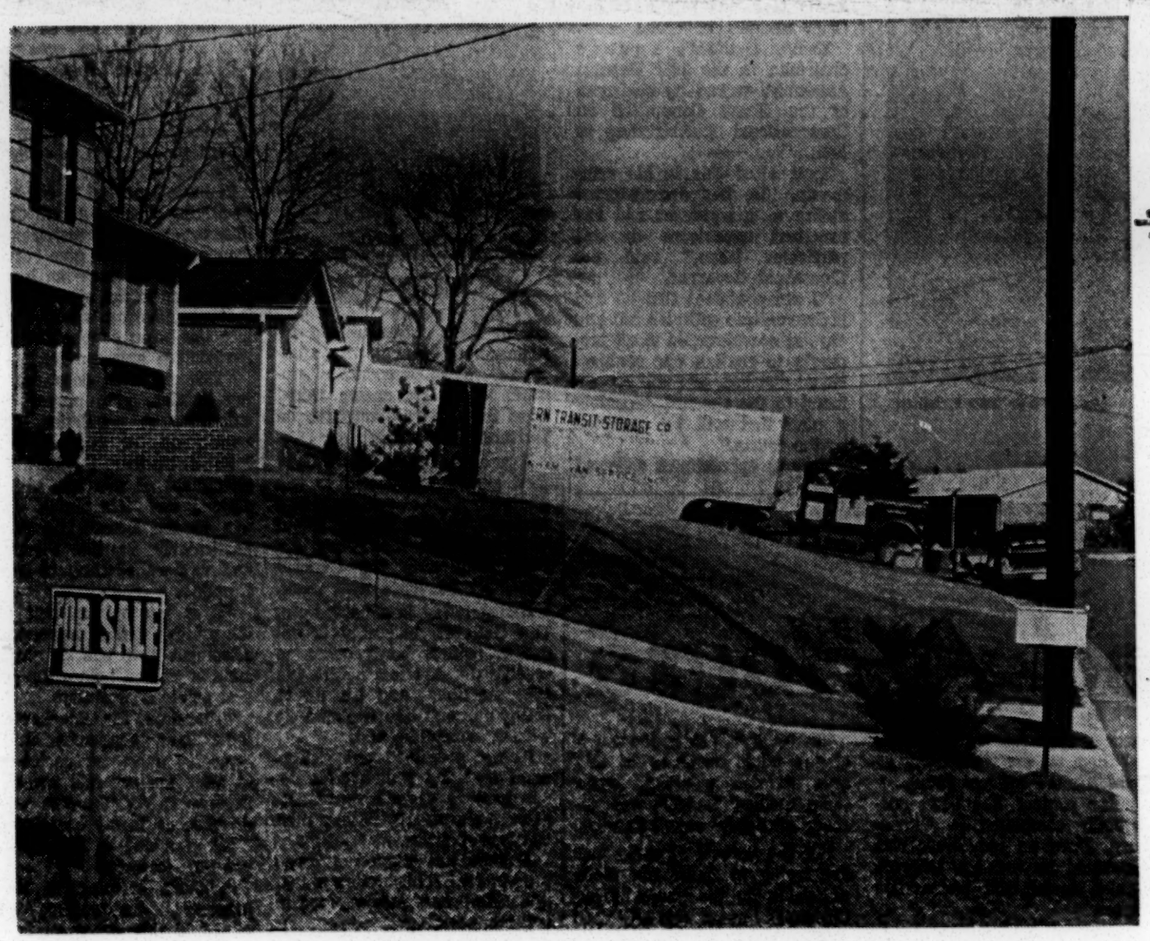
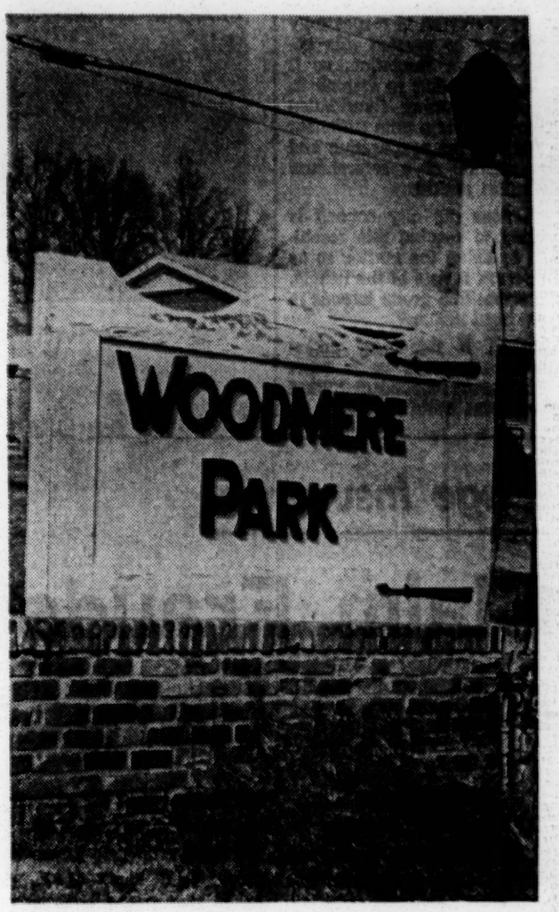
That code says, "The Realtor should not be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or use which will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood."

Some realtors say they have interpreted this statement to mean that they can sell a home to a Negro if there is already a Negro family in that block.



This Family Escapes The Problem



Sudden Impact Of Integration Can Be Painful Experience

BY LARRY CHEEK
Record Staff Writer

Staff Writer Larry Cheek talked with many of the residents of Woodmere Park. Here are his findings.

It was a week ago Monday night that the young white housewife came home from P-TA and found a Negro family living next door, right there in the middle of "white," surburban Woodmere Park.

"I felt sort of sick," she said later. "You work all your life for the house you've wanted, then something like this has to happen."

She had just brought her kids home. They tumbled about as she talked, sliding on skateboards, pedaling tricycles furiously, raising a racket.

There were many emotions reflected in her voice — fear, resentment, guilt, a hint of panic, a touch of confusion because the new neighbors really seemed to be "fine people."

She couldn't get one incident out of her mind.

"One day their child wandered into my back yard, and started playing with the swing," she said.

"I didn't know what to do. I couldn't look that little boy in the face and tell him to go home. Finally, his mother came and got him."

The housewife is just one of those white people in Woodmere who are faced with a decision. Upper-middle-class, white-collar Negroes are moving in, and the whites are worried.

Some are running. Some are sticking. Most don't know what to do.

"We're going to stay," the young woman said flatly. Then, almost as an afterthought, she added, "But I suppose we'll have to move eventually."

She and her husband thought they were safe. All the neighbors had agreed not to sell and the real estate people had assured them that the house next door would only be sold to whites.

The impact of integration, when it came so suddenly, was painful indeed.

One family that lives on the fringe of Woodmere Park hasn't felt the full impact, but they remember how it was when a Negro family moved in behind them some time ago.

"Somebody gave them a hard time," related the husband, a lanky, ex-Navy man. "Broke out windows, tore off door knobs, that sort of thing. They finally moved."

He emphasized that he isn't worried about Negro neighbors. "I was in service with them. They don't bother me a bit." His wife feels the same way. "I was in this colored lady's house before they moved, and her living room put mine to shame," she said.

Down the road a piece, on Glenridge, a man had his wife, kids and garbage can jammed into the family car. He was moving out.

"I've got nothing against them, but I've got two little girls to think about. I'm going to live in an apartment. It will be a long time before I buy another house in a development."

There had been trouble, of a sort, when word got around that the man had sold. "Somebody called my wife at work and talked pretty rough," he said.

"They thought we'd sold to a Negro. We didn't, though. A white man bought the house."

One young Negro family moved into Woodmere about two months ago. It was the fulfillment of a dream for them.

On Jan. 20, the husband was killed not far from his home in an automobile collision with a neighbor.

"I'm not going to move," said his wife. "This is my home and I'm not going to give it up, even though my husband is gone."

She is not resentful, bitter or unhappy — about anything. "The people here have been nice to me," she said. "I have no complaints, and there have been no problems.

"When my husband had his accident, the neighbors were very helpful. A lot of them came to see me, white and Negro alike."

Nearby, a white homeowner stood on his front porch and looked around. From his vantage point, he could see at least six homes that housed Negro families.

"The coloreds are gradually taking us over," he said. "I don't want to move. But I may have to."

A for-sale sign stood in his front yard. Another exactly like it was planted next door. "I didn't put mine up until the others went up," he said.

A while back, he and three of his neighbors made an agreement not to sell. One individual broke that agreement, and signs started sprouting.

"The fellow across the street, on the corner, moved out one night. We woke up and there were Negroes living there. I haven't seen the guy who sold, haven't had a word of explanation as to why he did what he did."

The man is a mild-mannered, reasonable, nice guy. He figures he can live with the Negroes, but he doesn't want to be the last white man in the area. A lot of folks in Woodmere seem to feel that way.

"We've had no problem with the ones who've moved in," he said. "Folks get along."

The first Negro to move into the man's section arrived last April. She is articulate, attractive and personable. Her husband is an Army major in Vietnam.

"I came here determined to go more than halfway," she said. "But the neighbors have been cool. I'm not used to that, since I've been a service wife for 18 years."

The man next door speaks, but the Negro woman's efforts to break through to women in the neighborhood have borne little fruit.

"Folks around here aren't friendly. I don't even think they're friendly to each other, much less to me. They don't give me a chance to show I keep just as clean a house, that I'm just as smart as they are."

She has three children. "They've had no problems," she said. "My youngest one plays with some of the white kids. They wait for the bus with them and go to school with them."

There's only one reason she is in Woodmere Park. It's a nice home in a nice section, and there is great demand among Negroes for such housing.

"My husband and I both went to school in Greensboro," she said. "We wanted to settle here, to put down roots."

She is a straightforward woman, proud, and very conscious of the feeling that exists in Woodmere Park. "It doesn't have to be this way," she said. "The whole thing can be blamed on a lack of communication."

There is unhappiness in Woodmere Park. Fortunately, there is no violence, no angry outpouring of emotion.

"Twenty years ago they might have been throwing bricks at my windows," said the Army wife. "But this isn't 20 years ago."

A white homeowner looked to the future. "If I had to predict, I'd say this neighborhood will go entirely colored," he said.

He and his immediate neighbors are key figures. Some observers feel if this group gives way, the flip-flop from white to black will roll solidly into other sections of Woodmere.

The man doesn't really want to move, but he doesn't want to be the only white person in a neighborhood of Negroes, either.

It's an anxious, soul-searching dilemma, not just for this man, but for all the other residents of Woodmere Park.

Pub. Accom. - N C

Pitzer to Ban Controversial

Ral News + Observer

2-24-67

By JACK CHILDS

"Political action" groups which may tend to embroil the N. C. State Fair in controversy will be denied the use of booths in future editions of the fair, Manager Art Pitzer Jr. said Thursday.

While refusing to single out any group by name well in advance of the 1967 fair, Pitzer made it clear that he does not want a recurrence of the controversy that raged over the leasing of a booth to the Ku Klux Klan last fall.

Pitzer, on whose shoulders the State Agriculture Board had placed the full burden of determining which groups will be leased space, said he would "rather not commit himself now" as to where the line will be drawn.

But he added: "I don't think anybody like the Democratic or Republican parties should be denied space. It's just the controversial groups that should be eliminated."

Klan Caused Boycott

Both the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society, to whom the "controversial" tag often has been applied, maintained booths at the 1966 Fair last October. The Klan booth, from which anti-Negro slogans were blared over a loudspeaker, brought the Fair national publicity, protests from all corners of the State, and a called boycott of Negroes by civil rights organizations.

Pitzer said Thursday that a thorough analysis of fair attendance has indicated that the "presence of the (Klan) booth together with the boycott did hurt attendance."

He said attendance on Friday and Saturday nights was off from the previous year. "On weekends, we normally show an increase when there is pretty weather," he added. And the weather those nights was good.

Despite the loss in attendance, the Fair managed to show a gain in gate receipts because of a 25 per cent increase in admission rates, Pitzer said. Pitzer was not at his office and did not have his records handy, but he said general admission receipts topped the $136,487 of the 1965 Fair and were "pretty close" to an earlier estimate of $155,000 for the '66 Fair.

While the question of future policy on booths was still up in the air, Pitzer recently denied a request by the KKK for use of Dorton Arena on the fairgrounds for a rally. Klan Grand Dragon Robert Jones protested the decision initially but Pitzer said Thursday that, "We haven't heard any more from them."

ART PITZER

The vaguely worded Agriculture Board resolution of Wednesday, reaffirming its delegation of authority to the fair manager, definitely can be construed as its way of handling the booth question, Pitzer said.

Manager Will Decide

"It gives the fair manager authority as to who will and who will not be leased space," he added. "We'll decide this as the people apply for space. I'm not going to come out now and lay down a rule. As they apply, we'll accept those we want to accept and reject those we don't want to accept."

It was Governor Moore who, at a press conference after the 1966 Fair, said "political action" groups should not have any part in the State Fair. Asked whether this would include the Democratic and Republican parties, he said it would.

CAP. - punish -

Wake Pair Plans Death Law Bill

2-24-67

Ral. News & Observer

By ROY RABON

Two Wake legislators are about ready to try a back door approach to ending capital punishment in North Carolina.

Rep. Thomas D. Bunn says that he and Rep. Archie McMillan are working on a bill which would "reverse the jury's right to recommend mercy" in a capital case.

Bunn

The bill would provide an automatic life prison sentence upon conviction of a capital crime, Bunn said. However, the jury could recommend the death penalty.

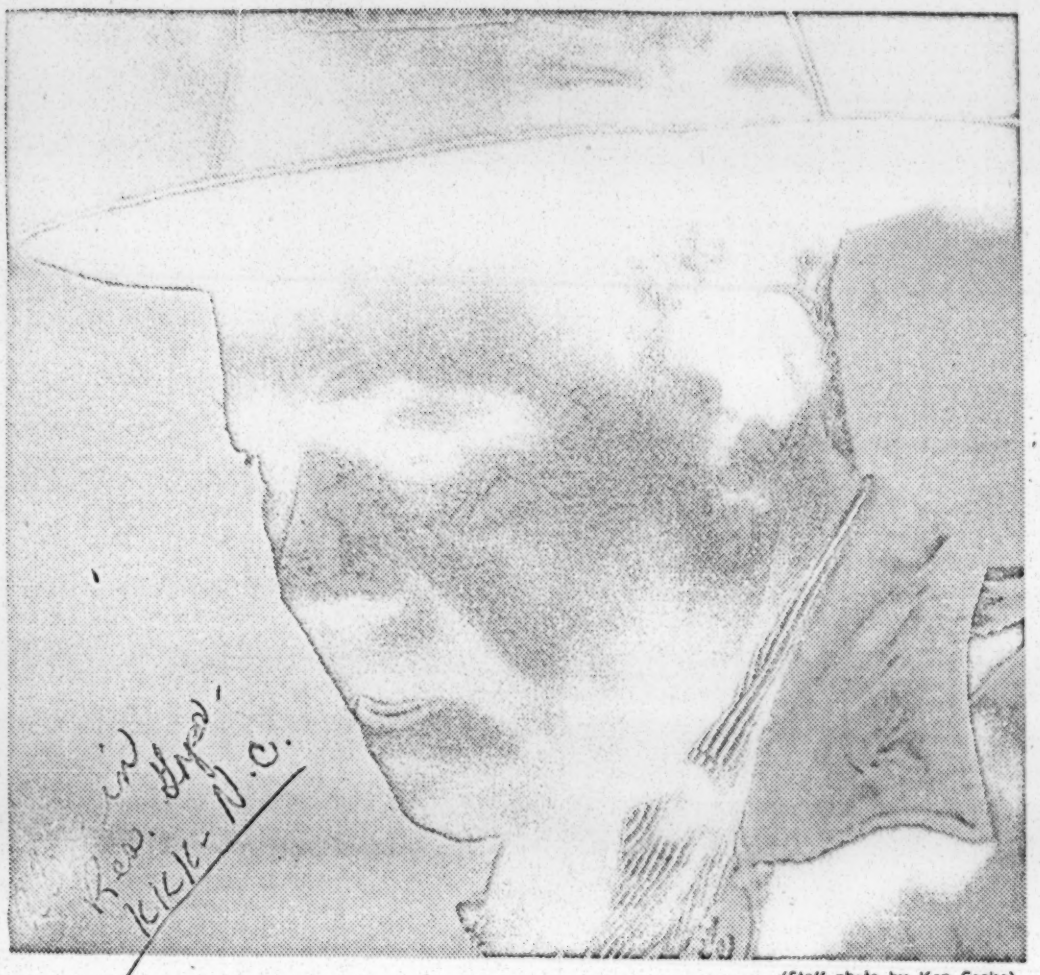
Under present law, the jury may recommend mercy, thus reducing a death sentence to life imprisonment.

"I really feel that this will, in effect, abolish capital punishment in North Carolina," Bunn said. "It should appease the legislators who feel that in extreme cases there should be capital punishment."

He said he has been opposed to capital punishment for years. Legislation designed to abolish the death penalty has never gotten far in the General Assembly.

"I feel like this bill may make it," Bunn said. "It really is a different approach."

A draft of the bill will be presented to the Attorney General for final preparation and should be ready for introduction by Monday night, he said.



(Staff photo by Ken Cooke)

Isham High ponders the 'trouble' that has boiled up from his polluted well.

V & I - N.C.

Amid Mean Rumors, High Says . . .

2-18-67 RAL. N.C.

'All I Want Is Peace'

By CHARLES CRAVEN

First there were the cross-burnings — furtive figures sneaking up to the edge of the yard and planting the burlap-wrapped, oil soaked symbols of the Ku Klux Klan.

Next — the day after the second cross

(See related story on page 1.)

burning — Isham High found that his well was rank with kerosene.

And now—over two weeks later—Isham High is being subjected to gloating, hate-inspired innuendos that nothing was ever poured into the well. And now — after nine inches of snow and apathetic investigation of the well-spoiling incident by the Wake County Sheriff's Department — Isham High is getting anonymous phone calls. The callers tell him he should return the money sympathetic people have sent him for a new well.

He'd Give It Back

"I would gladly give the money back," he said Friday. "I'll give it back if they want me to . . . I never did want any trouble."

True, the well has cleared up considerably. Friday light streaks and flecks of an oily substance could still be seen when a bucket full of the water was drawn up. But it was nothing like the shiny, bubbly, smelly, acrid-tasting rainbow hued oil slick that covered the surface of the well more than two weeks ago.

So on Friday, Isham High and his wife sat glumly in the small living room of their tenant farm house near Knightdale. In his big, earth-used hand, he held the checks and the currency the indignant people had sent him. "I just don't want to take anything I ought not to have," he said.

The stove was hot. Over the mantle was a picture of Christ. The big, dead eye of a television set was against a wall.

He Wants Peace

"I'd be glad to get everything settled," said Isham High. "All I want is peace . . . Maybe there shouldn't be anything else in the paper." The man felt humiliated by the mean rumors of a hoax.

"There are some mighty nice people," he said.

His wife, her face worried, nodded her agreement.

The anonymous prejudice-eaten phone callers would never see Isham High and his wife sitting in their little bedroom a few feet from the phone that rings and sends out the sneering voices.

And High is still carrying water from neighbors some distance away. "No . . . We haven't used any of the water since that thing happened," he said.

V+I - N.C.

Neighbors Consider High A Good Neighbor

RAL. N+O 2-12-67

By BOB LYNCH

Isham High, Negro farmer of near Knightdale, has always gone "the extra mile" in order to be a good neighbor, according to those who farm near him along the Smithfield Road.

Since the night of Feb. 1 when a cross was burned in his yard and kerosene was poured into his well, High has had to turn to his neighbors to get water for his family to drink.

But even his "water toting," High adheres to his good neighbor policy, and although his closest neighbor is some 250 yards away, High divides his water toting between three neighbors.

Varies Water Source

"I get my water for the family to drink from three different neighbors, "High said, "so as not to be too much a bother to one."

But long before last September when High's children and grandchildren enrolled in the predominantly white Knightdale School, Isham High was being a good neighbor.

"When I go on vacation, I get Isham and his boys to look after my livestock while I'm gone," a white farmer who lives near High told a News and Observer reporter.

"He (High) is dependable," the neighbor said, "and when I try to pay him for looking after my stock, he always refuses to take the money.

"Says, 'If I can't be a good neighbor without expecting pay for it, then I ought to move out of the neighborhood." That's the way he is.

"My wife asked Isham to come over and fix her a flower garden. The next Saturday here comes Isham and his boys with his mule and plow and tools.

"They pitched in and plowed up a patch and got the weeds and roots out of it. Spent the biggest part of the day working on that flower garden.

"When I tried to pay him and his boys for the work they had done, he refused to take any money. He's a good neighbor all right, and a good man too. Don't use alcohol or tobacco in any form . . . never heard him curse or use an ugly word.

Children Mannerly

"Never heard one of his teenage boys say a dirty word, even when they were cutting up with one another . . . His children have been taught to be mannerly . . .

"And the little ones that attend the school up here. I've heard it said some of the white children pick at them and call them niggar, but High's kids go on about their business and don't get into any trouble.

"I spoke to Isham about it (the way some of the white children treated the High children) and Isham said he hadn't heard the children say anything about it . . ."

Other neighbors interviewed, who are also white, also regard Isham High and his family as "good neighbors."

Keeps His Word

One neighbor said, "Isham High sometimes comes to me to borrow some money, but he's always good about paying it back. If he says he'll pay you on a certain day, he keeps his word. They're a clean family too — keep a clean house and keep themselves clean.

"Oh they get dirty working in the field just like anyone else, but it's honest dirt and when they leave the fields, they clean themselves up . . .

Other neighbors interviewed also spoke well of Isham High and his children. One neighbor noted, "One of Isham's older boys drives a school bus, and carries a load of children every day to the Lockhard School. . ."

And what sort of reputation do those believed to have poisoned High's well enjoy in the community?

"Most of them I've seen at Klan meetings are as mean as snakes," one Knightdale woman said. "Most of them's been in trouble in one way or another. Some of them don't live around here, just come here to do their mischief after they meet down there in that old empty house. . ."

SBI Begins Probe of Well Case

V+I - N.C.

RAL. N+O 2-15-67

Agents W. F. Crocker and Bill Hunt Jr. of the State Bureau of Investigation Tuesday began an investigation to track down the person or persons who burned a cross and poisoned the well at the home of a Negro farmer near Knightdale.

Wake Sheriff Robert Pleasants, who Monday night asked the Governor's office for assistance in the case, said the two SBI agents talked with Wake deputies in his office.

Pleasants said his department was continuing the investigation with the assistance of the SBI.

On the night of Feb. 1 a well was poisoned with kerosene at the home of Isham High, whose children attend the predominantly white Knightdale school.

V&I - N.C

SBI Willing, But Wake Sheriff Isn't

Ral. News & Observer

2/11/67

By BOB LYNCH

The State Bureau of Investi-ation is ready and willing to ive a hand, but Wake Sheriff Robert Pleasants said Friday is department will continue its wn probe on the Knightdale "well-poisoning" case.

SBI policy prevents the bu-eau from assigning agents to ocal investigations unless the ureau receives a formal re-uest from the sheriff's depart-nent or police force involved.

No Request

Jim Durham, acting director of the SBI, said his office had had no request from Pleasants to assist Wake deputies in their search for the persons who placed kerosene in a well at the home of a Negro farmer near Knightdale on Feb. 1.

Durham said Governor Moore had expressed "a very definite interest" in the Knightdale case and had requested the SBI to give the Wake Sheriff's Depart-nent any assistance it could.

Haywood Starling, SBI dis-rict supervisor, said Friday hat he had passed on certain information to the Wake Sher-ff's Department concerning the Knightdale case.

Plesants, when asked Friday f he planned to call on the SBI for aid, told The News and Observer his department would continue its own investigation.

Deputy Ed Watkins, who lives in the area, is the only deputy assigned to investigate the cross-burning and well-poison-ing at the home of Isham High, whose children attend a pre-dominantly white school.

Pleasants said Watkins had been instructed to "work on the case when he has time" or at "odd chances."

SHERIFF PLEASANTS

The town manager said he told Shearon that the house was in an R-7 residential district which did not permit clubs. Shearon also was told that he would have to make a formal request for a zoning change and the request would have to be granted by town officials before the house could be used as a clubhouse.

No such request was ever made, Hedrick said, and if the Klan is meeting there it is doing so in violation of Knightdale's zoning ordinances.

The Klan met at the empty house last Wednesday night and the house was photographed by The News and Observer is photographers while the meeting was going on inside.

cont'd

No Developments

Watkins, who was busy serving civil papers for the Sheriff's Department Friday, said there were no new developments in the case. He said that no information from the SBI had been passed on to him.

The deputy, who owns several rent houses in Knightdale, said there had been no crosses burned on any of his property. He said he had not been threatened or intimidated in any way by the KKK.

Pleasants said Friday "everyone seems to assume that the Ku Klux were responsible" for the cross burning and placing kerosene in the well, but that it has not been proven.

It is known, however, that the Knightdale Knights of the Ku Klux Klan meet regularly in an empty house in a residential district about one block from Knightdale's main street.

The house is within two blocks of the predominantly white Knightdale School, scene of a cross burning and where robed klansmen staged a "sit-in" at a music recital in May of 1965.

The empty house where the klan gathers for its secret business is less than a mile from the Isham High home.

Knightdale's Town Manager, O. W. Hedrick, says that a few weeks ago a man named James Shearon of Buffaloe Road contacted him about zoning restrictions at the corner of Park Drive and Fayetteville Street in Knightdale where the Klan meets.

Hedrick told The News and Observer that Shearon said he was interested in the empty house as the meeting place for a club.

V+I – N.C. 2-9-67

Faulknerian Deputy

Ral. News + Observer

The Wake County deputy sheriff assigned to investigate a cross burning and well poisoning incident near Zebulon did not merely reveal his own grave ignorance and prejudice. He misrepresented the law in so gross and idiotic a fashion as to actively encourage violence and to make Wake County the object of increased attention and interference from federal education authorities.

Obviously this deputy, Ed Watkins, went not to investigate a crime, but to further the purpose of the criminals who committed it. To the Negro head of a household, intimidated for sending children to the public school nearest by, Deputy Watkins suggested the children be transferred to a segregated school. That of course, was the motive of the reprehensible characters who burned a Ku Klux cross in the man's front yard and contaminated his well.

There is no mitigation of the deputy's action in his ignorance of school board policy which does not allow school transfers on grounds of race. And certainly there is nothing to redeem his error in the religious and moral illiteracy he expressed in this fashion: "I asked Isham (Isham White, against whom the crime was committed) if while he was down on his knees saying his prayers had he ever asked the good Lord if he should send his children to that school. He said that he hadn't, and I told him he should get down on his knees and ask the good Lord if he should send his children to that school or to another school." Such naive gibberish symbolized the curse of a now dead era, yet it has been allowed to dress up in a uniform and wear the badge and gun of law enforcement in Wake County today.

This is not Deputy Watkins' show, nor that of his boss, Sheriff Pleasants, who has found him useful for maintaining order and keeping many of the voters happy in the rural area around the Zebulon community. Watkins has blundered onto a stage where the county board of education, in a most difficult and agonizing effort, has put together an honest and workable, but not unassailable, plan for school desegregation. The single most important test of that plan is the good faith support of it by county government, including such agents of it as deputy sheriffs.

This man Watkins probably does not know yet the grave injury he has done Wake County is this one unfit performance of his duty. To say the very least, he should be found a job more in keeping with his mentality and understanding of the law. A lot of people in Wake County will, with good reason, say much more.

V+I - N.C.

'I Wish It Didn't Have to Be, But Some Don't Feel That Way'

Rat N+O 2-7-67

N.C.-DOPE

By CHARLES CRAVEN

Isham High stood looking into his well. The circle of water was greasy looking—dully reflecting purplish and greenish tints. The odor of kerosene was still there.

Was he afraid?

"Well, you don't feel good about it," he said dolefully. "You have mixed emotions. We was upset all right. They could come along the road and shoot or throw a bomb."

On last Wednesday night, High and his nine-year-old son, Ronald, were returning from a visit with a neighbor who lives in a grove a couple of hundred yards from the other side of the road. As they walked along a path, they saw the cross burning at the edge of their yard. They hurried. Nearing the road, they saw a car drive away in the darkness.

High kicked over the cross and stomped out the fire. His wife and other two sons, Moses, 13, and Clarence 17, had come from the house.

There was nothing else that night except the ringing of the phone. When High answered it he was greeted with silence. Like a warning silence.

Early next morning, Clarence, who drives a school bus, went to draw water. He drew kerosene and water.

So on Monday, the High's were still trying to solve the problem of their ruined well. In the emergency they were hauling water from the wells of neighbors. "Somebody sent $10," said High. "And the landlady said she would help. Then I'm supposed to pick up some money from some people."

But digging a well is no cheap operation.

Why the cross and the kerosene and the accompanying intimidation?

Attend White School

Ronald and Moses attend the predominantly white Knightdale Elementary School. High's six-year-old granddaughter, Barbara Annette, also attends the school. Clarence goes to the Lockhart School, which is all Negro.

The cross Wednesday night wasn't the first one burned in the High Yard. One was burned last October.

And in November, High went to Wake Schools Superintendent Fred Smith and expressed fear for the safety of his sons and granddaughter and said he thought he'd better withdraw them from the school. Smith explained to High that once a school assignment is made, it cannot be changed except in cases of overcrowding or change of residence.

High is still uneasy about the kids' safety. "But I hope they can at least finish the term," he said.

During the afternoon, while High was planting seed in a hollow down behind the small, shingled house, an FBI agent came to the farm. He talked to the family at length, getting detailed accounts of what they saw on the night of the cross burning. Because of the darkness, the information was sketchy.

The sturdily built cross, charred and still matted with burlap, lay in the yard. A piece of metal pipe about a foot and a half long had been nailed to the base and the pipe had been shoved in the ground, supporting the cross.

Whoever burned the cross and ruined the well did it under good cover. He parked the car near the well at the edge of the road about 40 yards from the house. An embankment and gulley gave him cover as he moved to the edge of the yard where he planted the cross and lighted it. Mrs. High got a glimpse of his back as he ran to the car. She thought that he wore a grayish sweatshirt, but the night made her unsure.

"I wish it didn't have to be," said High. "Well, it don't have to be. But some don't feel that way. I never had any trouble. I was born in Zebulon. but I been around Knightdale for over 20 years."

High, 56, works the farm with his boys and occasionally his 70 year old brother helps. "He comes out and does what he can," said High. "And we try to stay off welfare.

Policeman (center) talks with youth at Kimberley Park Neighborhood Service Center.

Mrs. Forsyth, new president, with retiring president Cowan at Fund Board meeting

Special Police Unit Goes On Duty In Winston-Salem

Half of the Winston-Salem Police Department's 12-man Community Service Unit, designed to help prevent crime and deal with social problems in a low-income area of the city, went into action on Sept. 1. The group had completed, on July 29, a seven-week training session which Chapel Hill's Institute of Government conducted at the Winston-Salem Police Academy. The remainder of the Unit is in training until Oct. 28.

During their first days in the community, according to Lt. C. E. Cherry, who heads the program, the policemen introduced themselves at community meetings and neighborhood schools. In order to apprehend crimes before they occur, one man is stationed full-time at the Kimberly Park Neighborhood Service Center, which is operated by Winston-Salem's CAP, Experiment In Self-Reliance. In addition, daily checks are being made with officials at all the area schools.

Before the squad had completed its first week of service, several events demonstrating its capacity to help low-income people with their problems had occurred. In one instance, residents of a housing project informed a policeman that project officials had refused to replace a broken street light. The policeman spoke with the officials, and the light was replaced immediately. In another case, a policeman referred to a legal agency a women needing martial separation papers.

The training program for the Community Service Unit was financed in part by a grant of $148,558 from the North Carolina Fund.

83 N.C. Counties Enroll Pre-Schoolers In Summer Head Start

During the second Head Start summer, according to the N.C. State Planning Force, Economic Opportunity Program, 83 of North Carolina's 100 counties participated in the program. A breakdown of the Head Start programs in the nine participating Fund related areas follows.

Buncombe County—Opportunity Corporation of Asheville-Buncombe County--classes, 27; children, 405; grant, $74,360. Asheville City: classes, 24; children, 360; grant, $61,197.

Craven County and New Bern City-Craven Operation Progress, Inc.--classes, 21; children, 315; grant, $73,587

Durham County and Durham City--Operation Breakthrough, Inc.--classes, 23; children, 391; grant, $68,114

Forsyth County—Experiment in Self-Reliance, Inc.--classes, 45; children, 680; grant, $101,072.

Macon County--Macon Program for Progress--classes, 15; children, 212; grant, $44,180.

Mecklenburg County—Charlotte Area Fund--classes, 14; children, 2,092; grant, $482,780.

Nash and Edgecombe Counties--Nash-Edgecombe Economic Development, Inc.--Tarboro City--classes, 23; children, 345; grant, $65,317.

Richmond, Robeson and Scotland Counties—Tri-County Community Action, Inc.—classes, 121; children 2,116; grant, $386,290.

Watauga, Avery, Mitchell and Yancey Counties--W.A.M.Y. Community Action, Inc.--classes, 34; children, 500; grant, $107,882.

Mrs. H. Frank Forsyth Succeeds Mr. Cowan As Fund President

Mrs. H. Frank Forsyth of Winston-Salem was elected President of the North Carolina Fund at the organization's Board of Directors meeting in Durham, Sept. 22-23. Mrs. Forsyth, who has been a member of the Fund board since the organization was chartered in 1963, succeeds J. Gerald Cowan of Asheville. Mr. Cowan had served as Fund President since December of 1965.

Another Winston-Salem resident, Mrs. Smith Bagley, was elected to the Fund board replacing Dr. Hollis Edens, also of Winston-Salem. Dr. Edens recently resigned from the Fund board coincident with his retirement as director of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, one of the Fund's sources of financial support.

Also at the September meeting, the Fund made grants totaling $314,000 to ten North Carolina projects for administration of local programs. Smaller grants included $10,000 for community outreach workers in Macon County: $15,000 to the Youth Educational Services statewide tutoring program, and a grant of $2,856 to the University of North Carolina Law School for development of course materials on legal problems of the poor. The board also authorized the North Carolina State Planning Task Force to use $6,000 of a previous grant for a newsletter to be circulated to all North Carolina community action programs.

The Fund also officially accepted a grant of $376,426 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The grant is to be used for stimulating construction of low-income housing in the state.

Statutory Status for Two Panels Approved by Senate

NIC - DORE Raleigh News + Observer 3/10/67

Legislation making statutory agencies out of two panels that advise the Governor on law enforcement and race relations was approved Thursday by the State Senate and sent to the House for action.

The bills would set up a permanent Governor's Committee on Law and Order and a streamlined "N. C. Good Neighbor Council" with a new name.

Both bills are part of Governor Moore's legislative program.

The bill on the Good Neighbor Council cuts membership from 56 to 18 and was amended Thursday to change the panel's name to "Council on Human Relations."

Sen. Tom White of Lenoir offered the amendment, saying he thinks a committee as important as this one ought to have a name that will "carry with it something more than a sort of a Boy Scout name like 'good neighbor council.'"

The Senate also approved an amendment from Sen. John Burney Jr. of New Hanover to put one district solicitor on the law and order panel, which works for better cooperation among enforcement agencies throughout the State. The original bill called for 10 members plus any others the Governor wished to appoint.

North Carolina's race relations are tops in the South and excelled by few states anywhere in the nation, Chairman David S. Coltrane of the Good Neighbor Council told a House committee.

DAVID S. COLTRANE

His analysis was given to the House State Government Committee, which approved without dissent the bill to make the Good Neighbor Council a statutory agency of State government.

Coltrane said: "Our race relations in North Carolina are better than in any other Southern state. I wouldn't trade places with any of them. I'll go further and say that there are not many states in the nation that have better race relations. We have made a lot of progress, although we still have a long way to go."

Biracial communication is good at the local level, he said. "We have more than 50 councils established by municipalities and we have 22 countywide councils. We could use more countywide councils, though."

Coltrane said the bill, backed by Governor Moore, will give the Good Neighbor Council legal standing and assure continuity. "If nothing is done, there may be a question of our continuation by the next governor," he said.

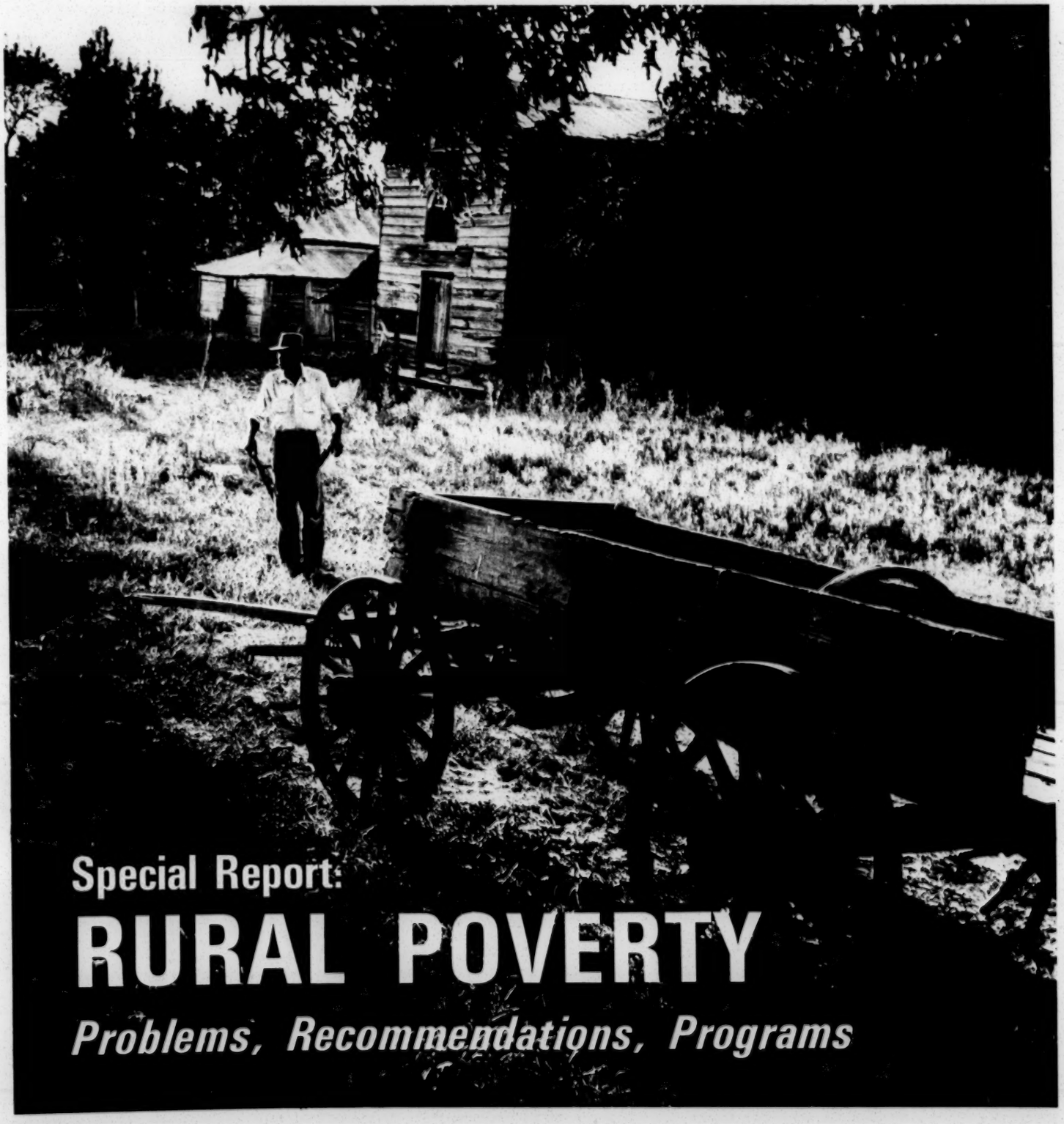
The committee's prompt favorable action on the bill eliminated the need for two other witnesses to testify on its behalf. Accompanying Coltrane, and prepared to support his testimony, were the Rev. Bill Quick, Greenville Methodist minister, and Marse Grant, editor of the Baptist State Convention publication "The Biblical Recorder."

The bill was introduced by the State Government Committee chairman, Rep. James Vogler of Mecklenburg. It makes the council part of the Department of Administration "for administrative and budget purposes" and reduces the membership from the present total of 56 to 20.

N.C. — DOPE

BLUEPRINT FOR OPPORTUNITY

Vol. 3, No. 1 April, 1967



Special Report:

RURAL POVERTY

Problems, Recommendations, Programs

N.C. - DOPE

WHAT'S AHEAD

For

The NEGRO JOB SEEKER

IN DURHAM, N.C.

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a survey made under the sponsorship of the Durham Council on Human Relations during the period of June 26 through July 17, 1964. The interviews were made personally by ED BARBER who, on his own time and at his own expense, visited the twenty-seven stores, offices and plants in Durham which were considered the main possible sources to which Negroes might look for employment, provided the Civil Rights Bill and the Fair Employment Policy were faithfully adhered to by the management of the respective firms.

Except for three of the offices, the exact identification of these firms has not been stressed because it was felt that anonymity would best serve to project the over-all picture of the employment situation in Durham as it affects the Negro. (It is presumed that most of these firms will be easily identifiable by the townsfolk due to the fact that they are some of the largest and best known, and because their hiring policies are already familiar to that sector of the Negro community which has been employable in and around Durham for the past several decades.) The main purpose of this survey, however, was to provide the groundwork for some effort to improve the total employment situation, rather than to stir up emotions by dealing in personalities.

The three offices identified by name are tax supported by the citizens of the City and County of Durham, both Negro and white, and any discriminatory hiring practices on their part should be pinpointed and brought into focus for some immediate action to rectify the situation.

The essence of the Ed Barber survey is in the following summary prepared by Delores R. Marvin, a member of the Durham Council on Human Relations.

A Report on the Prospects for Employment of Negroes in Durham Based on a Survey of Twenty-seven Business Offices

Mindful of the somewhat ineffective Fair Employment Policy agreement locally, and the current national effort to wage "war on poverty", it was the concensus of the Durham Council on Human Relations that a survey on the employment situation in Durham would cast some light on a local problem that has long been recognized as a contributing factor to the well-known pockets of poverty existing in certain Negro areas.

From an economics point of view, the growth and progress of a city are primarily dependent upon the economic independence of its total population, regardless of race. It may be concluded, therefore, that a city which practices or even condones a discriminatory employment policy defeats its own purpose, when that purpose is to grow and progress.

This survey was made in an effort to gain some idea as to what effect the employment policy of Durham's various business firms had on the general economics of the city.

Consistent throughout the interviews were indications that the hiring of Negroes generally, on levels above common labor and janitorial services, is going to be a long, slow process if left to the choice of the individual employer.

One stumbling block to what might possibly lead to more frequent hiring of Negroes is the policy practiced by Durham's own tax-supported Employment Security Commission. It appears that the appropriation to run this office depends on the number of persons placed on jobs. Since "most of the large businesses in the Durham area" send him job orders which exclude Negroes altogether, according to Mr. Berini, head of the Commission office, this puts him in a "too delicate position to attempt any sort of racial balance in the placement of jobs" from his office. Not caring to risk alienating his clientele, he simply never sends out a Negro to fill a job unless the employer specifies a Negro, or indicates that a Negro would be acceptable. According to Mr. Berini, "this is very rare."

The office of the Employment Security Commission, itself, was found to be segregated, employing only two Negroes who use a separate entrance to get to their jobs on the employment compensation side. There are no plans to hire Negroes in the main office where a staff of about twenty-three do the interviewing and testing.

When questioned further on this, Mr. Berini's contention was that "in an earlier attempt to merge the scores and qualifications of Negro and white workers, the results put the Negroes low on the list, and since hiring is done on a merit basis," he felt "the prospects of future hiring are even slimmer now than before desegregation of the office."

Continuing with a report on the City's tax-supported offices, it was learned that Durham's City Manager, Hardin Hughes, was aware of the employment problems, but seemed to favor the "gradualist method" of integrating, "if ever." Of the City's nine hundred employees, there are none in the City Hall except janitors. In other posts, there are fifteen on the police force, ten firemen (all in one engine house), and a few water meter readers. Only recently were Negroes hired to sweep the streets and read meters, but the interviewer got the impression that hiring will accelerate in time, though very slowly.

In the office of Durham County Manager Swindell, less than twenty per cent of a total of some 250 county employees are Negroes. None are above the janitorial level in the courts, the tax collector's office, the office of education or any other office in the County Building.

Mr. Swindell, a native of Durham and a graduate of Duke, consistently referred to Negroes as "darkies", and felt he had made a great concession when he appointed a Negro superintendent of janitors. In a general attitude of annoyance, he referred to some difficulties with Lincoln Hospital "because they wanted more than their share of welfare money."

Department Stores Covered

Store "A" had three Negroes working as sales clerks who had been hired as the result of a boycott. There were perhaps a dozen who had been working at this store for some time, however, in janitorial service, warehouse jobs and in a service station connected with the store. The manager said their performance was "satisfactory," and outlined plans to add two or three more Negroes to the sales force by the first of 1965.

Store "B" stated through its relatively new manager that it operated on an "open hiring policy," and indicated a belief that all Durham stores do so. There were five Negroes working as salespersons on the floor and a number of others in traditional jobs.

Store "C" had promoted its original five Negro employees from their jobs as elevator operators and one or two other menial jobs to sales clerks in various departments in the store. The chief merchandise receiver is a Negro and the janitors and several warehouse employees are Negroes. The

manager expressed a strong belief that further progress on integrating his employee force would be slow, and would promise to make no effort in that direction. It might be pointed out here that the store's manager indicated great annoyance over the use of the free public telephone on the first floor by a group of Negro youngsters who, he claimed, tied it up for long periods of time.

Real Estate Offices

Office "A" was strongly anti-Negro-bloc-vote, and anti-Civil Rights Bill and, mindful of the Rumford Act hassle in California, did not even notify Negroes of the homes for sale through its office. The person interviewed (a member of the City Council) stated that the few Negroes who did come in to inquire about homes were "cordially declined service." Although considerable FHA money passes into the hands of this real estate firm, the management sees its function as strictly that of representing the wishes of its clients, and left no doubt as to its attitude on the prospects of including Negroes.

Office "B" represented somewhat of a contrast. The manager expressed the desire to employ a Negro solicitor since much of the insurance and mortgage business was with Negroes. Indicating his personal interest in civil rights activities in Durham, he mentioned a special effort on his part to integrate public accommodations. As to plans to add a Negro to the office staff, he stated his intention to do so following the retirement (soon, he thought) of one elderly, hard-shell segregationist member of the present staff.

Supermarkets

The one supermarket in the survey was an A&P store. The manager has two Negroes in menial jobs, but said he had trained three as checkers and sent them to a new branch store (newest one opened is on Fayetteville Street). Naming one Negro produce chief in another store, he refused to give the total number of employees, recommending the chain's assistant district manager for further information.

Utility

The Gas Company was completely evasive, refusing to even discuss employment. The interviewer was referred to the head of the local union for details, but the manager did venture the statement that no Negro has applied for an office job in five years.

Banks

Of the several banks in Durham, only two were covered in the survey.

Bank "A" avowed an "open policy" on hiring, citing the seven Negroes working as porters, errand boys and change counters. (There was some curiosity as to whether the one local Negro bank would be called upon to integrate.) This bank is one using the services of the Employment Security Commission, and the person in charge of hiring below the management level stated that the occasional Negro referred had not been able to pass the tests. A remark made by him was to the effect that, as a general rule, the banks were resisting integration.

Bank "B" has a Negro bookkeeper and indicated the desire to hire a second. The progress report on the first bookkeeper, product of a local Negro business college, was "slow but satisfactory." The second girl, on a trial period as bookkeeper, was sent from North Carolina College. Out of a total of 137 employees, the only other Negro employees were two maintenance men. The interviewer got the impression, however, that this bank was sincerely interested in adding to its Negro contingent. It seems several of its branches already have Negro tellers and bookkeepers and that the personnel manager visits N. C. C. regularly seeking qualified prospects for these jobs in Durham.

Telephone Companies

Both telephone companies serving the city were visited.

Company "A", the largest, is not integrated above the janitor level. Efforts to secore one or two Negro linesmen (the lowest job classification) had not met with success. When asked about plans to include Negroes in the office personnel as operators, clerk-typists, etc., the president said they "preferred to start with a Negro linesman only." The interviewer managed to extract a promise that this company indicate to the Employment Security Commission that such a job was available to a Negro. Although the personnel manager seemed genuinely anxious to do something about the hiring policy, he made it clear that the president runs the show.

Company "B", handling long distance calls only, employs about 185 operators on all shifts. There are no Negro operators. Although about fifty persons are employed as secretaries, electricians and linesmen, hiring policies in these categories were not discussed. However, questions with reference to Negro operators turned up the cozy, though not unusual practice of allowing the present operators to select their personal friends and relatives to fill the vacancies as they come up or as additional operators when needed.

There seemed to be no strong objection to hiring Negro operators (they are working for the company's Raleigh district), but it was pointed out that not many applied and that those who did apply showed up badly on the various

qualifications tests given. (The Employment Security Commission never referred Negroes.) When asked how Durham operators felt about the possibility of accepting a few Negro operators who had requested transfer from other districts, the manager stated frankly that three or four per cent of the entire staff said they would quit. The interviewer noted that he still showed concern for the problem to the extent that he took the name and address of Nat White as a contact for possible future consideration. Recommending that this should be followed up, perhaps by the DCHR, a bi-racial committee, in the words of the interviewer, "this seemed the most hopeful business visited so far."

Hospitals

Only one of Durham's hospitals was included in the survey (unfortunately, Duke was not). However, the hospital covered hires two hundred Negroes out of a total of six hundred employees. Except for the Negro manager of the hospital's cafeteria, the other 199 Negro employees fill jobs such as groundskeeper, janitor, cook, etc. The director says he has instructed his staff to hire anyone who is qualified. Occasionally, Negroes apply for jobs as typists, he claimed, but have not met the qualifications.

The nursing school, which is run by the hospital, meanwhile, serves as a source to draw upon for clerical and other types of hospital jobs. There are no Negroes enrolled and the director feels the situation is "too sensitive" at this time to attempt integration.

Although Negroes are treated in the out-patient clinic, this hospital has never taken a Negro in-patient. The director said he would welcome a test of this to ascertain if it is a policy, and hoped a few Negroes would apply for admission. He believes, however, that Negroes who can pay prefer Duke Hospital because of the superior treatment and care. It was the concensus that more Negroes should apply as a simple means of breaking down what might be just a traditional practice rather than a hard and fast "policy."

This hospital director wants to integrate his office personnel with a "first-class" person, but has had no qualified applicants. Here is a definite opportunity for the right person.

Auto Sales Rooms

Sales Room "A" employes five Negroes out of a total of thirty-five employees. All serve as mechanics' assistants, porters, washers or janitors. There are no Negro salesmen, although the manager doesn't feel that discrimination exists in his business. The interviewer noted a very definite negative attitude on hiring Negroes as salesmen.

Sales Room "B" had a personnel of forty and hires Negroes on the janitor and wash boy level only. The manager, obviously a hard core segregationist, told the interviewer he "hopes the time never comes" when he hires Negroes for office work. He believes they are "incompetent" and expressed the usual stereotyped notions concerning Negroes and the "injustices" imposed upon whites by the Civil Rights Bill. The interviewer's reaction: "Hopeless -- and too insignificant to be concerned about." (Forty per cent of this dealer's trade is Negro business.)

Sales Room "C" has two Negro body mechanics, one motor mechanic, one in the parts department and a number of others in the usual janitor and wash boy categories. The total personnel numbered about seventy. Unwilling to give an estimate of the percentage of business done with Negroes, the owner felt that "a portion of the Negro population would be miffed" if he hired Negro salesmen. An assistant manager reacted with surprised disbelief at the suggestion.

Restaurant

The one restaurant on the agenda for survey had already closed its doors to go out of business by the time the survey got around to this category. Stubborn in his refusal to serve Negroes in his restaurant, he blamed the Civil Rights Bill for putting him out of business.

Drug Stores

The main drug store, representing a chain of three with a total of seventy-five employees, hires two Negro clerks in a branch store and some janitorial and warehouse Negro personnel. The manager has no plans to hire additional Negro help and feels his race relations are good.

Industrial Plants

No. 1 plant was a laundry which had previously hired a Negro driver who, shortly thereafter, was replaced by a white driver. Upon investigation, it was learned that the Negro driver had parked the truck in front of the laundry one morning and, without an explanation, never reported for work again. His territory was disolved and there was no plan to hire another Negro driver, although most of the plant personnel are Negroes. There are none in the office.

No. 2 plant was a drapery company employing between three and four hundred women. Although this plant is located in the Negro area, the manager is unwilling to hire Negro women because he fears his present women employees will object. Before hiring a dozen or more Negro men, he polled his men employees, but he has no plans to poll the women in the plant.

This factory is a particular irritant to the Negro community, being right in their midst, and the interviewer felt strongly that firm action should be taken against it to obtain jobs for more of the people in its own locale.

No. 3, a mill, follows the merit employment system, according to the manager, and has signed the Fair Employment Practices agreement. Declining to quote exact figures on the number of Negro employees, the personnel chief stated that accurate records are furnished to the government with every bid on a government job, and that whites and Negroes work side by side on most jobs in the Durham plants. As the company's major labor relations man, the personnel chief was interested in learning about the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, and seemed satisfied that race relations were above reproach in his company. They do not hire through the Employment Security Commission.

No. 4, a tobacco plant, also refused to quote figures on hiring, but claimed the company signed the Fair Employment agreement. This plant has hired through the Employment Security Commission and the manager said figures on Negro employment had been given to the Labor Department.

No. 5, a machinery plant which the manager said had been in "tight straights" due to a bad business slump for the past two years. The total personnel had been cut from nine hundred to around 350, meanwhile. Good progress had been made in hiring Negro machinists before the layoffs, but these, being the last hired were the first to be laid off when business slowed.

Four unions in the factory negotiate for themselves and do not discriminate, according to the manager. The interviewer was favorably impressed with the management at this plant.

No. 6, a research center, assured the interviewer that its national hiring policy was a completely open one, and that the center was willing to hire as many qualified Negroes as could be found. But again, the difficulty of finding the required qualifications was cited as one reason for so few Negroes being there. Transportation was thought to be another handicap at the present time. A Negro Ph.D. in chemistry had recently been hired.

No. 7, a construction company, hires about eighty people, half of them Negro. The owner of the business says they are "no better or no worse" than their white counterparts. Most were concentrated in the mason's group which is the strongest construction union in the area. Stating at first that perhaps plumbing and electrical work would be hardest for Negroes to get into, the owner later said he did not believe discrimination existed in any of the trades. His own policies stressed quality of workmanship above race. On this he seemed rigid, though fair.

Certain recommendations were made as a result of the findings in the foregoing interviews. They are summarized on a separate sheet.

The original reports as submitted by interviewer Barber are in the files of the Durham Council on Human Relations. This summary was prepared by Delores Marvin for special release.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon his observation of the reactions and the general attitudes of the various individuals who represented management at the firms he visited, Ed Barber has offered certain recommendations which, he feels, would strengthen efforts toward the integration of employment opportunities in Durham and vicinity. In essence, they are as follows:

1. The counsellors at North Carolina College should develop a closer liaison with the all-white Durham business area. Contact with the individual managers and/or heads of the personnel departments on a regular basis would be helpful in laying the groundwork for a better understanding, and would serve to break down the initial resistance to the idea of hiring a Negro.

   A great handicap was believed to be a breakdown in normal job procurement procedure. There is no known office or employment bureau where qualified Negroes can apply and be assured of placement without regard to race or color since the Employment Security Commission is not only loathe to take steps to eliminate discrimination in its job referrals, but actually contributes to the problem by its own practice of hiring white office help only. It is recommended, therefore, that the ESC be by-passed until such time that this tax-supported agency can be brought into line with the sources of its existence.

2. Because Negroes have not been hired generally in the white-collar (and most blue-collar) job categories, there is scant opportunity to learn what various skills are required by the local businesses and industries. For this reason, it is possible that the programs of the local business colleges and of N. C. C. are not tailored to fit these requirements. A study of such requirements might be useful in setting up a more consistent program for those young people who plan to earn their livelihoods in Durham.

3. Regular contacts, not more than six months apart, should be made with Durham business men who indicate a willingness or desire to hire Negroes on the white-collar levels. As soon as an exact description of the qualifications for such jobs are given, those familiar with the Negro labor pool should set about finding the individuals who meet these requirements. (This method might serve to eliminate or cut down such excuses as: "We would hire them, but they do not meet the standard requirements.")

4. It is suggested that such hard-core segregationists as were uncovered in the personal interviews might be handled by the com-

munity as a whole. For example, a selective buying practice or boycott might work wonders with the automobile dealers, while a picket line could possibly prove more effective with some of the industries and offices where no breakthrough seems likely otherwise.

5. The facts in this report should be made known to the City's opinion leaders, both white and Negro, and to all civic and/or church groups known to be working for a better understanding of the entire problem of race relations. Distribution of the report should include the political heads of the City, from the Mayor's group through the City Council; both Chambers of Commerce; the North Carolina Fund heads; and any other organization or individual, local or otherwise, whose influence might be helpful in eliminating the causes which contribute to such economic deprivation.

In conclusion, it is firmly believed that, in establishing the necessary liaison and performing the contact services between employer and potential Negro employee, through the active communication which has already been initiated within the membership itself, together with the sincere intentions of those individuals who have and will become personally involved, that the Durham Council on Human Relations can be the City's most valuable non-political bi-racial group.

Respectfully submitted by
Delores R. Marvin for
THE DURHAM COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Audit Report

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

Charlotte, North Carolina

December 31, 1965

Charlotte, North Carolina
January 21, 1966

North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
Charlotte, North Carolina

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to instructions we have audited the records of Receipts and Disbursements for the NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS for the calendar year beginning January 1, 1965 through December 31, 1965 and herewith submit our report of Receipts and Disbursements along with a Bank Reconciliation and the following comments:

Scope of Audit:

We examined the records of Receipts and Disbursements vouchers as prepared by the Executive Secretary's office and forwarded to the Treasurer's office. We traced all receipts to the depository bank, likewise, we traced all disbursements through the cancelled checks as returned by the depository bank.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

Beginning with a Cash on Hand, January 1, 1965 of $11,305.71 we added the total receipts for the year of $14,206.67 to get a total cash available during the year of $25,512.38. The total disbursements for the year amounted to $23,938.53 but we subtracted the December Social Security and Withholding Taxes that have not been paid amounting to $87.18 leaving an actual disbursements by checks of $23,851.35 which leaves a Cash on Hand as of December 31, 1965 of $1,661.03. This balance is verified by our Bank Reconciliation at the bottom of the statement.

You will note from the Executive Secretary's report submitted to you as of December 31st she shows a balance of $1,573.75. This is correct when stated as follows:

Cash on Hand, December 31, 1965 (per Audit Report)			1,661.03
Less:			
Taxes Payable			
Socials Security	14.19		
Federal Withholding	46.90		
State Withholding	26.09	87.18	
Adjustment in Salary		.10	87.28
Cash on Hand, December 31, 1965 (per Executive Secretary's Report)			1,573.75

This report only covers the scope of auditing the receipts and disbursements for the period under examination. We did not attempt to take an inventory of furniture and equipment in the Executive Secretary's office as we were not attempting to prepare a Balance Sheet of the Council.

During the year the staff devotes some of their time to the Council's fund raising efforts. Although they are not paid anything extra for this work nor is there any additional funds received for campaign expense, we feel that it would be conservative to estimate that the cost of such "campaign expense" would be about $940.00 or roughly about 10% of the funds raised, excluding the Grant-In-Aid received from the Southern Regional Council.

We wish to express our profound appreciation to Miss Roberta Blackwell, Office Secretary for the cooperation and assistance given us while making this audit.

Subject to the above comments, we are of the opinion that the attached exhibit covers the scope of audit for the NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS for the period of January 1, 1965 through December 31, 1965 and they are in accord with the records of the Council for that period to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Moore, Auditor

235 South Brevard Street
Room 13
Charlotte, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS
Charlotte, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
January 1, 1965 - December 31, 1965

RECEIPTS

Cash on Hand, January 1, 1965 (per Previous Audit Report)			11,305.71
Receipts During Year			
Memberships		2,762.00	
Contributions			
Individuals	3,096.07		
Organizations	1,500.00	4,596.07	
Annual Meeting		1,121.00	
Project Head Start		771.92	
Refunds		80.68	
Payment on Pledge		50.00	
Other		25.00	
		9,406.67	
Grant-In-Aid Southern Regional Council		4,800.00	14,206.67
Total Cash Available During Year			25,512.38

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries			
Executive Director	7,333.28		
Office Manager	3,008.17		
Field Director	2,499.96		
Clerical Help	375.21	13,216.62	
Office Expense			
Rent	600.00		
Telephone	1,165.82		
Supplies	359.27		
Postage	827.28		
Printing	1,318.01		
Papers	2.58		
Machinery Upkeep	12.36		
New Equipment	259.30		
Freight	2.50		
Returned checks	25.00		
Extra Help	68.00	4,640.12	
Travel			
Executive Director	731.44		
Field Director	448.95		
Office Manager	101.40		
Others	30.06	1,311.85	
Annual Meeting			
Meals	807.00		
Programs	504.60		
Other Printing & Awards	298.54		
Hotel	32.47	1,642.61	
Totals Forwarded		20,811.20	25,512.38

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS
Charlotte, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
January 1, 1965 - December 31, 1965

Totals Brought Forward		20,811.20	25,512.38
Projects			
YWCA Tutorial	300.00		
Intergroup Relation	150.00		
Youth Corp Proposal	100.00		
Head Start	500.00	1,050.00	
Subscriptions - NEW SOUTH		58.00	
Surety and Taxes			
Social Security	542.96		
Hospitalization	232.50	775.46	
Other Expenses			
Audit	100.00		
Moving Executive Secretary	620.73		
Luncheons	93.88	814.61	
1964 Taxes Payable			
Social Security	59.80		
Federal Withholding	209.80		
State Withholding	159.66	429.26	
Total Expenditures for Year		23,938.53	
Less - 1965 Taxes Payable			
Social Security	14.19		
Federal Withholding	46.90		
State Withholding	26.09	87.18	
Actual Disbursements By Checks			23,851.35
CASH on HAND, December 31, 1965			1,661.03

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement			
Mechanics and Farmers Bank			
Charlotte, North Carolina			1,723.29
Add: Deposit in transit			75.00
			1,798.29
Less - Outstanding checks	#3825	131.20	
	3826	6.06	137.26
CASH on HAND, December 31, 1965			1,661.03

N.C.?

N.C. FINANCE

October 1, to January 1, 1966 - (3 mos)
South Main State Bank

	①	②	③
Income			
Memberships	382500		
Corporate Memb.	90000		
Foundations	120000		
Headstart	58144		
Neighborhood Centers	20000		
S.R.C. Grant	50000		
Bus Tours	7500		
Memorials	1600		
Committee Meetings	1965		
Annual Dinner	208600		
Symposium	43500		
Arts Contribution (Cello cost)	7000		
Oct 25, 1965 Deposit not identified (Loan)	500000		
			1490807
Expenses			
Salaries	385585		
Rent	37500		
Office Expense + Supplies	56213		
Postage	39000		
Publications + Subscriptions	9646		
Utilities	14293		
Telephone	42151		
Travel + Expenses	43084		
Insurance + Taxes	14602		
Meetings + Conferences	6104		
Bus Tours	8000		
Misc. Exp. (Petty Cash + Office Cleaning)	11971		
Annual Dinner	222581		
Symposium	23452		
			914181
Reduction of Liabilities			
Mo. Payments on Office Furniture, Typewriters, and Coke Machine			19074
South Main State Bank - Balance Jan 1, 1966			595719

NC - Finance

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
January 1, 1966 - January 31, 1966

Balance forward, January 1, 1966		$ 1,573.75
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	$ 790.00	
Contributions	65.00	
Annual Dinner	21.00	
	876.00	
Southern Regional Council - Grant-In-Aid	1,200.00	2,076.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 3,649.75
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	50.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	40.28	
Office Supplies	17.06	
Postage	73.42	
Travel	10.92	
Machine Rental - Adding Machine	12.36	
Annual Meeting - Fee/Travel to Speaker	105.30	
Employer's FICA Contribution	26.78	
	336.12	
Salary	316.66	652.78
BALANCE FORWARD, JANUARY 31, 1966		$ 2,996.97

N.C. - Finance

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

January, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES		790.00	790.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual		65.00	65.00
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)		1,200.00	1,200.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
ANNUAL DINNER MEETING		21.00	21.00
TOTALS		2,076.00	2,076.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

January, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent		50.00	50.00
Telephone & Telegraph		40.28	40.28
Office Supplies		17.06	17.06
Postage		73.42	73.42
Printing			
Books, pamphlets, papers			
Machine Rental-Adding		12.36	12.36
TRAVEL		10.92	10.92
HOSPITALIZATION			
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE		105.30	105.30
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY		26.78	26.78
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary		316.66	316.66
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:		652.78	652.78

N.C. — Finance

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
February 1, 1966 - February 28, 1966

Balance forward, February 1, 1966		$ 2,996.97
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	160.00	
Annual Dinner Meeting	700.00	
	860.00	
Southern Regional Council (Expanded grant-in-aid payment)	2,000.00	2,860.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 5,856.97
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	35.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	58.08	
Postage	59.00	
Office Supplies	58.98	
Travel	14.00	
Annual Dinner Meeting:		
Meal	512.94	
Invitations	154.09	
Printing	26.76	
Moving Expense (office)	24.50	
Hospital Insurance	23.25	
	966.60	
Salaries:		
Office Secretary	316.66	1,283.26
BALANCE FORWARD, FEBRUARY 28, 1966		$4,573.71

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, N. C.			2,805.46
Less: Checks outstanding:	#3850	14.00	
	3851	130.29	
	3852	25.00	169.29
			2,636.17
Less: Withholding Taxes:			62.46
			2,573.71
Plus: Deposit on Hand: (Deposited March 1, 1966)			2,000.00
BALANCE PER BOOKS, February 28, 1966			4,573.71

N C. - Finance

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

February, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	790.00	160.00	950.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	65.00		65.00
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	1,200.00		1,200.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)		2,000.00	2,000.00
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
ANNUAL DINNER MEETING	21.00	700.00	721.00
TOTALS	2,076.00	2,860.00	4,936.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

February, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	50.00	35.00	85.00
Telephone & Telegraph	40.28	58.08	98.36
Office Supplies	17.06	58.98	76.04
Postage	73.42	59.00	132.42
Printing		26.76	26.76
Books, pamphlets, papers			
Machine Rental - Adding	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense		24.50	24.50
TRAVEL	10.92	14.00	24.92
HOSPITALIZATION		23.25	23.25
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	105.30	667.03	772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	26.78		26.78
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary	316.66	316.66	633.32
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:	652.78	1,283.26	1,936.04

N.C. - Finance Received 4/11/66

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
March 1, 1966 - March 31, 1966

Balance forward, March 1, 1966		$ 4,573.71
RECEIPTS:		
Membership Fees.....	200.00	
Contributions.....	77.00	277.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE.....		4,850.71
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent.....	35.00	
Telephone & Telegraph.....	39.93	
Postage.....	25.00	
	99.93	
Salaries.....	316.66	416.59
BALANCE FORWARD, MARCH 31, 1966.....		$ 4,434.12

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, N. C.		4,412.96
Less: Checks outstanding:	#3857	25.00
		4,387.96
Withholding Taxes:		68.84
		4,319.12
Plus: Cash on Hand, March 31, 1966		115.00
BALANCE PER BOOKS, March 31, 1966		$ 4,434.12

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

MARCH, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	85.00	35.00	120.00
Telephone & Telegraph	98.36	39.93	138.29
Office Supplies	76.04		76.04
Postage	132.42	25.00	157.42
Printing	26.76		26.76
Books, pamphlets, papers			
Machine Rental -	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
TRAVEL	24.92		24.92
HOSPITALIZATION	23.25		23.25
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	26.78		26.78
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary	633.32	316.66	949.98
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:	1,936.04	416.59	2,342.63

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

MARCH, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	950.00	200.00	1,150.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	65.00	77.00	142.00
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	1,200.00		1,200.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	2,000.00		2,000.00
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	721.00		721.00
TOTALS	4,936.00	277.00	5,213.00

N.C. - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
April 1, 1966 - April 30, 1966

Balance forward, April 1, 1966		$ 4,434.12
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	1,055.00	
Contriburions	36.50	
	1,091.50	
Southern Regional Council - Grant-In-Aid	1,200.00	2,291.50
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 6,725.62
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	35.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	25.49	
Postage	35.00	
Printing (& Supplies)	99.73	
Employer's FICA Contribution	36.47	
	231.69	
Salaries	375.00	606.69
BALANCE FORWARD, APRIL 30, 1966		$ 6,118.93

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

APRIL, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	120.00	35.00	155.00
Telephone & Telegraph	138.29	25.49	163.78
Office Supplies	76.04		76.04
Postage	157.42	35.00	192.42
Printing	26.76	99.73	126.49
Books, pamphlets, papers			
Machine Rental	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
TRAVEL	24.92		24.92
HOSPITALIZATION	23.25		23.25
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	26.78	36.47	63.25
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary	949.98	375.00	1,324.98
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:	2,352.63	606.69	2,959.32

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

APRIL, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	1,150.00	1,055.00	2,205.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	142.00	36.50	178.50
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	2,000.00		2,000.00
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	721.00		721.00
TOTALS	5,213.00	2,291.50	7,504.50

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

APRIL, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL	759			759
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro				
Charlotte	106			106
Durham	93			85
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	505			505

NC - Membership + Finance

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

May 1, 1966 - May 31, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 6,118.93
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	240.00	
Contributions	2.00	
Miscellaneous - Sales Tax Refund	57.18	299.18
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 6,418.11
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	35.00	
Office Supplies/Printing	25.76	
Office Equipment	28.84	
Telephone & Telegraph	19.86	
Hospital Insurance	23.25	
Travel	21.00	
Annual Audit	100.00	
Luncheon	29.72	
	283.43	
Salaries	375.00	658.43
BALANCE FORWARD, MAY 31, 1966		$ 5,759.68

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

MAY, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	155.00	35.00	190.00
Telephone & Telegraph	163.78	19.86	183.64
Office Supplies	76.04		76.04
Postage	192.42		192.42
Printing	126.49	25.76	152.25
Books, pamphlets, papers			
Machine Rental Fee	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
Office Equipment		28.84	28.84
TRAVEL	24.92	21.00	45.92
HOSPITALIZATION	23.25	23.25	47.50
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	63.25		63.25
ANNUAL AUDIT		100.00	100.00
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary	1,324.98	375.00	1,699.98
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
Luncheon		29.72	29.72
TOTALS:	2,959.32	658.43	3,618.75

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

MAY, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,205.00	240.00	2,445.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	178.50	2.00	180.50
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	2,400.00		2,400.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	2,000.00		2,000.00
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	721.00		721.00
Sales Tax Refund		57.18	57.18
TOTALS	7,504.50	299.18	7,803.68

NC — FINANCE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

MAY, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL	289	25		314
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro	106			106
Charlotte	121			121
Durham	93			93
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	513			513

NC - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
June 1, 1966 - June 30, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 5,759.68
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	210.00	
Southern Regional Council (Expanded Grant)	2,000.00	2,210.00
		7,969.68
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	35.00	
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	23.81	
Office Supplies	52.67	
Postage	65.00	
Printing/Supplies	55.98	
	232.46	
Salaries	375.00	607.46
Balance as per books, June 30, 1966		$ 7,362.22

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, N. C.			$ 7,596.96
Less: Checks Outstanding:	#3888		151.22
			7,445.74
Less: Withholding:	Fed. -	96.80	
	SS	31.52	
	State	25.20	153.52
			7,292.22
Plus: Cash on Hand			70.00
Balance per books, June 30, 1966			$ 7,362.22

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

JUNE, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,445.00	210.00	2,655.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	180.50		180.50
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	2,400.00		2,400.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	721.00		721.00
Sales Tax Refund	57.18		57.18
TOTALS	7,803.68	2,210.00	10,013.68

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

JUNE, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	190.00	35.00	225.00
Telephone & Telegraph	183.64	23.81	207.45
Office Supplies	76.04	52.67	128.71
Postage	192.42	65.00	257.42
Printing /Supplies	152.25	55.98	208.23
Books, pamphlets, papers			
Machine Rental	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
Office Equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL	45.92		45.92
HOSPITALIZATION	47.50		47.50
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	63.25		63.25
Annual Audit	100.00		100.00
SALARIES:			
Executive Director			
Office Secretary	1,699.98	375.00	2,074.98
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
Luncheon	29.72		29.72
TOTALS:	3,618.75	607.46	4,226.21

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

JUNE, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL	314	20		334
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro	106			106
Charlotte	121			121
Durham	93			93
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	513			513

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

JULY, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,655.00	845.00	3,500.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	180.50	50.00	230.50
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	2,400.00	1,200.00	3,600.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	4,000.00		4,000.00
Foundations		2,000.00	2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:			
ANNUAL DINNER	721.00		721.00
SALES TAX REFUND	57.18		57.18
CHAR-MECK COUNCIL		150.00	150.00
TOTALS	10,013.68	4,245.00	14,258.68

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

JULY, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	225.00	35.00	260.00
Telephone & Telegraph	207.45	33.13	240.58
Office Supplies	128.71	18.80	147.51
Postage	257.42	25.00	282.42
Printing (& Supplies)	208.23		208.23
Books, pamphlets, papers		28.10	28.10
Machine Rental	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
Office Equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL (& Expense)	45.92	103.93	149.85
HOSPITALIZATION	47.50		47.50
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	63.25	45.53	108.78
ANNUAL AUDIT	100.00		100.00
Y. E. S. SUMMER PROJECT		50.00	50.00
SALARIES:			
*Executive Director		750.00	750.00
Office Secretary	2,074.98	375.00	2,449.98
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
Luncheon	29.72		29.72
Conferences		175.00	175.00
*			
TOTALS:	4,226.21	1,639.49	5,865.70

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

JULY, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL	334	69		403
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro	106			106
Charlotte	121			121
Durham	93			93
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	513			513

NC - MEMBERSHIP + FINANCE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
July 1, 1966 - July 31, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 7,362.22
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	845.00	
Contributions	50.00	
Char-Meck Council	150.00	
AGAPE Trust	2,000.00	
	3,045.00	
Southern Regional Council-Grant-In-Aid	1,200.00	4,245.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 11,607.22
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	35.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	33.13	
Office Supplies	18.80	
Postage	25.00	
Books, pamphlets, newspapers	28.10	
Travel (& Expense)	103.93	
Y.E.S. Summer Project	50.00	
Conferences	175.00	
Employer's Matching FICA	45.53	
	514.49	
Salaries	1,125.00	1,639.49
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD, JULY 31, 1966		$ 9,967.73

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, N. C.			$10,514.89
LESS: Checks outstanding.....	#3903	25.20	
	3907	300.60	325.80
			10,189.09
LESS: Withholding for month of July..			221.36
BALANCE PER BOOKS, JULY 31, 1966.....			$ 9,967.73

N. C. - MEMBERSHIP + FINANCE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, N. C.

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
August 1, 1966 - August 31, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 9,967.73
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	105.00	
Contributions	48.00	
	153.00	
Southern Regional Council-Expanded Grant	2,000.00	2,153.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 12,120.73
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	135.00	
Postage	42.50	
Office Supplies	38.81	
Telephone & Telegraph	29.97	
Printing/Supplies	45.99	
Hospital Insurance	51.63	
Travel	200.24	
Special Projects-Youth Educational Services	100.00	
Moving Expense	40.00	
Miscellaneous	1.50	
	685.64	
Salaries	1,125.00	1,810.64
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD, AUGUST 31, 1966		$ 10,310.09

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement..... Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, N. C.			11,155.07
LESS: Checks outstanding -	#3921	1.50	
	3931	100.00	
	3932	40.00	
	3933	300.60	
	3934	151.22	593.32
			10,561.75
LESS: Withholding: July (state) and August			251.66
BALANCE PER BOOKS, AUGUST 31, 1966			10,310.09

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

AUGUST, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,500.00	105.00	3,605.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	230.50	48.00	278.50
Organizations			
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,600.00		3,600.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
Foundations	2,000.00		2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	721.00		721.00
Sales Tax Refund	57.18		57.18
Char-Meck Council	150.00		150.00
TOTALS	14,258.68	2,153.00	16,411.68

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

AUGUST, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	260.00	135.00	395.00
Telephone & Telegraph	240.58	29.97	270.55
Office Supplies	147.51	38.81	186.32
Postage	282.42	42.50	324.92
Printing (& Supplies)	208.23	45.99	254.22
Books, pamphlets, papers	28.10		28.10
Machine Rental	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
Office Equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL (& Expense)	149.85		149.85
HOSPITALIZATION	47.50	51.63	99.13
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	108.78		108.78
ANNUAL AUDIT	100.00		100.00
Y.E.S. SUMMER PROJECT	50.00	100.00	150.00
MISCELLANEOUS		1.50	1.50
SALARIES:			
*Executive Director	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
Office Secretary	2,449.98	375.00	2,824.98
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
Luncheon	29.72		29.72
Conferences	175.00		175.00
Moving Expense (relocating office)		40.00	40.00
Travel (& Expense)		200.24	200.24
TOTALS:	5,865.70	1,810.64	7,676.34

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

AUGUST, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL	403	16		419
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro	106			106
Charlotte	121			121
Durham	93			93
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	513			513

N.C. - F. & M.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

September 1, 1966 - September 30, 1966

Balance brought forward, September 1		$10,310.09
RECEIPTS		
Membership Fees	590.00	
Local Councils Affiliation Fees	50.00	
Contributions	125.00	
Refund - Moving Expense Deposit	8.08	
Refund - Bulk Mailing Fee Deposit	15.56	788.64
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$11,098.73
DISBURSEMENTS		
Postage	67.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	20.24	
Travel	259.42	
Office Supplies	36.55	
Printing	7.10	
Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	4.45	
Hospital Insurance	28.38	
Annuity	90.00	
Miscellaneous	7.50	
	520.64	
Salaries	1,154.16	1,674.80
BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1966		$ 9,423.93

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement			$ 10,191.59
Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, N. C.			
LESS: Checks outstanding:	#3948	2.00	
	3953	23.28	
	3954	300.60	
	3955	173.09	
		498.97	
LESS: Taxes withheld: State (3 mos)		91.97	
Federal (Sept.)		148.80	
FICA (Sept.)		48.48	
		289.25	788.22
			9,403.37
PLUS: Cash on Hand			20.56
BALANCE PER BOOKS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966			$ 9,423.37

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

SEPTEMBER, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
SSTATE COUNCIL	419	136		555
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro	106			106
Charlotte	121			121
Durham	93			93
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
Kinston-Lenoir Cty		36		36
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	513	36		549

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

SEPTEMBER, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,605.00	590.00	4,195.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	278.50	125.00	403.50
Organizations		50.00	50.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,600.00		3,600.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	6,000.00		6,000.00
Foundations	2,000.00		2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:			
ANNUAL DINNER	721.00		721.00
SALES TAX REFUND	57.18		57.18
CHAR-MECK COUNCIL	150.00		150.00
OTHER REFUNDS		23.64	23.64
TOTALS	16,411.68	788.64	17,200.32

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

SEPTEMBER, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	395.00		395.00
Telephone & Telegraph	270.55	20.74	290.29
Office Supplies	186.32	36.55	222.87
Postage	324.92	67.00	391.92
Printing	254.22	7.10	261.32
Books, pamphlets, papers	28.10	4.45	32.55
Machine Rental	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
Office Equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL (& EXPENSE)	149.85		149.85
HOSPITALIZATION	99.13	28.38	127.51
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	108.78		108.78
ANNUAL AUDIT	100.00		100.00
Y.E.S. SUMMER PROJECT	150.00		150.00
*ANNUNITY		90.00	90.00
MISCELLANEOUS	1.50	7.50	9.00
SALARIES:			
• Executive Director	1,500.00	750.00	2,250.00
Office Secretary	2,824.98	404.16	3,229.14
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
LUNCHEON	29.72		29.72
CONFERENCES	175.00		175.00
MOVING EXPENSE	40.00		40.00
TRAVEL (& EXPENSES)	200.24	259.42	459.66
TOTALS:	7,676.34	1,674.80	9,351.14

N.C - F&M

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

October 1, 1966 - October 31, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 9,423.93
RECEIPTS		
Memberships	155.00	
Contributions	106.00	
Refunds: Southern Bell Tel & Tel (Charlotte)	9.87	
Local Councils Affiliation Fees	25.00	
Special: Executive Board Dinner Meeting	87.00	
	382.87	
Southern Regional Council - Grant-In-Aid	1,200.00	1,582.87
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 11,006.80
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	100.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	58.16	
Postage	67.00	
Office Supplies	153.29	
Travel Expense	156.00	
Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	40.89	
Hospital Insurance	28.38	
Annuity	30.00	
Employer's FICA Contribution	137.84	
Petty Cash	10.00	
"Dual Justice" Seminar Expense	92.60	
Special: Executive Board Dinner Meeting	99.00	
	973.16	
Salaries	1,183.32	
	2,156.48	
Deposits returned	5.00	2,161.48
BALANCE AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1966		$ 8,845.32

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 9,272.39
Less-Checks outstanding:	# 3976	41.00	
	3978	91.97	
	3980	58.16	191.13
Withholding for October			235.94
BALANCE PER BOOKS, OCTOBER 31, 1966			$ 8,845.32

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

OCTOBER, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	4,195.00	155.00	4,350.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	403.50	106.00	509.50
Organizations	50.00	25.00	75.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,600.00	1,200.00	4,800.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	6,000.00		6,000.00
Foundations	2,000.00		2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	721.00		721.00
Sales Tax Refund	57.18		57.18
Char-Meck Council (Sp.)	150.00		150.00
Other Refunds	23.64	9.87	33.51
Special: Dinner Meeting		87.00	87.00
TOTALS	17,200.32	1,582.87	18,696.19

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

OCTOBER, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	395.00	100.00	495.00
Telephone & Telegraph	290.79	58.16	348.95
Office Supplies	222.87	153.29	376.16
Postage	391.92	67.00	458.92
Printing	261.32		261.32
Books, pamphlets, papers	32.55	40.89	73.44
Machine Rental	12.36		12.36
Moving Expense	24.50		24.50
Office Equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL (& EXPENSE)	149.85		149.85
HOSPITALIZATION	127.51	28.38	155.89
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	108.78	137.84	246.62
Annual Audit	100.00		100.00
YES Summer Project	150.00		150.00
*Annuity	90.00	30.00	120.00
Miscellaneous	9.00	206.60	215.60
SALARIES:			
*Executive Director	2,250.00	750.00	3,000.00
Office Secretary	3,229.14	433.32	3,662.46
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID *			
Luncheon	29.72		29.72
Conferences	175.00		175.00
Moving Expense (relocating office)	40.00		40.00
Travel (& Expense)	459.66	156.00	615.66
TOTALS:	9,351.14	2,161.48	11,512.62

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

OCTOBER, 1966
(Month)

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
STATE COUNCIL	555	23		578
LOCAL COUNCILS:				
Asheville				
Chapel Hill-Carrboro	106			106
Charlotte	121			121
Durham	93			93
Greensboro Fellowship	143			143
Raleigh				
Shelby	27			27
Wilmington	23			23
Kinston-Lenoir	36			36
TOTALS - LOCAL COUNCILS	549			549

~~DA~~ fyi
~~ES~~
N.C. - M+F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

November 10, 1966

TO: Ed Stanfield

FROM: W. C. Allred, Jr.

SUBJECT: Your Memorandum of September 15, 1966

(1) Steps taken to increase memberships: In the period October 1, 1964, through September 30, 1965, paid memberships were 389. In the period October 1, 1965, through September 30, 1966, paid memberships were 612. An increase of 223. (Any figures other than 389 in the Southern Regional Council office for the period 10-1-64 to 9-30-65 are in error.) This increase has been attained by several membership solicitation letters. The Durham Council on Human Relations carried on a successful membership drive which influenced the statewide figure.

(2) Number of Affiliated Chapters: Paid of annual $25.00 affiliation fee: Kinston, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Greensboro Community Fellowship, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations and the Durham Council on Human Relations.

(3) Plans for Fall: All local affiliates will be encouraged, urged, or forced to have membership drives coincident with the end of the year. We intend also to increase our mail solicitation from the Greensboro office to lists now available. Past members (members who have not paid in the 10-1-65 to 9-30-66 period) of the Council will be solicited intensively in the coming months.

(4) Our projected membership goal for the 10-1-66 to 9-30-67 period is to retain our 612 and add approximately 238 for a total of 850 at 9-30-67. This is a realistic goal.

(5) Income Items for the Period - 10-1-65 to 9-30-66:

Membership Fees[1]	Contributions	Special Grant[2]
$4,450	$1,368	$2,000

SRC	Miscellaneous[3]
$10,800	$771.00

1. $4,450 ÷ $5 basic membership fee equals 890 members. We have, however, several membership categories in excess of $5. These account for the apparent disparity between the 612 paid memberships between 10-1-65 and 9-30-66 and the cash figure of $4450.

2. Agape' Trust grant of July, 1966.

3. Mainly Annual Dinner income.

Indigenous financial support - 10-1-65 to 9-30-66 - $8589.
Southern Regional Council support - $10,800.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Will C. Allred, Jr.

November 10, 1966

N.C. - M.+F.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
November 1, 1966 to November 30, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 8,845.32
RECEIPTS		
Memberships	145.00	
Organizations	172.40	
Local Councils Affiliation Fees	50.00	
Southern Regional Council - Expanded Grant	2,000.00	2,367.40
	2,367.40	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 11,212.72
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	100.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	35.76	
Printing	37.66	
Office supplies	45.00	
Travel expense	286.69	
Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	29.60	
Hospital insurance	51.63	
Annuity	30.00	
Postage	20.00	
Salaries	1,179.99	1,816.33
	1,816.33	
BALANCE AS OF November 30, 1966		$ 9,396.39

BANK RECONCILATION
(November 1966)

Balance per statement Nov. 30, 1966 Mechanics and Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 10,098.29
Less checks outstanding:	# 4007	7.50	
	4009	35.76	
	4010	.40	
	4011	4.40	
	4012	300.60	
	4013	84.51	
		433.17	433.17
Less: Taxes witheld:	State (2 months)		63.97
	Federal -- October		155.40
	Employee F.I.C.A. (October)		49.36
		TOTAL	$ 9,396.39

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

November
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	4,350.00	145.00	4,495.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	509.50		509.50
Organizations	75.00	50.00	125.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	4,800.00		4,800.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	6,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Foundations	2,000.00		2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual dinner	721.00		721.00
Sales tax refund	57.18		57.18
Char-Meck forum expenses		75.00	75.00
Char-Meck (Y.E.S.)	150.00		150.00
Other refunds	33.51		33.51
Dual Justice Seminar		97.40	97.40
Special: dinner meeting	87.00		87.00
~~TOTALS~~			
TOTALS	18,783.19	2,367.40	21,150.59

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

November, 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	495.00	100.00	595.00
Telephone & Telegraph	348.95	35.76	384.71
Office Supplies	376.16	45.00	421.16
Postage	458.92	20.00	478.92
Printing	261.32	37.66	298.98
Books, pamphlets, papers	73.44	29.60	103.04
Machine rental	12.36		12.36
Moving expense	24.50		24.50
Office equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL and Expenses:	149.85	286.69	436.54
HOSPITALIZATION	155.89	51.63	207.52
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	246.62		246.62
Annual audit	100.00		100.00
Y.E.S. summer project	150.00		150.00
Annuity	120.00	30.00	150.00
Miscellaneous	215.60		215.60
SALARIES:			
Executive Director	3,000.00	750.00	3,750.00
Office Secretary	3,662.46	429.99	4,092.45
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
Luncheon	29.72		29.72
Conferences	175.00		175.00
Moving expense	40.00		40.00
Travel	615.66		615.66
TOTALS:	11,512.62	1,816.33	13,328.95

N.C. - M.+F.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
December 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966

Balance brought forward		$ 9,396.39
RECEIPTS		
Memberships	15.00	15.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		9,411.39
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	100.00	
Telephone & telegraph	41.29	
Office supplies	47.28	
D.A.R.E. grant	200.00	
Postage	50.00	
Annuity	30.00	
Travel and expenses	154.09	
Books, pamphlets, newspapers . . .	2.50	
Greensboro Public Library	2.50	
	627.66	
Salaries	1,094.00	
		1,721.66
BALANCE as of December 31, 1966		$ 7,689.73

BANK RECONCILATION
(December 1966)

Balance per statement December 31, 1966 Mechanics and Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 8,902.04
Less checks outstanding:	# 4010	.40	
	4024	200.00	
	4027	50.00	
	4028	300.60	
	4029	174.43	
		725.43	- 725.43
Less taxes witheld:	State (3 months)		- 93.29
	Federal income (Nov. & Dec.)		- 298.50
	Employee F.I.C.A. (Nov. & Dec.)		- 95.09
	TOTAL		$ 7,689.73

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

December 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	4,495.00	15.00	4,510.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	509.50		509.50
Organizations	125.00		125.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	4,800.00		4,800.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	8,000.00		8,000.00
Foundations	2,000.00		2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual dinner	721.00		721.00
Sales tax refund	57.18		57.18
Char-Meck forum	75.00		75.00
Char-Meck Y.E.S.	150.00		150.00
Other refunds	33.51		33.51
Dual Justice Seminar	97.40		97.40
~~TOTALS~~ Special dinner	87.00		87.00
TOTALS	21,150.59	15.00	21,165.59

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

December 1966
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	595.00	100.00	695.00
Telephone & Telegraph	384.71	41.29	426.00
Office Supplies	421.16	47.28	468.44
Postage	478.92	50.00	528.92
Printing	298.98		298.98
Books, pamphlets, papers	103.04	2.50	105.54
Machine rental	12.36		12.36
Moving expense	24.50		24.50
Office equipment	28.84		28.84
TRAVEL and expenses	436.54	154.09	590.63
HOSPITALIZATION	207.52		207.52
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	772.33		772.33
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	246.62		246.62
Annual Audit	100.00		100.00
Y.E.S. summer project	150.00		150.00
Annuity	150.00	30.00	180.00
Miscellaneous	215.60	2.50	218.10
DARE grant		200.00	200.00
SALARIES:			
Executive Director	3,750.00	750.00	4,500.00
Office Secretary	4,092.45	344.00	4,436.45
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
Luncheon	29.72		29.72
Conferences	175.00		175.00
Moving expense	40.00		40.00
Travel	615.66		615.66
TOTALS:	13,328.95	1,721.66	15,050.61

N. C. - M. + F.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1967 - January 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, January 1, 1967	$ 8,902.04
RECEIPTS (Page 2)	1,795.00
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3)	1,901.44
Balance As of January 31, 1967	$ 8,795.60

Total - first 5 months - from local sources: $4,834.25.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

January, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	0	1,460.00	1,460.00
CONTRIBUTIONS: Individual	0	310.00	310.00
Organizations	0	25.00	25.00
Corporate Business	0	--	--
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	0	--	--
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	0	--	--
Foundations	0	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS:	0	--	--
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
TOTALS:	0	1,795.00	1,795.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

January, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	0	105.00	105.00
Telephone & Telegraph	0	77.17	77.17
Office Supplies	0	75.97	75.97
Postage	0	250.00	250.00
Printing	0	--	--
Books, pamphlets, papers	0	15.90	15.90
TRAVEL	0	176.72	176.72
HOSPITALIZATION	0	56.76	56.76
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	0	--	--
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	0	--	--
W. C. Allred's Annuity	0	30.00	30.00
D. A. R. E.	0	200.00	200.00
SALARIES: NET CHECK			
Executive Director	0	601.20	601.20
Office Secretary	0	312.72	312.72
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
	0	--	--
TOTALS:	0	1,901.44	1,901.44

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

February 1, 1967 - February 28, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, February 1, 1967.....	$ 8,795.60
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	877.00
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3).....	2,482.21
Balance as of February 28, 1967.....	$ 7,190.39

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

February, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	1,460.00	825.00	2,285.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	310.00	52.00	362.00
Organizations	25.00	--	25.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)			
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
TOTALS	1,795.00	877.00	2,672.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

February, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	105.00	110.00	215.00
Telephone & Telegraph	77.17	108.75	185.92
Office Supplies	75.97	50.15	126.12
Postage	250.00	--	250.00
Printing	--	64.22	64.22
Books, pamphlets, papers	15.90	3.50	19.40
Subscriptions	--	17.50	17.50
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	176.72	274.74	151.46
HOSPITALIZATION	56.76	28.38	85.14
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	--	--	--
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	--	--	--
W. C. ALLRED'S ANNUITY	30.00	30.00	60.00
D. A.R. E.	200.00	--	200.00
SALARIES: NET CHECK			
Executive Director	601.20	599.70	1,200.90
Office Secretaries	312.72	373.99	686.71
Income Taxes Withheld	--	821.28	821.28
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:	1,901.44	2,482.21	4,083.65

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

March 1, 1967 - March 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, March 1, 1967.....	$ 7,190.39
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	4,657.00
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3).....	2,232.05
Balance as of March 31, 1967.....	$ 9,615.34

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

March, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,285.00	585.00	2,870.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	362.00	47.00	409.00
Organizations	25.00	300.00	325.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	--	3,450.00	3,450.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	--	270.00	270.00
Pamphlets	--	5.00	5.00
TOTALS	2,672.00	4,657.00	7,329.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

March, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	215.00	110.00	325.00
Telephone & Telegraph	185.92	88.80	274.72
Office Supplies	126.12	59.53	185.65
Postage	250.00	180.00	430.00
Printing	64.22	--	64.22
Books, pamphlets, papers	19.40	--	19.40
Subscriptions	17.50	59.32	76.82
Office Furniture & Fixt.	--	332.35	332.35
Charge for Printed Checks	--	6.52	6.52
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	151.46	173.98	325.44
HOSPITALIZATION	85.14	28.38	113.52
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	--	--	--
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	--	--	--
W. C. ALLRED'S ANNUITY	60.00	30.00	90.00
D. A. R. E.	200.00	--	200.00
SALARIES: NET CHECK			
Executive Director	1,200.90	599.70	1,800.60
Office Secretaries	686.71	360.37	1,047.08
Income Taxes Withheld	821.28	203.10	1,024.38
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:	4,083.65	2,232.05	6,315.70

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

April 1, 1967 - April 30, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, April 1, 1967.....	$ 9,615.34
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	430.00
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3).....	1,958.72
Balance as of April 30, 1967.....	$ 8,086.62

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

April, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,870.00	105.00	2,975.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	409.00	75.00	484.00
Organizations	325.00	--	325.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,450.00	--	3,450.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	270.00	250.00	520.00
Pamphlets	5.00	--	5.00
TOTALS	7,329.00	430.00	7,759.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

April, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	325.00	120.00	445.00
Telephone & Telegraph	274.72	112.61	387.33
Office Supplies	185.65	60.49	246.14
Postage	430.00	--	430.00
Printing	64.22	--	64.22
Books, pamphlets, papers	19.40	27.00	46.40
Subscriptions	76.82	13.39	90.21
Office Furniture & Fixt.	332.35	--	332.35
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
TRAVEL& EXPENSES	325.44	--	325.44
HOSPITALIZATION	113.52	28.38	141.90
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	--	572.49	572.49
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	--	--	--
WILL C. ALLRED'S ANNUITY	90.00	30.00	120.00
D. A. R. E.	200.00	--	200.00
SALARIES: NET CHECK			
Executive Director	1,800.60	599.70	2,400.30
Office Secretaries	1,047.08	394.66	1,441.74
Income Taxes Withheld	1,024.38	--	1,024.38
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
TOTALS:	6,315.70	1,958.72	8,274.42

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

May 1, 1967 - May 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, May 1, 1967.....	$ 8,086.62
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	1,552.25
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3).....	2,558.22
Balance as of May 31, 1967.....	$ 7,080.65

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

May, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,975.00	545.00	3,520.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	484.00	5.25	489.25
Organizations	325.00	500.00	825.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,450.00		3,450.00
Southern Regional Council (~~expended~~ grant-in-aid) Dillard St. Comm. Center	--	500.00	500.00
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	5.00	2.00	7.00
TOTALS	7,759.00	1,552.25	9,311.25

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

May, 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	445.00	100.00	545.00
Telephone & Telegraph	387.33	92.57	479.90
Office Supplies	246.14	99.94	346.08
Postage	430.00	90.00	520.00
Printing	64.22	525.97	590.19
Books, pamphlets, papers	46.40	--	46.40
Subscriptions	90.21	9.00	99.21
Office Furniture & Fixt.	332.35	39.20	371.55
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
T. W. U. A. Workshop	--	100.00	100.00
Greensboro Fair Housing	--	15.00	15.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	325.44	224.11	549.55
HOSPITALIZATION	141.90	28.38	170.28
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	--	--	--
W. C. ALLRED'S ANNUITY	120.00	30.00	150.00
D. A. R. E.	200.00	--	200.00
SALARIES: NET CHECK			
Executive Director	2,400.30	599.70	3,000.00
Office Secretaries	1,441.74	254.35	1,696.09
Income Taxes Withheld	1,024.38	--	1,024.38
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
*Greensboro Ministers Fellowship	--	100.00	100.00
*Dillard Community Council	--	250.00	250.00
TOTALS:	8,274.42	2,558.22	10,832.64

** Continued from Office Expense

N.C.-117 F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

June 1, 1967 - June 30, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, June 1, 1967	$ 7,080.65
RECEIPTS (Page 2)	12,969.75
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3)	13,719.47
Balance as of June 30, 1967	$ 7,852.32

WCA

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

June - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,520.00	145.00	3,665.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	489.25	13.50	502.75
Organizations	825.00	50.00	875.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,450.00	3,450.00	6,900.00
Southern Regional Council (~~expended~~ grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard St. Comm. Center Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	7.00	--	7.00
TOTALS	9,311.25	3,658.50	12,969.75

NCA

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

June - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	545.00	110.00	655.00
Telephone & Telegraph	479.90	118.14	598.04
Office Supplies	346.08	69.01	415.09
Postage	520.00	--	520.00
Printing	590.19	--	590.19
Books, pamphlets, papers	46.40	17.00	63.40
Subscriptions	99.21	--	99.21
Office Furniture & Fixt.	371.55	341.99	713.54
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing	15.00	--	15.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	549.55	100.00	649.55
HOSPITALIZATION	170.28	28.38	198.66
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY	--	--	--
W. C. Allred's Annuity	150.00	30.00	180.00
D. A. R. E.	200.00	--	200.00
SALARIES: NET CHECK			
Executive Director	3,000.00	899.55	3,899.55
Office Secretaries	1,696.09	295.00	1,991.09
Income Taxes Withheld	1,024.38	852.76	1,877.14
EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID			
*G'boro Ministers Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
*Dillard Comm. Council	250.00	--	250.00
*Welfare Assistance	--	25.00	25.00
TOTALS:	10,832.64	2,886.83	13,719.47

** continued from office expense

WCA

N.C. - F+M

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1967 to July 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, July 1, 1967	$ 7,852.32
RECEIPTS (Page 2)	13,170.15
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3,4)	15,083.77
Balance as of July 31, 1967	$ 6,688.42

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

July - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,665.00	40.00	3,705.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	502.75	5.00	507.75
Organizations	875.00	150.00	1,025.00
Corporate Business	--	--	--
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	6,900.00	--	6,900.00
Southern Regional Council (~~expanded~~ grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard St. Comm. Center Foundations	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	7.00	5.40	12.40
TOTALS	12,969.75	200.40	13,170.15

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

July - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	655.00	110.00	765.00
Telephone & Telegraph	598.04	--	598.04
Office Supplies	415.09	46.66	461.75
Postage	520.00	--	520.00
Printing	590.19	14.57	604.76
Books, Pamphlets, Papers	63.40	--	63.40
Subscriptions	99.21	--	99.21
Office Furniture & Fixt.	713.54	18.39	731.93
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing	15.00	--	15.00
G'boro Ministers Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
Dillard Community Council	250.00	--	250.00
Welfare Assistance	25.00	--	25.00
G'boro Community Watch	--	72.00	72.00
D.A.R.E.	200.00	--	200.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	649.55	149.26	798.81
HOSPITALIZATION	198.66	28.38	227.04
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
ANNUITY	180.00	30.00	210.00
TOTAL	5,951.69	469.26	6,420.95

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
July - 1967
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	3,899.55	299.85	4,199.40
Office Secretaries	1,991.09	239.92	2,231.01
Withholding Taxes	1,877.14	--	1,877.14
Other Office Employees	--	345.27	345.27
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Petty-Cash	--	10.00	10.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	7,767.78	895.04	8,662.82
TOTAL (From Page 1)	5,951.69	469.26	6,420.95
GRAND TOTAL	13,719.47	1,364.30	15,083.77

N.C. - F+M

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

August 1, 1967 to August 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, August 1, 1967	$ 6,688.42
RECEIPTS (Page 2)	13,210.15
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3,4)	17,364.45
Balance as of August 31, 1967	$ 4,447.74

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

August - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,705.00	40.00	3,745.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	507.75	--	507.75
Organizations	1,025.00	--	1,025.00
Corporate Business	--	--	--
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	6,900.00	--	6,900.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard St. Comm. Center Foundations	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	12.40	--	12.40
TOTALS	13,170.15	40.00	13,210.15

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

August - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	765.00	110.00	875.00
Telephone & Telegraph	598.04	50.45	648.49
Office Supplies	461.75	49.15	510.90
Postage	520.00	--	520.00
Printing	604.76	--	604.76
Books, Pamphlets, Papers	63.40	1.00	64.40
Subscriptions	99.21	--	99.21
Office Furniture & Fixt.	731.93	--	731.93
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing	15.00	--	15.00
G'boro Ministers Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
Dillard Comm. Council	250.00	250.00	500.00
Welfare Assistance	25.00	--	25.00
G'boro Community Watch	72.00	24.00	96.00
D.A.R.E.	200.00	--	200.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	798.81	213.65	1,012.46
HOSPITALIZATION	227.04	28.38	255.42
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
ANNUITY	210.00	30.00	240.00
TOTAL	6,420.95	756.63	7,177.58

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
August - 1967
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	4,199.40	599.70	4,799.10
Office Secretaries	2,231.01	250.78	2,481.79
Withholding Taxes	1,877.14	673.57	2,550.71
Other Office Employees	345.27	--	345.27
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Petty -Cash	10.00	--	10.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	8,662.82	1,524.05	10,186.87
TOTAL (From Page 1)	6,420.95	756.63	7,177.58
GRAND TOTAL	15,083.77	2,280.68	17,364.45

N.C.-M.+F.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

September 1, 1967 to September 30, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, September 1, 1967.....	$ 4,447.74
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	16,728.05
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3, 4).....	19,672.49
Balance as of September 30, 1967.....	$ 5,657.60

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

September - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,745.00	20.00	3,765.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	507.75	--	507.75
Organizations	1,025.00	47.40	1,072.40
Corporate Business	--	--	--
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	6,900.00	3,450.00	10,350.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard Community Center Foundations	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	12.40	.50	12.90
TOTALS	13,210.15	3,517.90	16,728.05

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

September - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	875.00	110.00	985.00
Telephone & Telegraph	648.49	84.17	732.66
Office Supplies	510.90	181.56	692.46
Postage	520.00	--	520.00
Printing	604.76	193.33	798.09
Books, Pamphlets, Papers	64.40	--	64.40
Subscriptions	99.21	20.00	119.21
Office Furniture & Fixtures	731.93	21.63	753.56
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing	15.00	--	15.00
G'boro Ministers Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
Dillard Community Council	500.00	--	500.00
Welfare Assistance	25.00	--	25.00
G'boro Community Watch	96.00	--	96.00
D.A.R.E.	200.00	--	200.00
Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Commit.	--	200.00	200.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,012.46	182.18	1,194.64
HOSPITALIZATION	255.42	28.38	283.80
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
ANNUITY	240.00	30.00	270.00
TOTAL	7,177.58	1,051.25	8,228.83

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
September - 1967
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	4,799.10	787.01	5,586.11
Office Secretaries	2,481.79	250.02	2,731.81
Withholding Taxes	2,550.71	219.76	2,770.47
Other Office Employees	345.27	--	345.27
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Petty-Cash	10.00	--	10.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	10,186.87	1,256.79	11,443.66
TOTAL (From Page 1)	7,177.58	1,051.25	8,228.83
GRAND TOTAL	17,364.45	2,308.04	19,672.49

N.C. - III + F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
October 1, 1967 to October 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, October 1, 1967....$	5,657.60
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	16,770.05
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3,4).....	21,972.29
Balance as of October 31, 1967.....$	3,399.80

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

October - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,765.00	40.00	3,805.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	507.75	2.00	509.75
Organizations	1,072.40	--	1,072.40
Corporate Business	--	--	--
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	10.350.00	--	10,350.00
Southern Regional Council (~~expense~~ grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard Community Council			
Foundations	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	12.90	--	12.90
TOTALS	16,728.05	42.00	16,770.05

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

October - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	985.00	110.00	1,095.00
Telephone & Telegraph	732.66	118.75	851.41
Office Supplies	692.46	100.65	793.11
Postage	520.00	90.00	610.00
Printing	798.09	277.98	1,076.07
Books, Pamphlets, Papers	64.40	--	64.40
Subscriptions, Dues	119.21	65.81	185.02
Office Furniture & Fixt.	753.56	341.34	1,094.90
Charge for printed Cks.	6.52	--	6.52
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing Assoc.	15.00	--	15.00
G'boro Ministers Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
Dillard Comm. Council	500.00	--	500.00
Welfare Assistance	25.00	--	25.00
G'boro Comm. Watch	96.00	--	96.00
D.A.R.E.	200.00	--	200.00
Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Committee	200.00	--	200.00
U.N.I.T.	--	100.00	100.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,194.64	125.00	1,319.64
HOSPITALIZATION	283.80	37.36	321.16
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
ANNUITY	270.00	30.00	300.00
TOTAL	8,228.83	1,396.89	9,625.72

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
October - 1967
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	5,586.11	667.50	6,253.61
Office Secretaries	2,731.81	225.41	2,957.22
Withholding Taxes	2,770.47	--	2,770.47
Other Office Employees	345.27	--	345.27
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Petty-Cash	10.00	10.00	20.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	11,443.66	902.91	12,346.57
TOTAL (From Page 1)	8,228.83	1,396.89	9,625.72
GRAND TOTAL	19,672.49	2,299.80	21,972.29

N.C. - M+F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
November 1, 1967 to November 30, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, November 1, 1967...$	3,399.80
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	17,578.05
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3,4).....	24,978.18
Balance as of November 30, 1967.....$	1,201.16

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

November - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,805.00	680.00	4,485.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	509.75	28.00	537.75
Organizations	1,072.40	--	1,072.40
Corporate Business	--	--	--
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	10,350.00	--	10,350.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard Comm. Council Foundations	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	12.90	--	12.90
Use of Ceasar Cone School	--	100.00	100.00
TOTALS	16,770.05	808.00	17,578.05

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

November - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	1,095.00	110.00	1,205.00
Telephone & Telegraph	851.41	187.68	1,039.09
Office Supplies	793.11	92.77	885.88
Postage	610.00	150.00	760.00
Printing	1,076.07	156.82	1,232.89
Books, Pamphlets, Papers	64.40	--	64.40
Subscriptions, Dues	185.02	22.50	207.52
Office Furniture & Fixt.	1,094.90	--	1,094.90
Charge for Printed Cks.	6.52	--	6.52
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing Assoc.	15.00	90.24	105.24
G'boro Ministers Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
Dillard Comm. Council	500.00	--	500.00
Welfare Assistance	25.00	--	25.00
G'boro Comm. Watch	96.00	--	96.00
D.A.R.E.	200.00	--	200.00
Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Committee	200.00	--	200.00
U.N.I.T.	100.00	--	100.00
Consultant fees for 7th Ann. HUR Conf.	--	100.00	100.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,319.64	381.00	1,700.64
HOSPITALIZATION	321.16	37.36	358.52
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
ANNUITY	300.00	50.00	350.00
TOTAL	9,625.72	1,378.37	11,004.09

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
November - 1967
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	6,253.61	667.50	6,921.11
Office Secretaries	2,957.22	279.34	3,236.56
Withholding Taxes	2,770.47	680.68	3,451.15
Other Office Employees	345.27	--	345.27
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Petty-Cash	20.00	--	20.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	12,346.57	1,627.52	13,974.09
TOTAL (From Page 1)	9,625.72	1,378.37	11,004.09
GRAND TOTAL	21,972.29	3,005.89	24,978.18

N.C. - MHF

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

December 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967

Balance Brought Forward, December 1, 1967.....	$ 1,201.16
RECEIPTS (Page 2).....	21,560.55
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3,4).....	26,601.33
Balance as of December 31, 1967.....	3,599.93

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

December - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	4,485.00	320.00	4,805.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	537.75	12.50	550.25
Organizations	1,072.40	200.00	1,272.40
Corporate Business	--		
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	10,350.00	3,450.00	13,800.00
Southern Regional Council (~~expanded~~ grant-in-aid)	500.00	--	500.00
Dillard Community Council Foundations	--		
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Annual Dinner	520.00	--	520.00
Pamphlets	12.90	--	12.90
Use of Ceasar Cone School	100.00	--	100.00
TOTALS	17,578.05	3,982.50	21,560.55

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

December - 1967
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	1,205.00	110.00	1,315.00
Telephone & Telegraph	1,039.09	90.07	1,129.16
Office Supplies	885.88	88.62	974.50
Postage	760.00	--	760.00
Printing	1,232.89	--	1,232.89
Books, Pamphlets, Papers	64.40	--	64.40
Subscriptions, Dues	207.52	--	207.52
Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,094.90	--	1,094.90
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
T.W.U.A. Workshop	100.00	--	100.00
G'boro Fair Housing Assoc.	105.24	--	105.24
G'boro Ministers'Fellowship	100.00	--	100.00
Dillard Community Council	500.00	--	500.00
Welfare Assistance	25.00	--	25.00
G'boro Community Watch	96.00	--	96.00
D.A.R.E.	200.00	--	200.00
Research Triangle Area Conf. Planning Comm.	200.00	64.00	264.00
U.N.I.T.	100.00	--	100.00
Consultant Fee for 7th Annual HUR Conference	100.00	--	100.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,700.64	102.34	1,802.98
HOSPITALIZATION	358.52	--	358.52
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	572.49	--	572.49
ANNUITY	350.00	34.00	384.00
TOTAL	11,004.09	489.03	11,493.12

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
December - 1967
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	6,921.11	667.50	7,588.61
Office Secretaries	3,236.56	257.75	3,494.31
Withholding Taxes	3,451.15	208.87	3,660.02
Other Office Employees	345.27	--	345.27
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Petty-Cash	20.00	--	20.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	13,974.09	1,134.12	15,108.21
TOTAL (From Page 1)	11,004.09	489.03	11,493.12
GRAND TOTAL	24,978.18	1,623.15	26,601.33

AUDITS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Report on

EXAMINATION

December 31, 1967

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS | ROBERTSON, NEAL & COMPANY
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZED PROMOTION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Report on

EXAMINATION

December 31, 1967

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

(Organized under the laws of the
State of North Carolina 1955)

OFFICERS

Chairman	Mr. John R. Taylor
1st Vice-Chairman	Mr. Moses Burt
2nd Vice-Chairman	Mr. Heslip M. Lee
Secretary	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz
Treasurer	Dr. Emery L. Rann
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer	Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Executive Director	Mr. William C. Allred, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS | ROBERTSON, NEAL & COMPANY
224 COMMERCE PLACE • P. O. BOX 2367 • GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

February 20, 1968

Officers and Board of Directors
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

We have examined the statement of financial position of North Carolina Council on Human Relations as of December 31, 1967, and the related statement of receipts and disbursements and unappropriated surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The receipts of North Carolina Council on Human Relations are derived from public contributions and consequently it is neither practical nor reasonable to verify the recorded receipts by direct confirmations.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and statement of receipts and disbursements and unappropriated surplus, along with the related schedule, present fairly the financial position of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, as of December 31, 1967, and the results of its transactions as recorded in the financial books for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Robertson, Neal & Company
Certified Public Accountants

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash on hand	$ .42
Mechanics and Farmers Bank	3,155.46
Central Carolina Bank and Trust Company	820.65
Federal payroll tax refund due	263.99
Total Assets	$4,240.52

LIABILITIES AND UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Payroll taxes due Executive Director	$ 132.74
Payroll taxes withheld	308.53
Payroll taxes accrued	154.21
Total Current Liabilities	$ 595.48
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	3,645.04
Total Liabilities and Unappropriated Surplus	$4,240.52

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS - DECEMBER 31, 1967

Balance at January 1, 1967	$7,895.96
Excess of disbursements over receipts for year ended December 31, 1967	4,250.92
Balance at December 31, 1967	$3,645.04

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

RECEIPTS		
Southern Regional Council, Inc.		$13,800.00
Membership dues		4,670.00
Contributions by individuals		430.25
Contributions by organizations		1,272.40
Annual meeting		505.00
Rental of Ceasar Cone School		100.00
Lee Street Community Council		500.00
Research Triangle Housing Conference Planning Committee		2,321.00
Books, etc.		12.90
Total Receipts		$23,611.55
DISBURSEMENTS		
Projects:		
Annual meeting	$ 536.49	
Rental of Ceasar Cone School	100.00	
Lee Street Community Council	500.00	
Research Triangle Housing Conference Planning Committee	1,800.35	
Books, etc.	24.25	
Plan Assuring College Education in North Carolina	110.00	
Fair Housing Advertising	100.00	
Greensboro Community Watch	106.00	
United Neighborhood Improvements Team	100.00	
Greensboro Fair Housing Association	90.24	
Welfare assistance	25.00	3,492.33
Contribution to Operation Overhead		$20,119.22
Operating overhead		24,370.14
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts		$ 4,250.92

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF OPERATION OVERHEAD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

Salaries:		
Executive director	$9,600.00	
Clerical	4,513.78	$14,113.78
Travel		2,183.32
Rent and parking space		1,315.00
Telephone and telegraph		1,129.16
Office supplies and expense		1,245.00
Postage and postage meter rental		846.57
Printing		1,251.17
Purchase of office equipment		409.51
Employees' insurance		763.71
Legal and accounting		300.00
Payroll taxes		536.22
Dues and subscriptions		258.55
Equipment rental		10.30
Bank charges		7.85
Total		$24,370.14

N.C. - M+F

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1968 to January 31, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, January 1, 1968	$ 3,066.71
RECEIPTS (Page 2)	1,294.00
TOTAL	4,360.71
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 3, 4)	2,235.60
Balance as of January 31, 1968	2,125.11

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Bank Reconciliation
For
January - 1968

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 2,519.20
Less: Checks Outstanding	#4340	1.00	
	4346	333.75	
	4347	59.34	394.09
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE.....			$ 2,125.11

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

January - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES		1,050.00	1,050.00
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual		114.00	114.00
Organizations		130.00	130.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)			
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
TOTALS		1,294.00	1,294.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

January - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent		100.00	100.00
Telephone & Telegraph		123.23	123.23
Office Supplies		80.14	80.14
Postage		--	--
Printing		26.99	26.99
Books, Pamphlets, Papers		--	--
Dues & Subscriptions		36.13	36.13
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
TRAVEL & EXPENSES		318.14	318.14
HOSPITALIZATION		74.72	74.72
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE			
ANNUITY		34.00	34.00
TOTAL		793.35	793.35

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
January - 1968
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director		667.50	667.50
Office Secretaries		281.56	281.56
Withholding Taxes		462.74	462.74
Other Office Employees		9.45	9.45
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart		1.00	1.00
Parking Space Rental		10.00	10.00
Jack Tar Hotel(room rental)		10.00	10.00
TOTAL (Page 2)		1,442.25	1,442.25
TOTAL (From Page 1)		793.35	793.35
GRAND TOTAL		2,235.60	2,235.60

N.C. - M+F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

February 1, 1968 to February 31, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, February 1, 1968.....	$ 2,125.11
RECEIPTS (Page 3).....	4,948.41
TOTAL.....	7,073.52
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 4,5).....	2,579.02
Balance as of February 31, 1968.....	$ 4,494.50

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Bank Reconciliation
For
February - 1968

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 5,426.42
Less Outstanding Checks:	#4366	90.00	
	4367	125.36	
	4368	333.75	
	4369	55.81	
	4370	137.76	
	4371	34.00	
	4372	7.88	
	4373	100.00	
	4374	10.00	
	4376	37.36	931.92
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE.....			$ 4,494.50

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

February - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	1,050.00	1,298.41	2,348.41
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	114.00	--	114.00
Organizations	130.00	400.00	530.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)		3,250.00	3,250.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
TOTALS	1,294.00	4,948.41	6,242.41

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

February - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	100.00	200.00	300.00
Telephone & Telegraph	123.23	115.04	238.27
Office Supplies	80.14	75.90	156.04
Postage		180.00	180.00
Printing	26.99	137.76	164.75
Books, Pamphlets, Papers			
Dues & Subscriptions	36.13		36.13
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
Consultant Fees for Fair Housing		25.00	25.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	318.14	338.81	656.95
HOSPITALIZATION	74.72	37.36	112.08
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE			
ANNUITY	34.00	68.00	102.00
TOTAL	793.35	1,177.87	1,971.22

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
February - 1968
(month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	667.50	667.50	1,335.00
Office Secretaries	281.56	328.42	609.98
Withholding Taxes	462.74	217.98	680.72
Other Office Employees	9.45	7.88	17.33
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart	1.00	--	1.00
Parking Space Rental	10.00	20.00	30.00
Jack Tar Hotel(Room Rental)	10.00	5.00	15.00
Repayment of Excess FICA			
Taxes for 1967 - WCA		132.74	132.74
Pitney Bowes Meter Rental		21.63	21.63
TOTAL (Page 2)	1,442.25	1,401.15	2,843.40
TOTAL (From Page 1)	793.35	1,177.87	1,971.22
GRAND TOTAL	2,235.60	2,579.02	4,814.62

N.C. - 1114F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

March 1, 1968 to March 31, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, March 1, 1968	$ 4,494.50
RECEIPTS (Page 3)	606.00
TOTAL	5,100.50
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 4, 5)	1,583.64
Returned Check Charged To Our Account	-5.00
Balance as of March 31, 1968	$ 3,511.86

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 3,720.01
Less: Checks Outstanding:	#4385	119.40	
	4386	333.75	453.15
			3,266.86
Plus: Cash on Hand, March 29, 1968			245.00
Balance as of Mardh 31, 1968			$ 3,511.86

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

March - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,348.41	406.00	3,754.41
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	114.00	--	114.00
Organizations	530.00	200.00	730.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,250.00	--	3,250.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
TOTALS	6,242.41	606.00	6,848.41

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

March - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	300.00	--	300.00
Telephone & Telegraph	238.27	--	238.27
Office Supplies	156.04	35.65	191.69
Postage	180.00	--	180.00
Printing	164.75	--	164.75
Books, Pamphlets, Papers			
Dues & Subscriptions	36.13	5.00	41.13
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
Consultant Fees for Fair Housing	25.00	--	25.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	656.95	238.44	895.39
HOSPITALIZATION	112.08	--	112.08
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE			
ANNUITY	102.00	34.00	136.00
TOTAL	1,971.22	313.09	2,284.31

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
March - 1968
(Month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	1,335.00	667.50	2,002.50
Office Secretaries	609.98	263.05	873.03
Withholding Taxes	680.72	--	680.72
Other Office Employees	17.33	--	17.33
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart	1.00	--	1.00
Parking Space Rental	30.00	--	30.00
Jack Tar Hotel(Room Rental)	15.00	--	15.00
Repayment of Excess FICA			
Taxes for 1967 - WCA	132.74	--	132.74
Pitney Bowes Meter Rental	21.63	--	21.63
Annual Audit		340.00	340.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	2,843.40	1,270.55	4,113.95
TOTAL (From Page 1)	1,971.22	313.09	2,284.31
GRAND TOTAL	4,814.62	1,583.64	6,398.26

NC. - 1114F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

April 1, 1968 to April 30, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, April 1, 1968	$ 3,511.86
RECEIPTS (Page 3)	525.00
TOTAL	4,036.86
DISBURSEMENTS (Pages 4,5)	3,539.29
Balance as of April 30, 1968	$ 497.57

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 1,905.35
Less: Checks Outstanding:	#4398	50.00	
	4409	75.00	
	4410	100.00	
	4411	75.00	
	4412	100.00	
	4415	154.97	
	4416	156.88	
	4417	16.07	
	4418	78.13	
	4419	50.00	
	4420	16.07	
	4421	8.62	
	4422	333.75	
	4423	377.66	
	4424	40.63	1,632.78
			$ 272.57
Plus: Cash on Hand, April 29, 1968			225.00
Balance as of April 30, 1968			$ 497.57

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

April - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	2,754.41	400.00	3,154.41
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	114.00	25.00	139.00
Organizations	730.00	100.00	830.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,250.00	--	3,250.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
TOTALS	6,848.41	525.00	7,373.41

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

April - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	300.00	100.00	400.00
Telephone & Telegraph	238.27	311.88	550.15
Office Supplies	191.69	92.23	283.92
Postage	180.00	124.00	304.00
Printing	164.75	96.41	261.16
Books, Pamphlets, Papers			
Dues & Subscriptions	41.13	130.57	171.70
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
Consultant fees for Fair Housing	25.00	—	25.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	895.39	301.56	1,196.95
HOSPITALIZATION	112.08	74.72	186.80
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE		425.00	425.00
ANNUITY	136.00	—	136.00
TOTAL	2,284.31	1,706.37	3,990.68

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
April - 1968
(Month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	2,002.50	667.50	2,670.00
Office Secretaries	873.03	316.66	1,199.69
Withholding Taxes	680.72	704.41	1,385.13
Other Office Employees	17.33	39.35	56.68
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart	1.00	--	1.00
Parking Space Rental	30.00	10.00	
Jack Tar Hotel(room rental)	15.00	--	15.00
Repayment of Excess FICA Taxes for 1967 to WCA	132.74	--	132.74
Pitney- Bowes Meter Rental	21.63	--	21.63
Annual Audit	340.00	--	340.00
Articles of Incorporation		75.00	75.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	4,113.95	1,832.92	5,926.89
TOTAL (From Page 1)	2,284.31	1,706.37	3,990.68
GRAND TOTAL	6,398.26	3,539.29	9,917.55

N.C. - MAF

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

May 1, 1968 to May 31, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, May 1, 1968.	$ 497.57
RECEIPTS (Page 3).	3,718.50
TOTAL	4,216.07
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 4, 5)	2,222.20
	1,993.87
Service Charge	.93
Balance as of May 31, 1968	$ 1,992.94

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 2,500.42
Less: Checks Outstanding:	#4398	50.00	
	4410	100.00	
	4444	333.75	
	4445	149.73	
	4446	90.00	723.48
			$ 1,776.94
Plus: Cash on Hand, May 31, 1968			216.00
Balance as of May 31, 1968			$ 1,992.94

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

May - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,154.41	435.00	3,589.41
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	139.00	16.00	155.00
Organizations	830.00	--	830.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	3,250.00	3,250.00	6,500.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
N. C. A&T State University		17.50	17.50
TOTALS	7,373.41	3,718.50	11,091.91

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

May - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	400.00	100.00	500.00
Telephone & Telegraph	550.15	122.55	672.70
Office Supplies	283.92	51.85	335.77
Postage	304.00	90.00	394.00
Printing	261.16	--	261.16
Books, Pamphlets, Papers			
Dues & Subscriptions	171.70	90.00	261.70
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
Consultant Fees for Fair Housing	25.00	--	25.00
Welfare Assistance	50.00	100.00	150.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,195.95	351.40	1,547.35
HOSPITALIZATION	186.80	37.36	224.16
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	425.00	18.54	443.54
ANNUITY	136.00	34.00	170.00
TOTAL	3,990.68	995.70	4,986.38

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
May - 1968
(Month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	2,670.00	667.50	3,337.50
Office Secretaries	1,189.69	282.93	1,472.62
Withholding Taxes	1,405.13	224.44	1,629.57
Other Office Employees	56.68	--	56.68
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart	1.00	--	1.00
Parking Space Rental	40.00	10.00	50.00
Jack Tar Hotel	15.00	--	15.00
Repayment of Excess FICA	132.74	--	132.74
Pitney-Bowes Meter Rental	21.63	21.63	43.26
Annual Audit	340.00	--	340.00
Articles of Incorporation	75.00	--	75.00
Petty-Cash		10.00	10.00
P.A.C.E.		10.00	10.00
TOTAL (Page 2)	5,946.87	1,226.50	7,173.37
TOTAL (From Page 1)	3,990.68	995.70	4,986.38
GRAND TOTAL	9,937.55	2,222.20	12,159.75

N. C. - F+M

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

June 1, 1968 to June 30, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, June 1, 1968	$ 1,992.94
RECEIPTS (Page 3).	425.00
TOTAL	2,417.94
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 4, 5)	1,610.50
Balance as of June 30, 1968	807.44

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 1,332.39
Less: Checks Outstanding:	#4410	100.00	
	4459	117.05	
	4461	6.00	
	4462	333.75	
	4463	73.15	629.95
			$ 702.44
Plus: Cash on Hand, June 30, 1968			105.00
Balance as of June 30, 1968			$ 807.44

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

June - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,589.41	405.00	3,994.41
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	155.00	20.00	175.00
Organizations	830.00	--	830.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	6,500.00	--	6,500.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
N.C. A&T State University	17.50	--	17.50
TOTALS	11,091.91	425.00	11,516.91

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

June - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	500.00	100.00	600.00
Telephone & Telegraph	672.70	84.87	757.57
Office Supplies	335.77	35.45	371.22
Postage	394.00	--	394.00
Printing	261.16	--	261.16
Books, Pamphlets, Papers			
Dues & Subscriptions	261.70	26.00	287.70
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
Consultant Fees for Fair Housing	25.00	--	25.00
Welfare Assistance	150.00	--	150.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,547.35	217.05	1,764.40
HOSPITALIZATION	224.16	37.36	261.52
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	443.54	--	443.54
ANNUITY	170.00	68.00	238.00
TOTAL	4,985.38	568.73	5,554.11

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
June - 1968
(Month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	3,337.50	667.50	4,005.00
Office Secretaries	1,472.62	135.57	1,608.19
Withholding Taxes	1,629.57	222.18	1,851.75
Other Office Employees	56.68	--	56.68
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart	1.00	--	1.00
Parking Space Rental	50.00	10.00	60.00
Jack Tar Hotel	15.00	--	15.00
Repayment of Excess FICA	132.74	--	132.74
Pitney-Bowes Meter Rental	43.26	--	43.26
Annual Audit	340.00	--	340.00
Articles of Incorporation	75.00	--	75.00
Petty-Cash	10.00	--	10.00
P.A.C.E., Inc.	10.00	--	10.00
Charge for Printed Checks		6.52	6.52
TOTAL (Page 2)	7,173.37	1,041.77	8,215.14
TOTAL (From Page 1)	4,985.38	568.73	5,554.11
GRAND TOTAL	12,158.75	1,610.50	13,769.25

N.C. -171+F

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Statement of
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1968 to July 31, 1968

Balance Brought Forward, July 1, 1968	$ 807.44
RECEIPTS (Page 3)	3,665.65
TOTAL	4,473.09
DISBURSEMENTS (Page 4, 5)	1,822.58
Bank Service Charge	.15
Balance as of July 31, 1968	$ 2,650.36

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank statement Mechanics & Farmers Bank Charlotte, North Carolina			$ 3,757.16
Less: Outstanding Checks:	#4410	100.00	
	4468	22.50	
	4470	23.63	
	4471	89.66	
	4477	116.21	
	4478	339.35	
	4480	327.65	
	4479	71.73	
	4481	21.40	
	4482	45.32	1,157.45
			$ 2,599.71
Plus: Cash on Hand, July 31, 1968			50.65
Balance as of July 31, 1968			$ 2,650.36

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

July - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Receipts for the Month	Receipts to Date
MEMBERSHIP FEES	3,994.41	385.00	4,379.41
CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Individual	175.00	10.00	185.00
Organizations	830.00	--	830.00
Corporate Business			
GRANTS:			
Southern Regional Council (grant-in-aid)	6,500.00	3,250.00	9,750.00
Southern Regional Council (expanded grant-in-aid)			
Foundations			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
N.C. A&T State University	17.50	--	17.50
U. S. Treasury		20.65	20.65
TOTALS	11,516.91	3,665.65	15,182.56

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECORD OF DISBURSEMENTS

July - 1968
(Month)

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
OFFICE EXPENSE:			
Rent	600.00	100.00	700.00
Telephone & Telegraph	757.57	81.39	838.96
Office Supplies	371.22	51.79	423.01
Postage	394.00	--	394.00
Printing	261.16	89.66	350.82
Books, Pamphlets, Papers			
Dues & Subscriptions	287.70	49.05	336.75
PROGRAM EXPENSE:			
Consultant Fees for Fair Housing	25.00	--	25.00
Welfare Assistance	150.00	--	150.00
TRAVEL & EXPENSES	1,764.40	86.89	1,851.29
HOSPITALIZATION	261.52	37.36	298.88
ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSE	443.54	--	443.54
ANNUITY	238.00	34.00	272.00
TOTAL	5,554.11	530.14	6,084.25

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Page 2
July - 1968
(Month)

Record of Disbursements

	Previous Balance	Disbursements for the Month	Disbursements to Date
SALARIES: Net Check			
Executive Director	4,005.00	655.30	4,660.30
Office Secretaries	1,608.19	147.95	1,756.14
Withholding Taxes	1,851.75	455.56	2,307.31
Other Office Employees	56.68	23.63	80.31
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Postal Rate Chart	1.00	--	1.00
Parking Space Rental	60.00	10.00	70.00
Jack Tar Hotel	15.00	--	15.00
Repayment of Excess FICA	132.74	--	132.74
Pitney-Bowes Meter Rental	43.26	--	43.26
Annual Audit	340.00	--	340.00
Articles of Incorporation	75.00	--	75.00
Petty-Cash	10.00	--	10.00
P.A.C.E., Inc.	10.00	--	10.00
Charge for Printed Checks	6.52	--	6.52
TOTAL (Page 2)	8,215.14	1,292.44	9,507.58
TOTAL (From Page 1)	5,554.11	530.14	6,084.25
GRAND TOTAL	13,769.25	1,822.58	15,591.83

file

The North Carolina Good Neighbor Council

GOVERNOR DAN K. MOORE, Ex Officio Chairman

D. S. COLTRANE, Chairman

Office: Methodist Building
Suite 145
1307 Glenwood Avenue

Post Office Box 12525
Raleigh, N. C. 27605
Telephone (919) 829-3354

COUNCIL STAFF

R. S. HARRELL, Assistant To The Chairman
L. A. MERRITT, Employment Services Representative
P. C. HILL, Community Relations Representative
BETTY J. SANDFORD, Administrative Secretary

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECT STAFF

BOYCE C. MEDLIN, Director
J. RICHARD WOODWARD, Assistant Director

March 19, 1968

Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

I have read with deep interest and mutual concern many of your publications regarding problems of equal job opportunity for minority groups.

In this regard, you can be of assistance to our office by sending any information in your files on job employment opportunities in business and industry; recruiting practices, hiring procedures and testing methods of employers; counseling needs and any other reports you feel may be of assistance to me. Would you by chance have accumulated any statistics or studies regarding employment, school dropouts, etc. in the State of North Carolina?

Equal Protection
NS brochure
PL 3-22-68
NS - Sm 66
Reprint
1966 Min.
Mr. Templeton

Coltrane
Harrell
Merritt

I would also like to secure the necessary information for subscribing to your NEW SOUTH quarterly.

In addition, I am interested in attending any future conferences or workshops under your sponsorship or association.

Requesting your immediate attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul T. Walker

Paul T. Walker
Employment Services
Representative

PTW:nep

MEMBERS OF THE N. C. GOOD NEIGHBOR COUNCIL

D. S. COLTRANE, Chairman

DR. JAMES T. TAYLOR, Durham, Vice-Chairman

Fred D. Alexander, Charlotte
Joseph Berry, Greensboro
Dr. Andrew A. Best, Greenville
Robert J. Brown, High Point
Dr. James Cheek, Raleigh
Mrs. Charles Dameron, Asheville
J. Marse Grant, Raleigh
Mrs. Geneva Hamilton, Goldsboro
M. S. Hayworth, Rocky Mount
Dr. English Jones, Pembroke
Ray Killian, Charlotte
J. W. Pate, Fayetteville
Rev. W. K. Quick, Greenville
Marshall A. Rauch, Gastonia
Carl Russell, Sr., Winston-Salem
John Stewart, Durham
Robert Spivey, Windsor
Rev. Floyd Trexler, Hickory

RECEIVED JUL 11 1957

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

July 9th, 1957

An organization of forward-looking citizens for a fuller realization of our American ideals of democracy and freedom.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

Secretary:
GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Associate Secretary:
W. C. CHANCE
PARMELE

Executive Committee

WALDO BEACH
DURHAM
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE
W. M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE
JOSEPH D. CLARK
RALEIGH
H. H. CREFT
HIGH POINT
CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY
JACK EWART
ABERDEEN
W. W. FINLATER
RALEIGH
W. L. GREENE
RALEIGH
L. B. HAIZLIP
HIGH POINT
MARY C. HOLIDAY
STATESVILLE
T. C. JERVAY
WILMINGTON
LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE
JOHN R. LARKINS
RALEIGH
CAMERON F. McRAE
BURNSVILLE
C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM
BOYD PAYTON
CHARLOTTE
HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG
A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE
MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST
SARA BAIN WARD
WILSON

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed is the application of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for a grant in aid from the Southern Regional Council. We are also enclosing copies of our proposed budget and anticipated income during the coming year. We have made a very careful attempt to be realistic in terms of estimating the job we can do as well as the amount of money we can raise. The information we are sending you has been very carefully considered by our board in two sectional meetings during the past month. We regret that our budget does not include subscriptions to the New South and that this item must be optional for our regular membership fee in order for our budget to balance. We hope this arrangement must be only temporary and that some arrangement may be worked out with you to insure all members receiving this very valuable publication.

As our application indicates, we feel that the primary job of the Council during the coming year must be in the area of education. We are acutely aware, however, that the problem of economic opportunity is equally important although at this time not so immediate in its pressure. We have made small beginnings in this area and hope to be able to continue that work during the coming year. We are particularly interested in working with the American Friends Service Committee in this area and have already established communication with their Merit Employment Director.

If there is any further information we can supply to amplify the enclosed application, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very cordially yours,

Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D.

RMW;jh

Enclosures

North Carolina Council on Human Relations July 6, 1957

RECEIVED JUL 11 1957

APPLICATION FOR A GRANT-IN-AID FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

I. The Current Situation in North Carolina

The official position in North Carolina seems to be that a little desegregation is necessary in order to prevent a lot of desegregation. The way Mr. William Joyner, the vice-chairman of the Pearsall Committee put it is: "The admission of less than 1 per cent, for example one tenth of 1 per cent of Negro children to schools theretofore attended only by white children, is a small price to pay for the continued operation of our public schools."

The School Assignment Law of 1955 is the means by which it is hoped that an effective brake can be put on the desegregation process. Until this law is declared unconstitutional, it probably will have this effect. Pupils are assigned to the same schools they "normally" attend. If they wish to be assigned to other schools, they must make application to the school board. Up until this spring, no such applications were made by Negro parents. Now, there are forty-one applications pending in Charlotte, and smaller numbers in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Raleigh and Chapel Hill. The Durham school board has not yet made assignments.

The reason for the official attitude of token desegregation is this: It is feared that the School Assignment Law could not be successfully defended in a federal court if it could be pointed out that no Negroes are enrolled in the traditional white schools of the state.

It is likely, therefore, that a few Negro students will be admitted to presently white schools in the cities where applications for transfers are now pending. It is likely too that law suits will follow the refusal to act favorably on some applications. This means that the racial situation is likely to grow more tense with the opening of schools in September.

It is true, we believe, that the pro-segregation forces have been losing ground in North Carolina. The failure of the anti-NAACP bills in the state senate is evidence of this trend. However, the presence of Negro students in heretofore white schools in September may bring about a new unity and strength to this element.

In general, we believe that the view that school desegregation is inevitable is gaining ground. However, the majority of white people who take this view are willing to see desegregation delayed as long as possible.

II. The Role of the North Carolina Council

We believe that our Council can play an important role in helping to prepare communities for desegregation. The program should not be confined to communities where some desegregation will likely take place this fall, but should begin in communities where the process will begin a year or two years from now. Once the pattern of complete segregation is broken, we believe that many communities, particularly in the western part of the state, will begin to comply with the law.

Our program should alert churches and ministerial associations to the need for moral leadership. As was pointed out recently in a study of the Clinton (Tennessee) crisis, there is need for someone in the community to say <u>what is right</u> as well as <u>what is the law</u>. People are confused, and need assurance on these questions. The churches could—and should—exert a powerful influence in molding public opinion on this issue.

Civic and community organizations of all kinds need to be alerted to the situation so that they will be prepared to play a positive role in case there is strong or violent opposition to school desegregation.

School boards and school administrators may also be aided in preparing to meet the new situation within the schools. We have been in touch with thirty-

six school superintendents and their boards for the past year, sending them materials regularly, and holding occasional conferences with them. More may be willing and anxious to receive our materials and services during the coming year. Other than the American Friends Service Committee, we are the only interracial organization in the state which has experience and resources in this field.

To summarize: we conceive our major role to be that of helping schools and communities prepare for desegregation, and to adjust to desegregation.

Here are some of the reasons why we feel that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is well prepared to fulfill this role: (1) We have a history of some thirty years of work in race relations in this state; (2) We have 550 paid memberships (650 or more by September 30) located in more than ninety communities in the state; (3) We have the confidence and support of key religious, educational and civic leaders, and are in a position to provide leadership for the reasonable, forward looking and conscientious people in the state; (4) We have established close working relationships with local interracial committees in our larger cities; (5) Our office is located in Charlotte, a key city, where we have already organized an effective local interracial council.

III. Specific Program

(1) Leadership and assistance to local interracial councils. This includes an annual institute for leaders of local councils, and assistance to communities desiring to organize new councils.

(2) Information and materials, and wherever possible, consultants to schools and communities which wish to make preparation for desegregation. We believe that more communities and more school people will respond to our offer to help after desegregation actually begins.

(3) Set up local and regional conferences and institutes for ministers and church leaders. The Charlotte ministerial association has set up a special committee to work with the local interracial council.

(4) Continue and expand our educational mail program, sending our Human Relations Bulletin and copies of significant articles to key persons in communities over the state.

(5) Continue our mail campaign to build up our membership. (We have averaged 25 new members each month this year.)

(6) Undertake to obtain more large contributions from individuals, churches and organizations.

IV. Proposed Budget

The proposed budget on the following page we believe to be a minimum budget for an effective organization and program. Items are based realistically on expenses during the preceeding years.

The amount of anticipated income from memberships and contributions is also realistic. It anticipates an increase of approximately $1500 over the income of the current year.

The difference between extimated expenses and anticipated income from memberships and contributions is $5,000.00. This, therefore, is the amount we are asking from the Southern Regional Council.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Proposed Budget - Oct. 1, 1957 to Sept. 30, 1958

Rent	$ 420.00
Postage	500.00
Telephone & Telegraph	350.00
Office Supplies	600.00
Publicity & Promotion	250.00
Travel	700.00
Out-of-state conferences	200.00
Printing	150.00
Books, pamplets, newspapers	200.00
Office Equipment	140.00
Miscellaneous	35.00
Total operating expenses	$3,545.00
Salaries: Executive Secretary (minimum)	6,000.00
Office Secretary	2,500.00
TOTAL BUDGET	$12,045.00

ESTIMATED INCOME

From Memberships and Contributions	$ 6,445.00
From Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	600.00
From the Southern Regional Council	5,000.00
Total estimated income	$12,045.00

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Estimated Income - Oct. 1, 1957 to Sept. 30, 1958

From Renewals

From 550 regular memberships (75% renewed).....	$ 2,050
From 70 contributing memberships (75% renewed)....	520
From 25 sustaining memberships (80% renewed).....	500
From 3 $50 contributors.....	150
From 5 $100 contributors.....	500
Total from renewed memberships.....	$ 3,720

From New Members

From 300 regular members.....	$ 1,500
From 25 contributing members.....	250
From 15 sustaining members.....	375
Total from new memberships.....	$ 2,125

Total from both old and new members.....	$ 5,845
From The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.....	600
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR.....	$ 6,445

Total income from current year (estimated).....	5,000
Total increase.....	$ 1,445

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Grants-in-Aid to State Organizations
1957 - 58

State	Amt. Req.	SRC Staff Recommendation	Exec. Committee Action
Alabama	$4,050	$4,000	
Arkansas	5,000	4,500	
Florida	6,000	4,000	
Georgia	5,500	4,000	
Kentucky	5,000	3,000	
Louisiana		2,500	
North Carolina	5,000	4,000	
South Carolina	8,000	5,000	
Tennessee	6,000	3,000	
Texas	4,873	2,500	
Virginia	6,000	4,000	
Totals:	$55,423	$40,500	

7/16/57

July 19, 1957

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Doctors Building
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

I am pleased to inform you that our Executive Committee, at its meeting just concluded, approved a grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, for the fiscal year 1957-58, in the amount of $4,000. Final approval of this sum is contingent on a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the matters discussed below.

The Executive Committee regretted that it was unable to grant an amount as large as that requested. As you know, the total available was $40,000, and eleven state organizations had to be considered.

This means that the average figure is only about $3,600. Thus the sum tentatively allocated to North Carolina, while substantially less than that requested, is above the average amount.

Obviously, in view of the curtailed amount granted, it will be necessary for your program and budget to be reconsidered. Will you advise us at your earliest opportunity what modifications the North Carolina Council feels it must make in the proposal as submitted?

Once the terms of the grant are satisfactorily worked out, the following conditions, as set by the Executive Committee, will apply:

(1) The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis effective October 1, 1957.

(2) Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent on adequacy of performance, in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

(3) The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

(4) Since the grant is not earmarked, and since our affiliate relationship expires on October 1st, your organization will handle its own payroll, including the withholding of income taxes and social security after that date.

(5) As has been true during the subsidy period, these funds are granted on the condition that your organization not engage in political activity or other activity inconsistent with tax-exempt status.

We shall look forward to receiving your revised proposal and to a mutually sustaining relationship in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: Mr. Harry S. Jones

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1012 KINGS DRIVE
CHARLOTTE 7, N. C.

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M. D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M. D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M. D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M. D.

ED ism 2-7771 Clinic

September 7, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room #432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This letter is to acknowledge with appreciation and many thanks, your approval of a grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council in the amount of $4,000.00 for the coming year. We have not had a meeting of our Executive Committee since this notification was received but we plan shortly to do so and I feel certain that you will receive complete compliance and co-operation under the terms you outlined.

Although not officially passed upon by the Committee, it seems to Mr. Jones and me that we can best revise our budget in the light of the amount of your grant by two methods. First we propose to seek out new sources of income in an effort to raise the additional $1,000.00. Should this fail we think it possible to employ a half-time secretary in the Council office which will result in a saving over the year of approximately the amount of $1,000.00. This will naturally place some strain upon the efficient execution of our program but we believe it can be done this way if necessary.

I shall be in communication with you again following our board meeting on September 24th.

Cordially yours,

RMWheeler

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/bl

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

27 Sept 57

HCF —

I called Dr. R. M. Wheeler in Charlotte and the Exec. Committee has gratefully accepted the grant under our terms.

He is writing a letter of confirmation. I have asked Ruth to put N.C. on the accepted list for payment Oct 1st

FBR

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

N. C. Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Anonymous gift

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See HCF ltr. dtd. 12/31/58 in folder marked: "Currier-Yarmolinsky Special Correspondence"

February 2, 1959

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Following up my letter of December 31, I am enclosing the Southern Regional Council's check for $2,500. This represents the special grant-in-aid made possible by a gift to SRC from an individual donor who wishes to be anonymous.

The prohibition on political or other non-tax-exempt activity, which applies to SRC's regular assistance, also attaches to this gift.

On behalf of the staff and the Executive Committee, I want to express the hope that these additional funds will make 1959 the most fruitful year yet for your pgogram.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check #5209, $2,500.00)

cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

November 18, 1959

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

At the Annual Meeting here November 11, the Council approved a 1960 grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations of $3,900.

The total amount earmarked for state aid for 1960 is $33,000, approximately the same amount as that expended during 1959 for this purpose. These funds have been appropriated from the general operating budget of SRC. The distribution of funds was based on such criteria as program performance, program proposals for 1960, the strategic importance of the state situation, and state fund-raising ability.

The grant-in-aid is subject to the usual terms:

1. The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis.

2. Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent upon adequacy of performance in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

3. The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

4. These funds cannot be used for any political purposes and it is understood that all state Councils and local affiliate groups will not undertake any such activities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

IMPORTANT NOTICE. These letters were prepared prior to the recent letter from the Internal Revenue Service which left SRC in some doubt concerning assistance to non tax exempt groups. This plan will go into effect when you receive your tax exemption or when the present situation is clarified.

PR

February 23, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The Southern Regional Council has received again this year special funds from an individual donor for assistance to state groups. This comes from the same source as the special assistance last year. Again, however, we have no indication or reason to believe that this assistance will be repeated yet another year.

The Executive Committee met Tuesday, January 26, and approved a procedure for allocating these special funds. It was the feeling of the Committee that the funds should be subject to some conditions so as to encourage local fund-raising efforts, expanded program, etc. It was the opinion of the group that such special funds could best be used in support of those Councils which have a firm financial base and increasing support from within the state.

The Executive Committee approved the earmarking of $3,000 of these special funds for the North Carolina Council. We are enclosing a check for $1,500, or half of this amount. Some or all of the remaining $1,500 will be made available to the North Carolina Council in June, on the basis of matching evenly all funds raised by the North Carolina Council in excess of $2,500 during the first two quarters of this fiscal year (December 1, 1959 -- June 1, 1960.) To qualify for the entire $3,000, in other words, the North Carolina Council must raise through its own resources and exclusive of SRC or foundation support, a total of $4,000 during this period.

It is our hope that this type of condition will not prove an extra burden but will make it possible for you to stimulate increased support for the North Carolina Council throughout the state.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

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RALEIGH

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ELIZABETH CITY

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

June 3, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have been without a regular secretary since May 1st, so have been swamped with routine work. Have a new secretary coming in on June 10th.

My program report will be sent in within the next few days, but I hasten to send you our financial report. It shows an income of just $96 above the necessary $4,000 to obtain the extra $1500 in matching funds. We also have in reserve $400 owed us by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council which we would have called for had we needed it. Our real income, you might say, was $4,496 since Dec. 1st--that is, from North Carolina sources.

The matching idea was definitely helpful to us in raising funds this quarter.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

June 6, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

In accordance with the terms of the special grant, we are enclosing the check to match funds raised by the North Carolina Council.

Congratulations for going over the top.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm
Enclosure

December 5, 1960

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The Council approved allocations of assistance funds to state Councils for 1961 at the annual meeting here November 10. A grant to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations was authorized in the amount of $3,600, payable in four quarterly installments and an additional sum of $2,100 which can be claimed in matching funds.

The matching funds will be made available to match, dollar for dollar, all local funds raised by the North Carolina Council above a minimum figure of $2,700 and up to a maximum local total of $4,800. Matching funds can be claimed as of June 1, 1961, on the basis of fund-raising performance during the first two quarters (December 1 - June 1). Any matching funds not claimed by the end of the third fiscal quarter of 1961 shall be redistributed as the executive committee of SRC may determine.

A total of $50,000 has been budgeted for assistance to all state Councils during 1961. This is some $15,000 more than was budgeted during each of the last two years but about equal to that actually distributed during 1960. It is our hope that by budgeting the total amount we hope to distribute during the next year, we can give you a firmer basis on which to plan. It should be noted, however, that $12,500 of this budgeted $50,000 is not yet in hand. Should we be unsuccessful in meeting our budget, 4th quarter grants would have to be canceled. If this were to become necessary, you would have at least three months advance notice.

These funds cannot be used for any purposes inconsistent with federal tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

NC

7/10/61

RHA PR

QUARTERLY CHECKS, NCCHR & TCHR

Please issue current quarterly checks for North Carolina Council and Tennessee Council as soon as possible. (Memo concerning other quarterly checks will follow shortly; however, these two have written urgently requesting their checks.)

SEA-FOAM BOND

NC
~~HJ~~
Grants in
aid

November 21, 1961
Dictated Nov. 17

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the North Carolina Council for 1962 amounting to a possible total of $5,700 in our basic budget plus $200 in our supplemental budget. The basic budget indicates the amount of money that SRC is committed to provide. Our budget also shows a $2,000 supplemental item for state assistance. These funds will only be made available if they can be raised by SRC.

Your basic SRC assistance of $5,700 is on the same basis as the 1961 assistance. You will receive $3,600 in 4 quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the North Carolina Council above a base total of $2,700 and up to $4,800. As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the North Carolina Council between December 1, 1961 and June 1, 1962. If needed, the NCCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

If the $200 provided for the North Carolina Council in the supplemental assistance item becomes available, it will be made available in the form of additional matching funds.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state council furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Henry Ruark
PR:mm

NC - Grants-in-aid

from the desk of **G. E. MATTISON**

2201 Hassell Place
Charlotte 7 N.C.
March 28 '62

Dr. Rilling

Charles Lowe and I are taking steps to raise the $1000 to repay the loan of the Southern Regional Council before the end of the year -

As this will have to be in addition to our regular appeal it will not be done without effort.

However the Council has now reached a point where it is recognized as a constructive force in the community and we feel its program should not be curtailed -

G. E. Mattison

NC - Grants in aid

$100.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 209

Charlotte, North Carolina

Direct mail project

Field Activities Contingency

Funds.

June 1 62

Paul M. Rilling

Grants in aid

June 19, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

In our letter to you of November 21, 1961, advising you of SRC assistance to the North Carolina Council for 1962, we mentioned that the North Carolina Council might receive $200 from our supplemental state aid budget. We mentioned that these funds would only be available if they could be secured by SRC.

This is to inform you that SRC will meet the supplemental state aid budget for 1962 and that the North Carolina Council can therefore claim $200 above the quarterly payments and matching funds provided.

You will remember, however, that the supplemental funds were approved only as additional matching funds. This means that you raised $4,800 to claim your regular matching funds. If and when you have raised a total of $5,000, you may claim the additional $200. In view of the late notice on the supplemental budget, the NCCHR can have until October 1 if needed to match these additional funds.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

COPY
#200

North Carolina Council

121 E. Third Street, Room 209

Charlotte, North Carolina

Supplemental matching funds

State aid

August 16, 1962

Paul M. Rilling

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CHARLOTTE
T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

October 19, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Can we borrow money again this fall from SRC? We don't mean to make this an annual occurrence, but it looks now as if we will have to borrow at least $500 by November 1st if we are to keep going.

The executive committee authorized the treasurer to borrow money if necessary, but an appeal was made to members of the committee to raise a minimum of $40 each before the end of the month. That would take care of the situation, but notmuch has come in as yet.

Maxwell Hahn of the Field Foundation has written us that it will probably be December 1st before they can pass on our application for a grant to enable us to extend our information-education mail project. If we should get this grant.. . . . . well, it would ease our financial situation.

Howard Zinn did a good job in reporting on the Albany situation to our local Charlotte Council on Wednesday. We'll be interested in seeing his report when it comes out.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones

NC - Grants in Aid

Please pay: $1,650.00.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 209

Charlotte, N.C.

Matching funds for 1962: $2,100 (basic budget),

minus $450.00 as part payment on loan to

NCCHR in 1961. This leaves a total of $1,650.00 payable. (See Harry Jones' letter, attached.)

May 11, 1962

Paul M. Rilling

October 17, 1961

MA (as Acting Treasurer) PR

Please draw a check for $1,000 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Les and I have agreed that this shall be a loan to the Council. They plan to repay it by December or January. In the case that they do not do so, one-half of the amount will be taken out of their January 1 aid payment and the remainder, if still unpaid, from their April payment.

October 17, 1961

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I am enclosing the $1,000 loan which you requested. There will be no interest charge and the proceedure you suggest will be quite satisfactory. We are assuming that you will probably pay back the remainder of the amount by the end of January, unless Harry does not come through.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

L & D
OK?

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CHARLOTTE

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

October 11, 1961

PR

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Our letters regarding a loan crossed in the mail.

It will be satisfactory to us if you will send a thousand dollars by November 1st, but since I am sure we will not have enough money to pay all bills to the end of this month, it would help if you could send it a few days before the end of the month.

I hope we can pay the money back in December, but if not, I would suggest that half of it might be taken out of our January installment and the rest in the April installment if we do not pay it back sooner. Will there be any interest charge?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

October 10, 1961

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Our executive committee last Saturday authorized the Council to borrow whatever is necessary to operate the Council this fall. At the same time members were asked to do their best to obtain additional funds so that our borrowing would be at a minimum. (This has already borne some fruit in two $25 contributions.)

It appears now that we will need to borrow at least $1,000 and we will need this by November 1st. Can we borrow this amount from SRC? And if so, what are the necessary procedures?

Since Harry Golden said we could count on his contribution in December or January, the loan would be for two or three months.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

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LD
WUR
PR

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

October 5, 1961

Dr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Harry Golden has written us that he will make good on his promise to contribute $2,500 ($2,000 to State Council, $500 to Charlotte Council) but that because of a current controversy with income tax officials, it may be December of January before we get the money. But he says we can count on this.

We will probably therefore want to borrow in the neighborhood of $1000 on November 1st. You indicated some time ago that we might borrow from SRC. We will talk about this at our board meeting on Saturday, but I want to bring this to your attention now.

If SRC is not in a position to lend us this money, I would appreciate your letting me know before the board meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

October 29, 1962

Mr. Harry Nones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

I guess we can go along with a loan again this fall, although it is a little tighter because of the low state of my contingency fund and a slight defecit which SRC is currently running. Let's say that you can have up to $500.00, but not more, and that as last year we will negotiate on repayments, reserving the right to subtract it from quarterly payments if not repaid by June.

I thought that the Raleigh statement was excellent and am referring it to Maggie Long for possible New South use, and circulating it around the staff generally.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

North Carolina Council on Human Relations - $500.00

121 E. Third Street, Room 209

Charlotte, North Carolina

Loan. This has been discussed with LWD and PA. It is to be handled like the $1,000 last year.

State Assistance.

October 31 62

Paul M. Rilling

NC
G-I-Aid

December 4, 1962

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North CArolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North CArolina

Dear Harry:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance funds for the North Carolina Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $5,900, or the same amount you received in 1962.

This assistance will be made available on the same basis as last year. You will receive $3,600 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the North CArolina Council above a base point of $2,700 and up to $5,000.

As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the North Carolina Council between December 1, 1962, and June 1, 1963. If needed, the NCCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

In accord withoour traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state Councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

I will be leaving SRC December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Henry Ruark

NC
HJ

December 20, 1962

Mr. Harry Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

This will acknowledge receipt of your quarterly report.

I understand about the loan. The full quarterly grant-in-aid payment will be made January 2.

Hope to see you soon.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Dec. 17, 1962

To: Paul Anthony

Here is my quarterly report. Am sorry it is a little late.

Our annual meeting, Dec. 13, was a big success. It will be reported next quarter.

We borrowed $500 from SRC in November. This is to be paid back out of matching funds, not quarterly allotments. We will need our $900 on Jan. 1st.

Harry S. Jones

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EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST
ROY D. McLAURIN
LAURINBURG
ROBERT A. MASSEY
FAYETTEVILLE
HOWARD G. MILLER
RALEIGH
WILLIAM S. PAGE
KINSTON
RUFUS P. PERRY
CHARLOTTE
EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE
THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

May 6, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We are now eligible for our matching funds of $2300. The figures are as follows:

Income for Dec., Jan. and Feb.	$ 2,964.99
(does not include annual dinner collection)	
Income for March.....	823.00
Income for April.....	1,132.50
Income May 1-6.....	878.00
	$ 5,798.49
Less: Net cost of McNeill Smith dinner.....	522.49
Net Income, December 1 - May 6.....	$ 5,276.00

Please subtract $500 which you loaned us last fall and send us the balance of $1800.

Paid 5/7/63

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations - $1,800.00

Room 301, 121 East Third Street

Charlotte, North Carolina

Matching funds for 1963 ($2,300) minus

repayment of loan of $500.00.

State Assistance.

May 7 63

Paul Anthony

May 9, 1963

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

Enclosed is the requested check for the matching funds grant, less the $500 for the LOAN.

The Smith dinner was a fine occasion and very good program for NCCHR. I'm only sorry to see it cost you so much.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

G. A

$100.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301, 121 East Third Street

Charlotte, N.C.

Assistance in direct mail project

Contingency fund

July 26 63

Paul Anthony

G. A

$900.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid, final quarter, 1963

State Assistance

August 29, 1963

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

May 12 65

Paul Anthony

NC - Grants in aid

July 8, 1965

Mrs. Helen Furman
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 304
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Helen:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,200.00, representing the third quarterly payment of the SRC grant-in-aid.

Please have receipt of these funds acknowledged on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to us at your convenience.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

$1,200.00

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

July 8 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

November 1 65

Paul Anthony

m $1,200

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

$1,200 Wuarterly Grant-in-aid

State Assistance

-

January 7 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,000

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid

program, first quarter

February 22 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,200

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

$1,200 Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 12 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,000.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina

Second quarterly payment, expanded grant in aid

Ford aid to state councils

1

June 3, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

$1,200.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 E. Third Street

Charlotte, North Carolina

Reguarly grant-in-aid quarterly payment.

Regular grants-in-aid

July 6, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Clear Copy Microfilm

N. C - Grants in - aid

$2,000.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

121 East Third Street, Room 301

Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

Quarterly Payment, expanded grant program

Ford aid to state councils

August 16, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

August 19, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,000.00, which is a quarterly payment on the Southern Regional Council's expanded-aid grant for 1966 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Please sign the enclosed receipt carbon and return it to me at your convenience.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures

$1,200.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina

QQuarterly Payment, regular grant-in-aid

Regular grants to state councils

October 13, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,000.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street

Greensboro, N. C.

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,450.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina

Quarterly Payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid

to state councils

February 27, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,450.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

June 16, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$ 3,450.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Gra nts-in-aid to state councils

September 20, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,450.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Quarterly pament, Grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

December 11, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,250.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ N. Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina

Quarterly payment. grant-in-aid

Grants-inaid to state councils

February 19, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

~~WCA~~ Will C. Allred Jr., NCCHR

February 19, 1968

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

~~Will C. Allred, Jr.~~

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

N.C.C.H.R.

JES/cl

Enclosures - 2

May 2, 1968

Mr. Will Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quatterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors'.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl
Enclosures 2

Will C. Allred, Jr
Executive Director

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: $3,250.00

TO: North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Name

233½ North Greene Street
Address

Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY:
Grants-in-aid to state councils

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS _____ PROJECT

_____ EXPENSE.

DATE May 2, 1968 19____

REQUESTED BY: J. Edwin Stanfield

APPROVED: _____

July 12, 1968

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Will:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

$$3,250.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street

Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

July 12, 1968

Edwin Stanfield

Lisbon Berry

Ed Cornette 4:30
15th + Market

9:30 Tom Brice - 763-8746
Executive Director
Opportunities, Inc. (CAP)
Front + Red Cross (115 Red Cross) 3rd Floor

no N.C. Fund Project -

_____ Blount
Community Consultant
(State Dept. of Welfare)
Opportunities, Inc.

Mayor O. O. Allbrooks - 762-0777 Private Number
762-3821 (Home)
Foster-Hill Realty - 112 Princess - 763-4612
Rev. B. Frank Hall - 763-7498
Pearsall Mem. Presbyterian Ch.
Rev. Benj. H. Baskerville - 762-4130
Chm. Good Neighbor Council
Miss Lela Moore Hall
Welfare Department (was approached by Helen Furman)

Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson - 513 N. 7th - 762-4584
Pres. Classroom Teachers - NEA.
Board Member - NCCHR.

6:30 P.M.
~~Thomas Jervay~~ ~~Publisher~~ Fred Thompson - 763-7342
Mental Health Office - 920 S. 17th
Member of C. on H.R.

Wallace Murchison (Attorney) (Is leaving to Raleigh State Dept of Welfare)
Bd. of Directors of N.C. Fund
War on Good Neighbor Council
16 N. 5 - 763-2426
Dr. Hubert ~~Eaton~~ Eaton, M.D. (Ex-Good Neighbor)
411 N. Seventh St. - 762-9775
Thomas Jervay - Editor Wilmington Journal
412 S. Seventh St. - 762-5502

Rev. E. ~~Clayton~~ Kirton
763-7018

Complacency - Negro and white
KKK is strong
Wilmington College - faculty + adm. all white

Public Schools - faculty integration consists of specialists teaching 3 days in Negro schools and 2 in white schools, or vice versa.
In '63 - one Negro transfer admitted
In '64 - Eaton + 17 others instigated law suit
C. 225 reassignments.
Now? No whites in formerly Negro schools

Lislon C. Berry - 763-2730 (Home)
511 ½ N. Fourth - 763-5908 (Office)

pg. - N.C. LISTS

N.C. - M+M

ANNUAL MEETING

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 3, 1967

P R O G R A M

John R. Taylor, Chairman, Presiding

INVOCATION

DINNER

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Will C. Allred, Jr.
REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE	Dr. Harmon L. Smith
OLD AND NEW BUSINESS	
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER	Mr. Marion A. Wright
ADDRESS	Mr. Lee V. Bounds, Director of State Prisons

ADJOURNMENT

Executive Director's Report

Since July 1966 staff has traveled approximately 17,000 miles in and out of state on business of the North Carolina Council. Field trips and work with local people has been conducted in Asheville, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Raleigh, Bertie County, Wilmington, Salisbury, and High Point. We currently cooperate with The American Friends Service Committee, The National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Good Neighbor Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and various other mayor's human relations commissions, citizens' associations, and student groups.

The number of affiliated chapters of the North Carolina Council has increased from one in July 1966 to five at this time. The Durham Council on Human Relations, an affiliate, has shown increasing determination and sense of purpose through the work of its committees. The Greensboro Community Fellowship has shown considerable life recently, particularly in the housing area. The Employment subcommittee of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council deserves the special appreciation of all for its work with domestics. The Kinston Bi-racial Committee held successful meetings in conjunction with Brotherhood Week in February. Charlotte is developing a creative proposal to assist the local anti-poverty agency.

The membership of the North Carolina Council has grown. In the period October 1, 1964, through September 30, 1965, paid memberships were 389. In the period October 1, 1965, through September 30, 1966, paid memberships were 612--an increase of 223. This increase was attained by active solicitation through the mails and the valiant work of the membership chairman of the Durham Council to assure that most of the members of that council also joined the North Carolina Council.

Indigenous financial support of the North Carolina Council in 1966 was $9,000. Southern Regional Council assistance totaled $12,800.

The state office was moved from Charlotte to Greensboro on September 1. The address is 233½ North Greene Street, telephone 275-6589. Please write or call if the staff can be of any assistance to you on specific problems in your communities.

Treasurer's Report

January 1, 1966 - December 31, 1966 and first quarter 1967

RECEIPTS

	Membership fees and contributions	$ 5,144.50
	Southern Regional Council	12,800.00
	N. C. Foundation (Anon.)	2,000.00
	Miscellaneous	1,221.09
A.	Total Receipts	$ 21,165.59

DISBURSEMENTS

	Office operation	$ 4,907.86
	Salaries	8,936.46
	Travel	1,206.29
B.	Total Disbursements	$ 15,050.61
C.	Carried forward to 1967 (A) - (B) =	$ 6,114.98

First Quarter 1967 (Jan., Feb., March)

D.	Receipts	$ 7,329.00
E.	Disbursements	6,387.82
F.	Cash on hand April 3, 1967 (C) + (D) - (E) =	$ 7,056.16

REPORT OF THE

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO THE

ANNUAL MEETING

April 3, 1967

Officers 1967-1968 council year

Chairman	Mr. John R. Taylor	Greensboro, N. C.
1st Vice Chairman	Mr. Moses Burt	Durham, N. C.
2nd Vice Chairman	Mr. Heslip M. Lee	Raleigh, N. C.
Secretary	Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz	Salisbury, N. C.
Treasurer	Dr. Emery L. Rann	Charlotte, N. C.
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Chase S. Benson	Greensboro, N. C.

New Board Members - Term expiring year end 1969

Dr. Wayne A. Bowers	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. H. Curtis Bowens	Durham, N. C.
Mr. Henry Frye	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Romallus Murphy	Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. J. J. Blum	Durham, N. C.
Mr. Robert L. Harrell	Asheville, N. C.
Mr. Peter Brandon	Greensboro, N. C.
Dr. Daniel Tosteson	Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Martha McKay	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mr. Nathaniel B. White	Durham, N. C.
Mr. William S. Page	Kinston, N. C.
Mr. Eugene Hampton	Durham, N. C.

SUBMITTED BY: Dr. Harmon L. Smith
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Mr. Lisbon C. Berry

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Agenda Board Meeting, April 3, 1967

Board Member's Name:

_____

John R. Taylor, presiding

1. Executive Director's Report . . . . . Will C. Allred, Jr.

   a. Work of state office: update of January 5, 1967 report
   b. Financial situation
   c. Staff changes

   d. Program recommendations of Executive Director for Board consideration:

      (1) The Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council has under consideration a proposal for a statewide voter education project. This project will have a staff and an office. Its main purpose between now and November, 1968 will be to register Negro voters in eight congressional districts. I request (a) that the NCCHR Board suggest to the Southern Regional Council that the interests of the NCCHR and SRC would be best served by placing the VEP program and NCCHR in a single administrative unit; and (b) that the NCCHR Executive Director be given authority to negotiate with SRC concerning this matter.

      Approved: _____ Disapproved: _____

      Approved with this reservation: _____

      _____

      _____

      (2) I suggest that the Board approve (a) the establishment of a Piedmont Crescent Fair Housing section in the state office of the NCCHR, with the specific concern to promote integrated living patterns in suburban areas in Greensboro, N. C., and with the general concern of expanding our assistance (as volunteers are available and willing) to the Temporary Fair Housing Committee in Chapel Hill and to the Durham Human Relations Council Housing Sub-committee; and (b) approve in principle the tactic of using "straw buyers" in the integration of neighborhoods.

      Approved: _____ Disapproved: _____

      Approved with this reservation: _____

      _____

      _____

      _____

(3) Request approval be given to seek a small grant ($500) to finance a study of real estate transactions over the past several years in a 500 house suburban community in Greensboro, which is in transition from white to Negro. What the study will seek to investigate is whether or not in a typical southern community property values are directly affected by the purchase of homes in the community by Negroes. The methodology used in the study hopefully will follow guides used by Luigi Laurenti in the classic study of this problem--Property Values and Race.

(4) Request approval be given to sponsor in conjunction with Textile Union Workers locals from all over North Carolina a day long meeting on April 23, 1967 in Greensboro, which will focus on problems of textile workers in North Carolina. Human relations councils, ministers, and academicians will be invited to send representatives to this meeting.

Approved:_____ Disapproved:_____

Approved with this reservation:_____

_____

_____

(5) Request approval to print (if funds available) two additional research reports in 1967 similar to "The Death Penalty--A View."

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Approve with this reservation_____

_____

(6) Request that the Board consider the following alternatives and suggest proper course for the Executive Director to follow in work at the local level:

_____ (a) Board direct staff to have as its major emphasis the development of new human relations councils at the local level.

_____ (b) Board direct staff to have as its major emphasis assistance to program development in the five affiliated human relations councils (Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Chapel Hill, and Kinston).

_____ (c) Board direct staff to be "issue oriented" at the local level; that is, work with any existing organization to correct specific examples of injustice occurring in an area.

_____ (d) Board direct staff to concentrate local efforts to stimulate mayor's commissions, Good Neighbor Councils, and committees to move to work on problems.

_____ (e) Board delegate to the Executive Director the determination of policy as it relates to his work at the local level.

e. Organization:

(1) Recommend that Article V of the By-laws, Title Officers of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations be amended to read: "The officers of this organization shall be a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and such other officers as the Board may see fit to elect."

APPROVE_____ Disapprove_____

Approve with this reservation_____

_____

(2) Recommend that Article VIII of the By-laws, Title Committees, first sentence, which now reads: "The Chairman shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Board of Directors in fund raising for the support of the organization," be changed to read: "The Chairman shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to consult with the Executive Director concerning fund raising for the support of the organization. Such finance committee will have full authority to set policy for the Executive Director to follow to develop the financial stability of the organization."

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Approve with this reservation_____

_____

(3) Since the by-laws provide for five meetings annually of the Executive Committee of the NCCHR, I recommend that the Board of Directors adopt as its rule to meet once annually in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

(4) I recommend that the Board adopt as policy a minimum of one month's notice prior to termination of a staff member's employment.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Approve with this reservation_____

_____

(5) Recommend that the Board establish a Planning Committee of four members to meet at least one time between now and February 1, 1968 to consider the future of the North Carolina Council beyond the expiration of the current grant-in-aid from the Southern Regional Council. This committee would develop a report to present to the Board of Directors at the 1968 Annual Meeting. This report would be prepared by NCCHR staff at the direction of the committee. The Executive Director of NCCHR and the Field Director of the Southern Regional Council would be ex-officio members of the committee.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Approve with this reservation_____

_____

(6) Recommend that the members of the Planning Committee be:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Mr. Moses C. Burt
Mr. Heslip M. Lee
Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz

Should one of the appointed people be unable to serve, the committee will constitute itself and elect such other members of the NCCHR as needed, not to exceed four.

2. Board comments and suggestions:

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Period 9-30-65 to 10-1-66

COUNCIL	MEMBERS PAID 1966	AFFILIATES	EST. IN-STATE FUNDS RAISED - 1966	NUMBER PAID STAFF	PART-TIME PAID
Alabama	1,128	8	13,665.35	4	1
Arkansas	1,028	6	13,140.50	3	1
Florida	1,300 (est)	18	c. 9,000.00	3	--
Georgia	1,637	16	14,474.00	5	2
Houston	610	--	c.25,000.00	2	2
Lousiana	211	3	787.00*	2	--
Mississippi	400 (est)	3	1,369.00	3	--
N. C.	612	5	8,589.00	2	--
S. C.	1,345	12	9,283.00	4	1
Tennessee	1,195	9	9,323.81	5	2
Virginia	2,167	28	13,064.24	4	2

* Seven months

REPORT OF THE

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO THE

ANNUAL MEETING

April 3, 1967

Officers 1967-1968 council year

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Dr. J. J. Blum	Durham, N. C.
Mr. Robert L. Harrell	Asheville, N. C.
Mr. Peter Brandon	Greensboro, N. C.
Dr. Daniel Tosteson	Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Martha McKay	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mr. Nathaniel B. White	Durham, N. C.
Mr. William S. Page	Kinston, N. C.
Mr. Eugene Hampton	Durham, N. C.

SUBMITTED BY: Dr. Harmon L. Smith
Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Mr. Lisbon C. Berry

N.C. - M+M

CONFERENCE ON

TEXTILE WORKERS' RIGHTS

DATE: Sunday, April 23, 1967

TIME: Beginning at 10:00 A.M.

PLACE: Caesar Cone Elementary School
2501 Church Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

— — The textile companies have always been on a first-name basis with each other. It's time the textile workers got on a first-name basis, too.

Forty-five percent of all production workers in North Carolina work for textile companies.

The textile industry is the last major basic industry remaining unorganized.

One out of every three textile workers in this state earns wages under the poverty level established by the federal government.

The Southern textile industry has systematically denied workers' rights granted by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935.

The textile industry is responsible, in the greatest part, for the low wages and other related problems confronting this state. Yet, in their national advertising, the industry portrays itself as modern, fair, progressive and forward looking!

THE PURPOSES OF THIS CONFERENCE ARE:

- **To give textile workers from different plants and companies the chance to get to know each other and to find out what the common problems are in each plant.**
- **To give textile workers a chance to tell the truth about the industry to concerned people such as students, ministers, and college professors.**
- **To give textile workers and concerned citizens the chance to begin planning ways to break through the wall the companies have built between workers and their basic rights.**

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

10:00 A.M.
Registration at the Caesar Cone School

10:30 A.M.
Worship Service

11:15 A.M.
Address: "The Conspiracy of the Textile Industry"

Reports from each mill represented

12:45 P.M.
Break

1:00 P.M.
Lunch in small groups to discuss the denial of rights to textile workers in the state

2:30 P.M.
Break

3:00 P.M.
Small meetings by occupation to discuss plans for the future

4:00 P.M.
Reports from the small groups and announcements of plans from each mill. Closing remarks.

5:00 P.M.
Conference ends

5:30 P.M.
Supper for those who can stay

7:00 P.M.
Entertainment

We believe this meeting will be one of the most important developments for textile workers in our state. Now is the time for workers to obtain a decent standard of living. By joining hands with each other, we can secure our rights for ourselves and for our children. Please plan to attend this meeting.

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

TOMMY SHORE
Union Committee
Chatham Mfg. Co.
Elkin, N. C.

BETTY MITCHELL
Local 1391, TWUA
White Oak Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

JAMES BOONE
Local 700, TWUA
Minneola Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

J. B. YOUNTS
Local 295, TWUA
Tabardrey Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

GURNEY STEWARD
Local 121, TWUA
Edna Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

GARLAND WASHAM
Local 1584, TWUA
Salisbury Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

DONALD WILKERSON
Local 1113, TWUA
Granite Finishing Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

JOE SNIPES
Local 259, TWUA
Print Works Plant
Cone Mills Corp.

If you can attend the conference, please fill out this slip and give it to your shop steward or mail to:

Conference on Textile Workers' Rights
404 State Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Telephone: _____

Plant: _____ Shift: _____

If you do not work in a mill, please give your occupation:

_____

N.C. - M+M

Minutes of August 19,1967
Board Meeting - Lakewood, Greensboro,N.C.

Mr. John R. Taylor called the meeting to order. Members of of the Board Present were: John R. Taylor, Moses C. Burt, Jr., Heslip M. Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz, Mrs. Chase H. Benson, Will C. Allred,Jr., Thomas G. Donnelly, Henry E. Frye, Frederick R. Crownfield, James R. Hampton, Wayne A. Bowers, Daniel C. Tosteson, Nathaniel B. White, Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen, Mrs. Max I. Miller, Leo J. Stillpass, Mrs. Martha McKay.

After Allred had introduced the Board members present, Mr. Taylor requested that his report be given. The gist of the report was as follows:

"The North Carolina Council is one of ten state human relations councils which have been associated with the Southern Regional Council. There are about 10,000 members of these state human relations councils in the South. Approximately $125,000 is raised annually by members of these councils. These councils were raised on the base of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which was founded in 1920. Concurrent with the Supreme Court's action in the School Segregation Cases of 1954, the Southern Regional Council received money for regular support for the human relations councils. The concept being in the period 1954-1957 that these councils would serve as some sort of interim organization until state and local governments in the Southern States took over the function of working in the field of race relations. This was the concept of George Mitchell, the driving personalty in the Southern Regional Council at the time. /Further remarks about the history of state human relations councils omitted./

"In most instances what a state human relations council has become and did become was a reflection of the personality and spirit of the executive director. The Councils by definition and budgetary limitations were and are limited in the scope of their operations. So what the executive directors did in each instance where they found themselves with a Council is they developed their activity along lines of their personal strengths. And essentially what--as I interpret it and this is supported by others--happened was that the executive directors 'free-lanced' in the field of human relations and civil rights."

Allred concluded his report with a discussion of program items of the 1966-1967 year: (1)Office direction and management (2) Newsletter (3) Paperback Distribution Project (4) Preparatory School scholarship applications (5) Annual Meeting, Board Meetings, Dual Justice in the South Conference, Textile Workers Conference. (6) Greensboro, N.C. Open Housing Hearings (7) Various services to local human relations councils and other interest groups (8) Liasion with Good Neighbor Council, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, National Conference of Christians and Jews, United Organizations for Community Improvement, United Neighborhood Improvement Team, Youth Educational Services, and several Community Action Agencies.

After Allred's report, Mr. Taylor recognized Frye, Lee, Donnelly, Burt, Tosteson, and McKay, for a general discussion on the report and on the relationship of public and private agency roles in North Carolina. The Good Neighbor Council and local human relations commissions were discussed. The role of the North Carolina Council in motivating and pushing these agencies, which are better staffed and financed than NCCHR, was analyzed. A particularly relevant observation in this discussion was made by Tosteson:

Tosteson: "I presume that one of the implicit points in this discussion we are having in this relationship with state government and local government human relations entities relates to the early policy of the Southern Regional Council that the state and local governments would take over these functions. . . . It would seem to me that the tone of what we have been saying is that the way things have shaped up, we believe that this Council and other Councils like it at the state level and local level throughout the South have a future irrespective of what happens at the governmental level. . . . We should, therefore, no longer take as an implicit goal, the hope of doing ourselves out of existence as a functioning entity in this field but rather plan for a strengthened and more effective role as an independent agency."

The course of the general discussion outlined above ended in considerable discussion of the role of the North Carolina Fund and the work of Howard W. Fuller of Durham, N.C. This discussion culminated in the following motion by Henry Frye:

Motion: "That an appropriate statement showing our support of the North Carolina Fund and its overall purposes be drafted and released today. This statement should specifically endorse the approach of involving and helping to involve the poor in the community action programs or decision making process." Allred seconded.

The motion carried unanimously. Mr. Taylor appointed Frye, Allred, McKay, Lee, Burt to the Resolution Committee to draft the resolution.

Rabbi Stillpass asked the question about finding the "voice of the poor." This question opened considerable discussion by Burt, McKay, Tosteson, Donnelly, Hampton, Koontz, Taylor, and Harrell or this matter.

Mr. Taylor recessed the meeting for lunch.

After lunch, the Board discussed the following items of business. The action taken is noted.

(1) Employment of David Apter and Associates: Unanimous No.
(2) Board of Directors Meeting-Setting of Numaber of meetings.

After considerable disucssion the following motion was made by Allred:

Motion: "That the Board of Directors meet three times annually, once concurrent with the day of the annual meeting.

Passed Unanimously.

Some discussion followed about whether or not this was binding on subsequent Boards of Directors. The consensus of the Board was that this would be binding until such time as a subsequent Board changed the rules.

Discussion followed on the matter of Executive Committee meetings. No dates were set. The Committee is to meet on call of the Chairman.

Discussion followed about sponsorship of the Peace Education Booth at the North Carolina State Fair, October 9-14, 1967. On a motion by Allred, seconded by Crownfield, the Board declined to sponsor this.

Discussion followed on the Executive Director's salary: The Board voted to raise the salary of the Executive Director $100 a month for one year.

On Motion of Bowers, the Board extended to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor their thanks for inviting the Board to their home.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz

N.C.—111. + 111.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
275-6589 (919)

OFFICERS:

John R. Taylor,
Chairman—Greensboro

Moses C. Burt, Jr.,
Vice Chairman—Durham

Heslip M. Lee,
Vice Chairman—Raleigh

Mrs. Elizabeth Koonce,
Secretary—Salisbury

Emery L. Rann,
Treasurer—Charlotte

Mrs. Chase H. Benson,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Greensboro

Will C. Allred, Jr.,
Executive Director—Greensboro

September 25, 1967

Dear Board Members and Friends:

Enclosed is a tentative program for the Seventh Annual Urban Renewal Clinic to be held November 29-30 at The Jack Tar Hotel, Durham, North Carolina. The North Carolina Council, The Durham Council, The Department of Housing and Urban Development and The President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing are co-sponsors of this conference.

These will be dates which you will want to circle. We hope as many of you will attend as is possible. You will note that the first day's program will be a discussion of equal opportunity in housing. This will be the first time The President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing has sponsored a conference this deep in the south. Hopefully the other councils on human relations may take this idea even farther.

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Durham Morning Herald about one of the conference speakers.

Sincerest personal regards,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.

WCA/ct

RESEARCH TRIANGLE HOUSING CONFERENCE

Proposed Program

9:00 - 9:30	Registration
9:30 - 9:45	Welcome and Purpose
9:45 - 10:15	Minority Housing in the Research Triangle Area: A Position Paper
10:15 - 11:00	Panel: 4 points of view on Fair Housing 1. Housing Industry 2. Myths vs. Realities 3. Economic 4. Socio-Psychological
11:00 - 11:20	Intermission
11:20 - 12:45	Panel: Discussion
12:45 - 2:30	Luncheon and Address
2:30 - 4:15	Workshops - concurrent on same subject matter What are the roles of Housing Industry Government: Federal, State, Local Community Leadership

Thursday, November 29, 1967

8:30 - 9:00	Registration
	Presiding
9:00 - 9:30	Structure of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
9:30 - 10:30	FHA Programs
	Section 221-D-3, 221 Homes, Rent Supplement, 211-H - Rehabilitation Question and Answer Period
10:30 - 12:00	Housing Assistance Programs
	Public Housing, Turnkey, Leased Programs, Lease-Purchase Programs, Tenants' Unions, Agency-Client Relations Question and Answer Period
12:45 - 1:45	Luncheon - Speaker
2:00 - 3:00	Renewal Assistance Programs
	Urban Renewal, Relocation of Families, Relocation of Businesses Question and Answer Period
3:00 - 4:00	Other Programs
	Model Cities Program, Workable Programs (including Citizen Participation and Code Enforcement), Open Space Programs, Neighborhood Facilities Question and Answer Period
4:00 - 5:00	Title VI, Title VII and Executive Order 11063 Question and Answer Period
	Adjourn

Section C—12 Pages

Friday, September 22, 1967

DURHAM MORNING HERALD

Conference To Hear Defense Department's Housing Coordinator

Area Meeting On Problems Slated Here

By ED MARTIN
Herald Staff Writer

Brig. Gen. William E. Ekman, the coordinator for off-base housing of the Department of Defense, will address the Seventh Annual Housing and Urban Renewal Conference, to be held in Durham at the Jack Tar Hotel, Nov. 29 and 30.

Fourth District Rep. James Gardner was also named Thursday night by the Research Triangle Area Housing Conference Planning Committee as a possible speaker for the conference, which will seek to bring together business and community leaders from across the state and sections of Virginia and South Carolina to discuss problems of inequality in housing.

In a reply to a letter from the planning committee, Gardner pledged his support for the conference and said he would "help in any way I can."

The chairman of the planning body, Eugene Hampton, said he felt Gardner's reply indicated that he would be willing to participate in the conference, and that he would be requested to do so.

Other speaker possibilities mentioned were Illinois Sen. Charles Percy, and Fifth District Rep. Nick Galifianakis, who was reported to have also expressed support for the conference.

Hampton said invitations to the conference would be mailed to about 2,500 people, and from that number, about 300 were expected to actually attend the meeting.

Sponsorship of the conference has been taken over in part by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which has sponsored six such conferences previously, giving the conference the "seventh annual" title, Hampton said. The North Carolina and Durham Councils on Human Relations will co-sponsor the event, and local sponsorship by agencies such as housing authorities and redevelopment and urban renewal agencies will be sought.

A program for the event will be adopted at the meeting, which will feature panel discussions on fair housing by persons representing the housing industry. Other areas to be covered the first morning of the conference will be the "myths vs. realities" of integrated housing, and the economic and socio-psychological aspects of equal-opportunity housing.

Workshops on the roles of the housing industry, federal, state and local governments, and community leadership in fair housing will be held the afternoon of the first day. Ekman is to address the group either at a 12:45 p.m. luncheon or a 7 p.m. dinner the first day, Hampton said.

Address to the Chamber of Commerce
Executive Committee
Board of Directors
August 14, 1967

Mr. President, members of the Board of Directors, I want to thank you for this opportunity this afternoon to address you on this most important issue in our community today.

Racial residential segregation is today the nation's deepest and costliest social, political and economic problem. This is a statement made in the Chicago Tribune not too long ago.

Racial residential segregation hampers all advances in education, employment, and recreation opportunities. This is why the UOCI will continue its efforts for "implementation of the right of all citizens to compete on open terms for whatever housing we have - however limited or inadequate it may be and to share alike in the responsibility for resolving our housing problem." This is a challenge which we all must accept and meet responsibly, if Durham is to become a collection of communities where every member has a right to belong; where every man feels safe on his streets and in the house of his friends; where each individual's dignity and self-respect is strengthened by the respect and affection of his neighbors.

Let's reflect for a moment on the legal, moral, and economic imperatives of "Equal Housing Opportunity" everywhere! Legal - Because American laws one basic absolute democratic constitutional right is equal opportunity to life and property in America. But "law-upholding officials" and the laws themselves are twisted and used as cloaks to hide the continuance of segregation by race, creed, and economic class and consequently "inequality of opportunity" for minority citizens. Unrest, civil disobedience, and lack of respect for law and democracy further result. No property owner in America has ever had the "right" to discriminate racially in the

sale or rental of property for racial discrimination is injurious to the public in denying equal opportunity. Moral - Because the Judeo-Christian doctrine of man is equality of opportunity for all mankind under one God - a unity of mankind in freedom and peace and infinite justice and mercy. But the large-scale blind refusal (born of fear from the ignorant myth of racial, creedal, and class difference) to act to provide all men with equal opportunity to every house in every neighborhood weakens the conscience, corrodes the morals of all mankind, and deepens division and mistrust among men around the world. Ghettos of blacks and whites are a "theological heresy of racism", just as they are an "American Political and legal heresy of racism." Honestly faced, all present "human relations methods" have failed to stem this moral erosion. Economic - Because the practice of racial residential segregation is seen as the single greatest economic and social cost to every municipality in America, hampering every possible housing and urban renew development, affecting every tax, business, and employment consideration. Business and labor are gradually recognizing that equal opportunity housing must be achieved first before understanding, justice, and stable prosperity can be won for all elements of society. An economic and social crisis of such enormous magnitude almost beyond comprehension faces our cities and nation in this nuclear age.

Let's measure "shelter justice" in Durham.

How much public housing is segregated by color and creed?

How much de facto segregation in schools by color and creed?

How many people of all colors and creeds are playing a proportionate role in the official planning, legislative and administrative councils of the community?

How much de facto segregation is in the recreational facilities and social activities of the community?

How many people of all colors and creeds have equal opportunity to all jobs and to advancement in their jobs in the community through neighborhood acceptance?

How much private and owner-occupied or rental housing is segregated by color and creed?

How much new or adequate private housing is available to families in a community, regardless of race or creed?

How many people of the community are willing to accept in their neighborhood a family of a different race or creed?

How much of the community is willing to encourage efforts to invite and genuinely welcome people of difference races and creeds to live in the community?

How many community issues are met by votes divided on the basis of color and creed in residential areas?

How much of the membership of individual churches and their locations in the community is representative of division by color or nationality?

How many business concerns and prospective employees refuse to be drawn to the community because of racially discriminatory housing attitudes?

How many urban renewal programs are deterred because of relocation problems caused by racially discriminatory housing practices?

How much increased cost in public assistance, law enforcement, and other public needs can be traced to racial and religious discriminatory practices?

And you are familiar with the Durham story; substandard and deteriorating housing, inferior and poor quality. educational opportunities, a lack of recreational facilities and employment opportunities. Personal degradation, family and social disorganization, public disorder, poverty, ill health and crime are often the direct result of or are grossly aggravated by housing discrimination. Nothing is to be gained by merely viewing with alarm or casting blame upon others. We have demonstrated in the past that we are capable of meeting and resolving the critical challenges of the times. This problem, too, can be solved, but it demands that responsible citizens, particularly those of influence and power devote themselves to long, hard, intensive examination of the problem, and a readiness to match solutions to the dimensions of the task.

These are serious questions with very serious implications. I think though, we're fortunate in that an unfortunate situation has caused us to catch a glimpse of the future, and, at least for a moment, to fill a void in our progressive efforts. I believe that the recent tense situation in our community, has served to render us a vivid picture of where we were and where we were headed. Again, I think that we are extremely fortunate to have had this rare opportunity to catch a glimpse of the potential danger of disaster and move to advert it. It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "If we could first know where we've been and whither we're tending, we could better know where to go." I think that we have been able to see that recently, and I just hope that we can go in the direction we should. I think that we should seize upon this opportunity to fill the "void" in progressive change and perpetuate the trend that we've begun in recent weeks - keeping channels of communications open.

We cannot permit ourselves to be caught in the web of the "myth of time." The strange notion that only time can solve this problem. There are those who say to the Negro and his allies in the white community, "let's not push too hard" and "be patient and wait a hundred or two hundred years and time will solve this problem." Gentlemen, history is a constant repudiation of that myth. Social progress never rolls in on the wheels of inevitability. It comes as a result of the tireless efforts of dedicated workers who pursue their goals fervently, seeking the excellence often reflected in the uncommon performance of average men who put forth an extra effort; seeking always to make things better, or, at least, better understood. No! Gentlemen, time is neutral, it can be used either constructively or destructively. I'm almost convinced that the great waste of human life and property is not so much the result

of the forces of ill will as it is the result of the appalling silence and indifference of the so -called responsible folks who sit around and wait on "time." I don't think that we can give credence to the political axom, "no action is action" either. Nor do I think that we can simply ignore the problem with the hope that it will just go away or say that the "time is not ripe". The time is always ripe to do right and justice. And it is certainly the time for justice in housing in Durham and the Research Triangle Area.

There's no doubt in my mind that if we simply say that it is a fine and noble thing to have equality of housing opportunity and then do nothing but wait, that we are going to permit the consequences to reach crisis proportions in this community. We are going to invite by our "inaction" the kind of conditions and extremist elements which will play havoc with our community. I don't want that and I'm sure that you gentlemen don't want that either, for it is no secret that business does not thrive in a hostile environment. For this reason, business and industry are concerned about the "climate of the community" and whether or not equal opportunity in housing can be achieved so that there can be understanding, justice and stable prosperity for all elements of the community.

But I think that unless we face up to this problem, we are only kidding ourselves to think that we can simply ignore it and it will go away or "play it safe" and do nothing with the hope of keeping the peace. That will not happen today. You know, there's the peace of the lion who has swallowed the lamb and there's the peace of the lamb who has been swallowed by the lion. Today, Negroes are saying that the kind of peace that we have in this country is the kind typified by Al Capone. What was Al Capone's line, "we don't want no trouble." The white people have improved the grammar, but the sentiments remain the same, "We don't want any trouble," which means peace at any price, as long as the peace is ours and the Negro is paying the price. That is a phony kind of peace. We have to realize that there can't be <u>peace</u> without <u>justice</u>.

In speaking of equal housing opportunity, one broker here said, "We know it's coming and we have to do something, but what?" Let me say first of all that it is here, and, if you do nothing else, let's get together a broad cross section of the community and discuss it and the process by which it might take place in our community in an acceptable and respectful manner.

You have a unique opportunity hereto help shape the course and destiny of your COMMUNITY. You should use it. And you should take the responsibility for showing others the wisdom, merits and benefits of making equality of opportunity in housing not just a theory, but a fact and result of life in this community. Fair housing, freedom of choice, full equal opportunity to buy or rent where one chooses, is a must today. The social, political, and economic benefits of an open community are tremendous; likewise the consequences of denial are devastating, as we so very well know. The choice is yours. You may lead the way, through some acceptable and constructive action, to an open and better community or, you may wait for the consequences of "inaction".

We, citizens of the Research Triangle Area, have recognized our responsibility in this most vital concern and moved to take constructive measures to exercise it. Some of us, in Durham, have, realizing that definitive achievements cannot be won without the vital support of affirmative public policy at all levels of government. To gain this local support a resolution has been put before the city council for adoption. In addition, extensive efforts have been made by us to involve a broad representative group of business and community leadership in the planning and development of a conference on Equal Opportunity in Housing. We hope that you are sufficiently concerned about this problem to join with us and urge voluntary cooperation in this much needed effort.

N.C. : M+M

AGENDA - BOARD MEETING
December 16, 1967
Jack Tar Hotel, Durham, North Carolina

I. Welcome and Introduction

II. Minutes of Last Meeting

III. Report of Executive Director

A. Program (1)
B. Financial (2) Est. $7000 balance at end of year.

IV. Relationship with Youth Educational Services: Mrs. Chase H. Benson

V. Annual Meeting: Where, When

VI. Committee Appointments

A. Nominating (1 year)
a. chairman - Stillpass, Bowens, Hampton, Allred (ex-officio)

B. Annual Meeting (1 year)
a. chairman - Benson, Frye, Miller, Allred (ex-officio)

C. Finance (1 year)
a. chairman - Allred (ex-officio), Taylor, Cannon, Semans, Hill

D. State Constitution Revision - Model Civil Rights Acts Study Commission (2 year)
a. chairman - Howard W. Miller, Norman Smith, Romallus Murphy, Charles Lambeth, W. Van Alstyne, Daniel W. Pollitt, William C. Allred, Jr.

E. Minority Housing in North Carolina (2 year)
a. chairman - Allred (ex-officio), Joseph Berry, Charles Fairley, Ruth Mace, Moses C. Burt and Michael Stegman

F. Resolutions (1 year)
a. chairman - Martha McKay, Heslip M. Lee, Raymond Wheeler, W. W. Finlator, Allred (ex-officio), T. Franklin Williams, William S. Page.

G. Vietnam Veterans Follow-up Committee
a. chairman - Elizabeth Koontz, Fred Alexander, J. P. Strother, W. F. Grice and James Hampton.

VII. Old Business

A. Planning Committee - Meeting Date
B. Foundation Contacts

VIII. New Business

A. Fifteenth Annual Southeastern World Affairs Institute - Mrs. Chase H. Benson
B. Others

IX. General Discussion

A. Durham Housing Conference - Eugene Hampton, Jr.
B. State Advisory Committee to U. S. Civil Rights Commission - Heslip M. Lee
C. Comments on Local Situations

Ed:

This is for your information and then to the North Carolina Council file in your office. I and my housing expert volunteer met with these people in Chapel Hill, N. C. last night and got them to help themselves to get moving in a direction. Will keep you informed of developments.

LORD WILLING, MY QUARTERLY REPORT AND ALL UP TO DATE FINANCIAL REPORTS WILL BE MAILED TO YOU BY January 31, 1967.

WCA

N.C. - MISC.

REPORT OF TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ON FAIR HOUSING IN CHAPEL HILL

To: The Chapel Hill Ministerial Association
The Human Relations Council — AFFILIATE NCCHR
The Inter Church Council
The American Association of University Professors

This report is offered to the sponsoring organizations of the temporary Committee on Fair Housing to report the activities of this group and to request permission to pursue certain actions:

1) History - the committee was organized at the request of the Human Relations Committee to the Chapel Hill Ministerial Association for help with certain problems in the area of equal housing opportunities in Chapel Hill. The Human Relations Council in a memorandum to the Chapel Hill Ministerial Association requested that body: a) to form a committee to work with members of the Human Relations Council on problems in the area of fair housing; b) and that this committee meet with the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors to try to work out a "voluntary solution," to housing problems in Chapel Hill. This action was taken on or about June 1, 1966.

It is important to point out what percipitated this request from the Human Relations Council. During the past year at least four cases involving the inability of persons to obtain housing of their choice because of their race had come to the attention of the Human Relations Council. Only one of these four families was finally able to purchase the house of their choice, but then only after considerable delay and excessive harrassment and criticism from the community at large (the family referred to is that of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lee, 504 Tinkerbell Road). The request from the Human Relations Council also was percipitated by an article and advertisement appearing in the May 25, 1966 edition of The Chapel Hill Weekly. In both the article and advertisement the local Chapel Hill Board of Realtors was quoted as favoring "voluntary efforts to provide equal opportunity in housing."

The Chapel Hill Ministerial Association meeting on June 13th heard the request from the Human Relations Council and acted to form a committee to be composed of representatives from the Ministerial Association, the Human Relations Council and the Inter-Church Council (at the first meeting of this committee a request was made to the American Association of University Professors to also send a representative to the Fair Housing Committee).

On June 14th representatives NCCHR MEMBERS from the above organizations met at the Roberson Street Community Center. Mr. Buie Seawell was asked to serve as temporary chairman for the initial meeting. The immediate purpose of the meeting was that of planning to make contact with the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors to request their cooperation with us in implementing fair housing in the community. Mr. Seawell was asked to make contact with Dr. H. R. Totten, President of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Realtors, to present this request. It was suggested at this meeting that Mr. Mason Thomas, a member of the Inter-Church Council and a lawyer on the staff of the Institute of Government, be asked to serve as chairman for the Fair Housing Committee. Also, at this meeting the invitation for the participation of the AAUP was suggested.

The membership of the Fair Housing Committee at present consists of the following: Representing the Ministerial Association - Mr. Buie Seawell and Mr. Loren Mead; Representing the Human Relations Council, Mrs. T. F.Williams, Mr. Balverton Rand and Miss Julia Watkins; Representing the Inter-Church Council - Mr. Robert Seymour and Mr. Mason Thomas. Added to the committee were Mr. Howard Lee, Mrs. Floyd Foushee and Mrs. Bynum Weaver (as an ex-officio member, being chairman of the Chapel Hill Human Relations Council).

Following this meeting Mr. Seawell made contact by telephone with Dr. H. R. Totten, stating that this committee wished to talk privately with the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors about certain problems involving housing. Mr. Seawell indicated that he would follow the telephone conversation with a letter making this request specific. By letter Mr. Seawell formally requested a private meeting between the Housing Committee and the Board of Realtors. In a letter dated June 21st, Dr. Totten replied saying that the Board of Realtors was opposed to Section 4 of the President's Fair Housing Bill and they were of the opinion that "a meeting with this committee at this time would be very unwise."

Following the receiving of Dr. Totten's communication, the committee met to consider what steps should be taken in the light of the realtors action. It was agreed that members of the Fair Housing Committee should seek privately to contact members of the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors for an informal and private meeting to discuss the situation to this point.

On Tuesday, July 12, at 8 p.m., several members of the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors met with the committee at the office of the Presbyterian Church. At this meeting the correspondence between Mr. Seawell and Dr. Totten was read and the question raised as to what approach should be taken in the light of this response. After a very lengthy discussion lasting until 11 p.m., the committee decided to make a second attempt to discuss this matter officially with the Board of Realtors. Mr. Mason Thomas was asked to make contact with the Board of Realtors, requesting permission to attend their next regular meeting (it should be noted that at this point the committee had decided to operate with three co-chairmen: Mr. Seawell, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Howard Lee).

Following this meeting, Mr. Thomas was able to receive an invitation to attend the regular August meeting of the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors. On Monday, Sept. 12, Mr. Thomas reported on his conversation with the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors, stating that he made every attempt to accomodate and understand the Realtors' point of view but was generally met with both restrained hostility and complete rejection. His conclusion was that so far as being able to work directly with the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors as an organization, there was no hope for success . He did, however, feel that there was still good reason for continuing contact with realtors who were concerned about this problem of fair housing. Mr. Howard Lee reported that he had been contacted by the Students for Democratic Society and had at their request attended a meeting at which he was questioned concerning progress toward open housing in Chapel Hill. The conclusion of the committee is that S.D.S. will concentrate its efforts on the problem of housing in the University and that, therefore, our main objective will be in the Chapel Hill community itself.

After considerable discussion concerning the membership, purpose and structure of the temporary Fair Housing Committee a decision was made to make the following report to the participating organizations and to request the following specific action:

2) Request - The Chapel Hill Ministerial Association, Human Relations Council, Inter-Church Council and the AAUP are hereby asked to endorse a public organization meeting for the establishment of a Fair Housing Committee for the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Community and it be understood that the temporary Fair Housing Committee would handle the publicity and organizational details of such a public meeting. The revenue for such publicity will be requested from the sponsoring organization.

It would be understood that the purpose of the organizational meeting, to be called during the month of October would be to discuss the matter of fair housing in the community and to elect a president and other such officers as necessary for a permanent committee on fair housing.

Respectfully submitted,
Buie Seawell
Howard Lee
Mason Thomas

N.C. - PUBLICATIONS

The Death Penalty: A View

The Charlotte Observer

JAMES L. KNIGHT, *President and Publisher*

C. A. MCKNIGHT, *Editor* BRODIE S. GRIFFITH, *General Manager*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1967

Death-Penalty Paradox Is Growing

North Carolina came close in 1966 to sharing with Oklahoma the dubious distinction of being an American state electing to take the life of a lawbreaker.

But for his success in appealing his 1962 murder conviction, Marion Frank Crawford of Winston-Salem might have raised the federal statistics to two Americans executed last year. There are at the moment five men on death row in Raleigh's Central Prison.

According to tentative statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, only one of the 37 states that have capital punishment actually imposed the death penalty last year. This follows the 30-year trend in this country in which the number of executions has steadily declined.

In 1935, 199 convicted persons were hanged, asphyxiated or electrocuted in the United States. By 1965, the number was 7.

North Carolina has not executed a criminal in four and a half years. Massachusetts, which also retains the death penalty, has not used it in 20 years. This year the Massachusetts legislature will debate a bill to provide a one-year moratorium on executions to help determine whether capital punishment deters crime.

Most criminologists and many penologists do not believe that the death penalty is useful. The crimes of violence for which death is imposed — arson, rape, murder, etc. — are generally crimes of passion committed by a person against members of his family or close acquaintances.

North Carolina will this year have the opportunity to resolve the paradox surrounding its retaining of the death penalty. The legislature has often refused to alter the law. At the same time, the law is seldom used as officials and jurors hesitate to impose the supreme penalty.

The Legislative Council intends to ask the General Assembly to abolish the death penalty for the four crimes which now call for it: first degree burglary, arson, rape and murder. Prison Director Lee Bounds opposes capital punishment, although Gov. Dan Moore, the man who appointed him, supports it.

This could be the year in which North Carolina matches its laws to actual preference and practice. It is not beyond the wisdom and capability of the General Assembly to devise a code which protects society effectively without taking human life.

This pamphlet was edited by W. C. Allred, Jr., for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The study is designed to present a view of the Death Penalty in the United States.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations expresses its gratitude to Mr. Marion A. Wright who collected much of the information and to Mr. Paul Green who collected letters from men sentenced to death in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Council On Human Relations is associated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc. The North Carolina Council is a membership organization with state offices in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Are Our Courts Infallible?

> **"To know that upon an error of my own a man deprived of his legal rights is going to die is a horrible specter that haunts me day and night"**
>
> Georgia Justice of the Supreme Court
> Joseph D. Quillian

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DETECTIVE ADMITS FALSE TESTIMONY

Coleman's Interrogator Says He Was in Error in One Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

A detective instrumental in obtaining a confession from David Coleman, who has spent the last four years on death row for the rape-murder of a 77-year-old Brooklyn spinster, said yesterday that he had testified falsely in a 1957 robbery case.

The detective, James F. Casey, was in charge of the investigation, which led to Coleman's 1960 conviction for the murder of Miss Margaret O'Meara on Thanksgiving Day, 1959.

On Wednesday, at the start of hearings into the voluntariness of his confession, Coleman told Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Julius Helfand that Mr. Casey had forced him to admit the murder by threatening to jail his pregnant, common-law wife, Mary MacIntyre, for prostitution and narcotics violations.

Yesterday, Detective Casey was called by the District Attorney to rebut this testimony, and at the close of the session was asked by chief defense counsel Samuel A. Neuburger, whether he had testified falsely in the past.

Mr. Casey, looking troubled, paused for a moment, and finally said "yes."

THE STATE—Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, June 15, 1965

Death Term Commuted After Error

ATLANTA (AP) — The state pardon and parole board commuted a death sentence to life imprisonment Monday after a 72-year-old justice f the Georgia Supreme Court said that he had committed an error in affirming the extreme penalty verdict four years ago.

Justice Joseph D. Quillian in a letter to the board said he had made his legal error in June, 1961, in the court's opinion upholding the death sentence for Herman Edward Peppers, 23. That decision denied an appeal for a new trial.

STABBING

Peppers was awaiting execution for the fatal stabbing in 1960 of a girl friend, Mrs. Geraldine Elliott, 19 a mother of two, in an Atlanta apartment.

"This man is probably guilty but he has not, because of my error, receiving a fair trial," Quillan's letter said. "To know that upon an error of my own a man deprived of his legal rights is going to die is a horrible specter that haunts me day annd nig tt.

"It is a matter of gravest concern to me. Indeed, it will stalk my future and rob me of peace and happiness. I humbly plead that Peppers' sentence be commuted so that this may not persist."

DEATH ROW

Peppers has been in death row at Reidsville State Prison since January, 1961, when an Atlanta jury convicted him without a recommendation for mercy. His appeals have been rejected by both the state and the U.S. Supreme Court. Recently his attorney filed a new habeas corpus action in federal court.

The pardon and parole board had rejected four previous requests that his sentence be commuted to life.

All that was changed when Quillan made his plea, declaring opinion in the Peppers case and am now firmly convinced that I erred and the case should be reversed."

GOOD FAITH

"At the time I wrote the opinion, needless to say, I was in good faith and entertained the opposite view," Quillian said.

"Howeved, since that time reported cases came to my attention while reviewing other cases that made it apparent I was in error and gave the court the wrong concept of the case."

In several hundred words, Quillian went into detail on the technicalities involved and how they led to his opinion. He cited cases showing that his decision should have set aside the jury's verdict and ordered a new trial.

Death For Whom: A Missouri Message

Thomas F. Eagleton, Attorney General of Missouri, has recently investigated the circumstances surrounding the infliction of the death penalty, more particularly the financial, racial and social state of the condemned. His conclusions will be of interest:

"It has been frequently stated that capital punishment is inflicted mainly on the poor—those unable to hire skilled counsel to represent them. Warden Lewis E. Lawes in his book "Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing" stated: 'In the 12 years of my wardenship I have escorted 150 men and one woman to the death chamber and the electric chair. In ages they ranged from 17 to 63. They came from all kinds of homes and environments. In only one respect were they all alike. All of them were poor and most of them were friendless. . . Thus, it is seldom that it happens that a person who is able to have eminent defense attorneys is convicted of murder in the first degree. It is very rare indeed that such a person is executed. A large number of those who are executed were too poor to hire a lawyer, counsel being appointed by the state.'

"The records of executions in Missouri fully bear out this statement. We have had 32 executions of state prisoners in Jefferson City since 1937. Local court records on some of these cases are somewhat incomplete. However, it can be stated that only one out of the 32 executed in Missouri was able to pay for his appeal. The rest had to appeal as poor persons.

"There can be no question of the inequality of capital punishment. Such things as race, locality, and the mood of the community are ever-present determining factors.

"The Southern states have accounted for over two-thirds of all the executions in this country since 1930. During this period Florida executed 35 Negroes for rape and only one white man. Georgia executed 58 Negroes and only three white men. Of 442 executed in the country for rape, 397 were Negroes. The State of Georgia has inflicted the death penalty on more people than any other state in the union.

"The National Prisoner Statistics bulletin on executions cannot be read without a realization that the exaction of this, the ultimate penalty, is a glaring example of unequal justice."

Death For Whom?

A. C. L. U. Summer, 1965

. . . The disproportionately large number of executions of members of the Negro race indicates that this penalty is often imposed as the result of racial bias. Certainly no statute could require that the death penalty be imposed upon a Negro, but nor upon a white person, because such provision would be a denial of equal protection of the law. A law which permits such a result is also an unconstitutional denial of equal protection of the law.

There is also evidence of a compelling nature that the death penalty is more likely to be imposed upon one who is poor, regardless of his race, than upon one who has significant financial resources. For example, a rich man accused of a crime may avoid the death penalty by employing legal counsel and compensating him fully for the excessive time necessary to pursue the multiple remedies available to those under penalty of death. A poor man, while given the right to counsel, has only that counsel which is volunteered, or which is either compelled or compensated by the state. While such publicly provided counsel is almost always dedicated, it is an avoidance of reality to believe that such counsel can give the kind, range, and detail of service which can come from those compensated at the usual rate paid the most competent lawyers of our time. To make punishment of the irrevocable and final nature of death depend upon the availability of funds is clearly a denial of equal protection to the man whose funds are inadequate or nonexistent. . . .

N. Y. Times 2/25/65

With rare execptions, virtually all executed prisoners come from a segment of society best described as suffering from "acute underprivilege" Mrs. Kitchen said.

Nearly all of the 21 condemned men here were represented by court-appointed lawyers. They are obligated only to see capital cases through the trial stage and the automatic, mandatory appeal, though some do carry on beyond that point.

Carolina Israelite: Nov.-Dec. 1965

Southern Justice And The Negro

The nature of the problem is shown in a study publishedby H. Garfinkel in a 1949 issue of **Social Forces.** Garfinkel examined murder convictions over an 11-year period in 10 North Carolina counties. He discovered that 26.6 per cent of all Negroes accused of killing white men received the death penalty. Most of the others received long sentences. Negroes accused of killing other Negroes fared far better. Only four per cent were executed; only five per cent received terms of 30 years or longer. Whites accused of killing Negroes had relatively little to fear at the hands of the court. None received life or death sentences.

N. Y. Times 4/25/66

RAPE PENALTIES IN SOUTH STUDIED

N.A.A.C.P. Fund Is Seeking Capital-Punishment Data

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., announced yesterday that it was conducting "the only comprehensive survey ever undertaken" on capital punishment for persons convicted of rape.

The ground work of the survey, started last summer, was done by 28 law students who gathered data on 2,600 rape cases in 225 counties of 11 Southern states. The counties studied contain 56 per cent of the total population of these states.

The students worked under the supervision of Prof. Marvin Wolfgang and Prof. Anthony Amsterday of the University of Pennsylvania. The professors are now evaluating 28-page capital - punishment - survey booklets prepared for each case investigated and they expect to complete their studies in two years.

Negro Chief Sufferers

The fund's director-counsel, Jack Greenberg, said that it was "long-felt and with some justification" that the death penalty for rape was applied more often to Negro defendants than to white. Many officials, including judges, penologists and criminologists have agreed. Mr. Greenberg said he was certain the survey would prove this.

Fund lawyers are now defending 26 Negroes facing capital punishment in 18 Southern rape cases.

. . . .

Unknown

Chairman Joseph F. McCormack of the Massachusetts state parole board—Massachusetts has eight men on death row—spoke out against capital punishment at a recent legislative hearing.

"I have never known in all my reading of anyone dying in the electric chair except the poor and the sick," said McCormack.

Death For Whom:
Will Federal Courts Decide For Us?
The Law: Rape, Race and Death in the South

By FRED P. GRAHAM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 9—Almost unnoticed, the Supreme Court has moved to review the constitutionality of the Southern tradition of executing Negroes who rape white women.

Overshadowed by the important decisions announced on the final day of court last month, the Justices agreed to hear an appeal that challenges the entire Southern system of capital punishment for rape as a facade for legalized "racial repression."

In effect, the appeal contends that white men are rarely, if ever, sentenced to death for rape. The death penalty, it alleges, exists so that Southern juries can mete out capital punishment to Negroes who rape white women.

If this argument is accepted by the Supreme Court, it could spell the virtual end of executions for rape in the United States.

At issue is the appeal of Isaac Sims Jr., a 29-year-old Negro pulp worker condemned to death for the 1963 rape-robbery of a white woman in St. George, in the red-clay, piney-woods area of Georgia.

Unequal Punishment

At his trial Sims' lawyer denounced the Georgia rape law as unconstitutional, claiming it gives juries free rein to impose the death penalty for rape at their discretion, without following any guidelines or without giving any reasons. This is just a "blank check," he claimed, to let white juries punish Negroes with death for a crime that would bring only a jail term to white men, thus denying the Negroes the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. He sought to introduce Federal statistics showing that 19 times as many Negroes than whites have been executed for rape in Georgia, and that this pattern is the result of racial discrimination that exists throughout the entire South.

The trial judge ruled out the evidence as irrelevant and the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed As many courts in the South have done in recent years, the judges held that the statistical disparity between the races in executions for rape could be attributable to many factors other than race, and that in any event it did not prove discrimination in this particular case.

The Supreme Court has shied away from numerous appeals of this kind in recent years, but this time it agreed to consider the point.

In practical effect, Sims' appeal questions laws in all the Southern and Border states, because the death penalty for rape is a peculiar product of Southern history and culture.

All 15 states that give juries full discretion to give death sentences for rape are Southern or Border states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The same law applies in the District of Columbia and the other areas covered by Federal criminal laws.

Nevada, the only non-Southern state which permits the death penalty for rape, allows it only if the offense is committed with extreme violence and great bodily injury to the victim.

The excluded evidence in Sims' case (taken from Justice Department statistics covering the years 1930 to 1962) suggests that most of the 15 Southern and Border states would be subject to the same complaint that he raised. Of the 446 persons executed for rape in those states in that period of time, 401 were nonwhite and 45 were white—a ratio of nine to one. But in the same states an equal number of whites and Negroes were executed for murder. In six jurisdictions—Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia—no white man had been executed for rape, but 66 Negroes had.

Prior to the Civil War, Southern laws typically prescribed execution for any slave convicted of raping a white woman, but a lesser punishment for raping a female slave. White men usually stood to receive a 10-year sentence, or less, for rape.

But when the 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1868, it made all these laws unconstitutional. They were gradually replaced with the present laws that give the power of life or death to juries.

It has been a notoriously open secret for years that this power was aimed primarily against Negroes, yet many lawyers were caught by surprise when the Supreme Court agreed to review the issue.

The problem is that statistical disparity alone proves little in any given case, and nobody knows whether more Negroes than whites are actually found guilty of rape.

Sims also claims that his confession was coerced and that the jury was picked from segregated lists, and the Court might well decide his case on one of these narrow grounds after giving the more controversial death penalty argument its first Supreme Court airing.

U.S. AIDE ASKS END OF DEATH PENALTY

Justice Department Official States Agency's Position in a Letter to Congress

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, July 23—The Justice Department came out today for abolition of the death penalty.

The department, taking a stand for the first time in the controversy over capital punishment, gave its views in a letter to Congress by Ramsey S. Clark, the Deputy Attorney General.

"Modern penology with its correctional and rehabilitation skills affords far greater benefits to society than the death penalty, which is inconsistent with its goals," Mr. Clark wrote.

"This nation is too great in its resources and too good in its purposes to engage, in the light of present understanding, in the deliberate taking of human life as either a punishment or a deterrent to domestic crime," he said.

The Trend Of The Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1965.

States Seeking End of Death Penalty

The Legislature in West Virginia will meet today to complete a bill on the abolition of capital punishment. New York, Kentucky and Illinois are also considering such proposals, and Vermont and Indiana have begun work toward them.

Ten states already have laws that do not allow prisoners to be executed. They are Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In addition, there is no capital punishment in either Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Executions Stayed

In Kentucky, the General Assembly has stayed the executions of nine prisoners in the State Penitentiary at Eddyville while it studies a recommendation to eliminate the death penalty. Gov. Edward T. Breathitt decided to put off executions until the Legislature takes action next January.

The Governor has asked a special commission on criminal justice to study the issue of capital punishment and to make a recommendation for General Assembly action.

In New York, the Legislature has said that if favors steps that would eliminate the death sentence. Definite action is reported to be contingent on a proposal expected soon from the Temporary Commission on Revision of Penal Law to do away with the death penalty.

Governor Rockefeller, insisting that he will not take a public stand until the commission's position has been made known, said that he expected a report from the group in the next few weeks. He pointed out that "the tragic human implications of a crime and the sentence that has been imposed" must be considered by those urging the abolition of capital punishment.

Action toward abolishing the death penalty gained impetus yesterday, when the State Association of Trial Lawyers announced that it would support efforts to abolish capital punishment. The 3,500-member association said that the death penalty was unfair because innocent persons might be executed. The association also said that the death penalty did not protect society, that it did not deter crime, and that it did not mete out justice fairly.

DEATH PENALTY SAID TO BE DISAPPEARING

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio (UPI)—Despite a sharp division of opinion on the merits of capital punishment, the death penalty has been dying for some time, a criminologist declared recently.

Dr. Joseph K. Balogh, chairman of the department of sociology at Bowling Green State University here, said a decreasing number of executions has reflected society's reluctance to use the death penalty.

In 1964, only 15 convicted murderers were executed out of nearly 9,000 convicted, he said, while 30 years ago 200 were executed.

Dr. Balogh's remarks came prior to the opening of the second annual Police Science Institute for Law Enfocement Officers.

"Although it will be decades, maybe centuries, before capital punishment is legally abolished in this country," he said, "very limited use of the death penalty is forecast for future years."

He said that 13 states—five in the last year—have abolished the death penalty and that in some other states it is retained only as punishment for killing an on-duty law enforcement agent.

"Governors, who hold the power of life or death over convicted murderers, are sensitive to the issue of capital punishment," Dr. Balogh said. "Many make it a practice to commute death sentences."

He said judges have been moving away from the "eye for an eye" concept of justice.

Dr. Balogh said the public also has become more liberal in its attitude toward capital punishment. He credited this attitude to a more-educated public that is not "revenge-minded."

N. Y. Times 2/28/65

LAW: DEATH

By JOHN D. POMFRET

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27

The movement to abolish capital punishment in the United States appears to be gathering strength.

Poll Results

A recent Gallup Poll charted the growth of this sentment. It found that the percentage of Americans opposed to capital punishment had risen from 25 in 1953 to 43 now, while the percentage favoring it had declined during the same period from 68 to 45.

Paralleling the abolition movement has been a sharp decline in executions in states that allow them, including eight states that abolished the death penalty and restored it. In 1963, the most recent year for which the Federal Bureau of Prisons has figures, there were 21 executions. That was exactly half as many as in 1961 the previous low year. The Bureau has been recording the statistics since 1930. The peak year for executions was 1935 with 199.

There has been a steady drop in the number of offenses for which the death sentence is the penalty. There were 175 such crimes two centuries ago in Britain. Currently, in the United States most of those executed have been convicted of murder, although there are still some executions for rape, kidnapping and armed robbery.

The arguments for and against capital punishment have not changed much in recent years.

Those who are opposed to it assert that the death penalty is a crime against the intrinsic dignity of human life, brutalizing to the society that inflicts it. They point out that innocent men sometimes are executed because of judicial error.

False Standards

Unacceptable factors, principally the race and financial circumstances of the defendant, play a part in determining who is executed and who is not — for identical crimes.

Capital punishment, the opponents argue, has a damaging effect on the institutions of law and criminal justice. Society has a bad conscience about putting criminals to death, and appellate courts sometimes set tortured precedents in contriving ways to set aside death sentences which seem to them shocking or unfair.

Some of those who favor the death penalty rely partly on the fundamentalist concept of an eye for an eye. They also advance the argument that murderers should be killed so they won't do it again. Some say that it is more humane to put a man to death than to imprison him for life.

Perhaps the principal point of conflict between the opponents and the proponents is whether the death penalty deters potential murderers.

It is worth noting that since 1930, homicide rates and the number of executions in this country both have declined, although it should also be pointed out that homicide rates have been roughly on a level for the last 10 years, while the number of executions has continued to drop.

The Trend Of The Times

New York: Temporary State Commission on the Revision of the Penal Law and The Code of Criminal Procedure

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 19—Following are excerpts from reports on capital punishment issued today by the Temporary State Commission on the Revision of the Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure:

Majority Report

The question whether the commission should recommend the abolition or the retention of capital punishment in New York State presents the gravest problem our commissions call on us to face. As is the case with most great issues in the field of law and government, there are arguments on both sides of the question. Those arguments are fairly marshaled in the staff report, which also fairly summarizes such information as there is to aid our judgment. In the end, we are obliged to choose between competing values on the basis of imperfect data and our choice, on balance, is to vote for recommending abolition.

Our reasons are as follows:

First: The execution of the penalty of death calls inescapably upon the agents of the state to perpetrate an act of supreme violence under circumstances of the greatest cruelty to the individual involved. Only the clearest conviction that such action is essential to the public welfare possbly can justify a measure of this kind. We see no basis for holding that conviction. The social need for the grievous condemnation of the gravest crimes can be met, as it is met in abolition states, without resort to barbarism of this kind.

Second: The retention of the death penalty has a seriously baneful effect on the administraion of criminal justice. The very fact that life is at stake introduces a morbid and sensational factor in the trial of the accused and increases the danger that public sympathy will be aroused for the defendant, regardless of his guilt of the crime charged. This morbid factor carries through the period preceding execution and public sentiment, which should support the law and its administration, is often marshaled on the other side.

Equality Questioned

Third: Some erroneous convictions are inevitable in the course of the enforcement of the penal law and error sometimes cannot be established until time has passed. Such errors cannot be corrected after execution. An injustice of this kind destroys the moral force of the entire penal law. The danger that such an injustice may occur adds weight to claims of error in the trial, produces technical reversals on appeal and more than any other single factor has produced the endless protraction of post-conviction remedies developed by the courts in recent years. Cases that should and would have moved swiftly to life sentence on a plea of guilty have been carried on for years.

Fourth: Experience has shown that the death penalty cannot be administered in the United States with even rough equality. All states have found it necessary that the penalty be one that is discretionary with the court or jury; even if the sentence is imposed, the chief executive must wrestle with demands for clemency and clemency is often granted. The number of executions is, in consequence, extremely small. No one can be confident that there is basis for a rational distinction between the few cases where the sentence is imposed and executed and the thousands of cases which result in sentence of imprisonment. Especially in a matter of life or death, equality is a prime constituent of justice.

Fifth: The considerations we have stated would lead us to favor abolition, whether or not the threat of death has a greater deterrent efficacy than the threat of long imprisonment. There may, indeed, be cases in which such unique deterrent power has in fact been exerted. Such data as we have carries assurance that this factor has no major quantitative significance. There will be cruel and repulsive murders in New York whether the penalty of death is abolished or retained. The important point is that their number never will be greatly influenced by abolition. We may be confident, therefore, that in proposing action that is right upon so many grounds we shall not jeopardize the safety of the people of New York.

Selected Letters Of Condemned Men

An Insight into the Reality of the Death Penalty
(from the collection of Mr. Paul Green, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Dear children:

"Your daddy died in the gas chamber.

"I want to say to you that I love you all and hate to part from you but the life I led sinning against Jesus he took me from you, your mother and grandmother.

"So, children, please remember this—be good and think about the way your daddy died for being disobedient to God's laws. Please go to church and take Jesus for your savior, read your Bible and Jesus will make you happy and bless you the longer you live. Please mind your mother.

"If you live for Jesus you will see your daddy again.

"Daddy loves you but God loves him better.

"Daddy won't say any more now only take Jesus for your friend."

My Dear Friend in Christ:

"Just a few lines this beautiful Friday morning to say how much comfort you were to me. I thank you so much for the weekly magazines and the many comforting conversations we had together. May God bless you in the years to come. Now a few words to my fellow prisoners of Christ. Boys, I want to leave this word with you all to the white and colored or whatever race you may be, that is, I pray you all may enjoy another chance in life, that you can go back home to your wife and children or your dear old mother or sweethearts or loved ones. Brothers my heart cries out for your precious soles. I do hope in some way you may realize your mistakes and go straight. I have many friends in the backyard and I pray you boys will take this letter seriously because the writer only has at this time one hour to live in this old world. Why? Because I must pay with my life for crimes committed in sin. Yes, I am leaving a darling wife and five sweet little children. . . . Boys, I really enjoyed my stay on earth but I can say I was never happy because I didn't know the pleasure of Christian ways. I have been more content since I came to death row than I ever was before because I found God. And I am going home this morning. Boys, when you face your loved ones for the last time it is not very pleasant. Well, I am a little tired now and I am going to slip off in a little while to a good long rest in the arms of my Jesus. So may God bless you and our fellow countrymen in the time to come."

This is a last statement made by a 19-year-old condemned negro boy.

"I am sorry this is my last statement but there is nothing I can do about it now, I want to plead with every man, woman, boy and girl not to get in trouble. I am sorry, so sorry I got in trouble because I am just about to go to my death. I have eleven sisters, no brothers and one daughter of my own. It is a shame how I messed up my life. I have nothing against anyone. But I have never felt good these three years on death row except Sunday and every night from 6 to 7 o'clock; that is when five condemned colored boys hold services. All five of us boys got the bad news about the same time.

"I have not seen my father since I have been in trouble; all my sisters turned me down, all except my mother. So I had a hard life all the way. I have never been to school but had to work so my sisters could go to school. But when I got in trouble they turned me down; I feel so badly about it. I truly hope and pray everybody will stay out of trouble. I do not hate anyone but I cannot say I love anyone but my mother and daughter.

"Well, if nothing happens before February 27, my poor short life will be all over in this world. But I am going to live by my Lord Jesus Christ because I am saved from all my sins. I do not have any close friends in this world; I am alone. On June 5, 1949, I gave myself to the good Lord Jesus and in Him I found a friend who will be my friend until I die on February 27, if nothing happens.

"I can say this much: my lawyer, . . ., did what he could. Also Warden . . . did a lot for us condemned boys on death row. I want everybody to

(Continued on page 10)

Selected Letters Of Condemned Men

know that my soul is saved. I love my sweet mother, I am her only son and she certainly loves me. I wish I could say that about my father but I can't.

"In my closing statement I want to say, 'God be with you all until we meet again. I am saved but I do not want to die'."

Dearest Mother:

"I am writing this letter from the very depths of my heart. There have been times I know dear Mother, when, because of my actions, you often wondered did I really love you. But this night as I look forward to being with my Loving Savior, I want to say, like I never said before, I love you, and my only regret is that I did not tell you long ago of my great devotion for you.

"I will be going to be with God, but I shall be waiting for you and our other loved ones, to come up there to be together forever more. Our parting will not be long, so don't cry or grieve for me. Just think we will be together with our Lord for eternity.

"I will never forget the day I got in trouble, because you told me that if I didn't stop and listen to you, I would get into trouble. But I didn't listen to you, and I am very sorry for not heeding your sound words of advice. And I remember very well how you, the good mother you are, stuck with me through everything, even after some others turned their backs on me. I forgive Father for what he said about me at the time I got into trouble. And I have been praying that he may accept God and spend the rest of his life serving the Lord.

"I hope and pray that you will be able to make arrangements with . . . to have . . ., my darling daughter, to visit and say occasionally with you at your home. Because I know your love and good advice will be a great help to her as she grows older.

"As to my trial I promised to tell you the truth. Of course the evidence was against me, but I did not kill the man. I believe that my lawyer could have done more if he had dug into the facts of the case, instead of talking so much about my "so-called confession" and discrimination.

"I forgive . . . for what she did to me. I believe no other mother could not raise her child as good as you raised me. All my mistakes I made myself. You always warned me about my bad ways. When I finally found out the truth you always had told me, alas, it was too late.

"When you get this letter I'll be with my Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. And you can rest assured that I am SAVED from all my sins. The State of North Carolina is taking the life of an innocent boy."

All my love,

A Summation: Paul Green

MURDER IS MURDER

In quick summation then, I am against capital punishment because:

1. It outrages the human instincts.

2. Killing begets killing, and a legal murder is still murder and perhaps the more depraved because it is legal.

3. Its example infects the very society it is supposed to cleanse.

4. It is unfairly administered—the poor and ignorant being those who suffer death, while the rich and politically strong escape.

5. The lingering and rotting process on Death's Row is extremely cruel. (Thomas Jefferson declared, and it is also written into our basic Bill of Rights and Constitution that excessive punishment is a crime, and so in this particular does the state commit a crime—and in doing so ironically becomes itself a criminal. One of the men now awaiting execution on Death's Row has been there for six long years. He was first sentenced to die in 1959. What inhuman cruelty we have already visited upon him!)

6. It denies the possible reformation of the human being concerned.

7. It contradicts and makes a mockery of all religious contentions, and violates the law of Christ—"Thou shalt not kill."

8. It is a negative and irrational approach to the problem of crime and is contrary to the whole trend of modern social science.

9. Its cruelty is visited not only on the criminal but on the innocent members of his family—his wife, children, his mother, father, brothers and sisters—and often his love.

10. It is economically wasteful in dollars and cents. For in capital crimes the suits and countersuits, the appeals and denials and hearings, the wear and tear and upkeep cost the state many times over what the sure just verdict of life imprisonment would cost.

So let our beloved state of North Carolina take leadership in still another good cause and abolish this old and outmoded barbarity from its statutes. Let us be the first Southern state to do so, as we have been the first in other good and noble things. The spiritual influence flowing from such abolishment would help to purify and exhilerate the life around us. A strong public moral achievement always does just that. And no one ever loses. Everyone gains. The time to act is now!

THE TREND OF THE TIMES
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Tobias Simon, **"Rape: Selective Electrocution Based on Race"** (A mimeographed study available in limited supply from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations)

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MINORITY HOUSING IN THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE AREA

A Position Paper

SEVENTH ANNUAL HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL CONFERENCE

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SEVENTH ANNUAL HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL CONFERENCE
IN NORTH CAROLINA PERSPECTIVE

In early 1967, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and its Durham affiliate, the Durham Council on Human Relations agreed that there was a need for some community discussion and concern over housing problems which faced the people of the Research Triangle Area. This concerned stemmed from the fact that in a number of instances Negro professional men and women who moved into the area to undertake work in educational institutions and in industries and research facilities in the Research Triangle Park found it difficult to find adequate homes and apartments. Several were faced with degrading searches for housing accommodations. It was apparent that insofar as minority group members were concerned, the housing market at all income levels was severely limited to existing practices of discrimination.

The interest in the problem of the development of a free and open market in the rental and purchase of real property in the Research Triangle Area rose concurrently with widespread concern about this problem in North Carolina. For instance, (1) the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen during the summer of 1967 adopted a resolution condemning discrimination by race, creed, or color in the sale and rental of property; (2) the Charlotte, N.C. Mayor's Community Relations Committee passed a resolution which called for "voluntary open housing" practices in the city; and (3) the Greensboro Human Relations Commission in the summer of 1967 recommended a far reaching program in the housing field for that city. In a highly significant series

of recommendations, the Greensboro Commission established a precedent unequaled thus far in a Southern State. It recommended that the City Council (a) adopt a resolution stating that it was the declared policy of the City to support open housing; (b) enact legislation directed toward assuring each citizen the opportunity of acquiring housing of his choice within his means; (c) enact legislation prohibiting "blockbusting"; and (d) establish study committees to assess the demand for housing in the various income ranges and to determine the adequacy of existing housing codes and code enforcement.

In light of the foregoing, The President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing and the Department of Housing and Urban Developemnt were consulted. From these consultations, the decision was made to merge the equal opportunity in housing need with the explanation of Federal assistance programs in housing in the hope that a wider base of community interest in the conference would be secured. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Durham Council on Human Relations were very pleased to be able to join with the Federal interests in the sponsorship of this meeting.

THE AMERICAN CREED, THE HOUSING DILEMMA, AND THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE AREA

Americans share the common faith in equality of opportunity. Few would deny publicly to others the rights and privileges which they, themselves, enjoy.

The Research Triangle Area is a metropolitan area and will have all the problems and challenges of other metropolitan areas of the United States. Approximately

fifty-six percent of the population of the Research Triangle Area live in the three principal cities of the area. A substantial portion of this population is Negro.

Recent events indicate that the Research Triangle Area has the best led organization of Negro poor, Durham's United Organizations For Community Improvement (UOCI), in North Carolina. This group is exerting considerable influence on the traditionally oriented but nonetheless effective middle-income and affluent Negro leadership of the area. The merger of the poor with the affluent Negro leadership may be expected to create a viable front for a significant thrust to expand equal opportunities in the area. The influx of highly educated, skilled professionals to jobs in industries in the Research Triangle Park is an additional liberalizing force on the conservative tone of the area. Spasmodically, the liberal white element, in the main university based, makes its more tolerant attitude known in other than the traditional "meet, greet, and eat" sessions so characteristic of Southern racial liberals. All these elements collectively mean that the Research Triangle Area is now, and in the forseeable future, destined to be an are of increasing racial concern, perhaps unequaled in intensity in North Carolina.

In light of this present situation and its future implications, several questions should be asked and answered concerning minority group housing in the Research Triangle Area. They are:

(1) Have any citizens, because of race, been forced to live in certain well-defined areas of the cities? Answer: Yes. The race of a minority of citizens has been the key factor which the majority of our citizens have viewed as a sufficient reason to erect barriers which constrain the minority to inhabit certain well-defined areas of the cities.

(2) Have any citizens of the Research Triangle Area because of race been constrained to live in inferior housing? Answer: Yes. Existing attitudes of the majority of the citizens have made it almost impossible for minority citizens to expect their efforts to compete in a white, Anglo-Saxon, upward bound society to be rewarded on the same basis as the majority. This inaccessibility to the benefits which can be had through successful competition in the mainstream of American life has resulted in a substantial number of the minority being relegated, by their inadequate financial resources, into environmental circumstances which include inferior housing situations, which are in many instances substandard. All statistics point to the fact that if one is of a minority in the Research Triangle Area, he is far more likely to spend part of his life in inferior or substandard housing than if he is of the majority.

(3) Since the answers to questions (1) and (2) are yes, what is the source of this compulsion? Answer: The source of the compulsion that members of minorities live in certain circumscribed areas of the city and generally in substandard or dilapidated houses developed historically from attitudes of hostility which came to prevail in the majority of

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citizens following the Civil War. These attitudes of hostility hardened into laws and subtle and not so subtle customs which restricted a large part of all the residential property from sale or rental to minority citizens. Developers imposed deed restrictions which prohibited the sale or occupancy by minorities. These deed restrictions were not declared unenforceable in the courts until 1948. Race restrictions were required by the Federal Housing Administration from its inception in 1934 until 1949.

Since this is the existing situation in the Research Triangle Area, what are the steps to be taken to unravel it? Clearly, the interrelatedness of open housing goals and other equal opportunity goal must be restated for the majority and the minority communities. Equal opportunity is by simple statement equal opportunity. Tactics and strategy may require a certain emphasis at a certain time, but the fact remains that equal opportunity means equal opportunity. Equal opportunity in housing is synonymous with all other equal opportunity goals. It is to be pursued, and will be pursued with all possible vigor. Indeed, other goals will be difficult to attain without neighborhood desegregation.

The majority community in the Research Triangle Area should view equal opportunity in housing as a present necessity. Serious, creative consideration and planning should be given to methods which will end racial discrimination in the housing markets of this area.

The minority community in the Research Triangle Area is reminded that the struggle for an open society rests heavily on the shoulders of the minorities in history. The right of property acquisition is the key to power in our society. A minority which allows the very crucial right of property acquisition to be restricted by, or defined by, a majority community, remains second-class. If the minority abdicates its responsibility on the very crucial point of its right to property acquisition, then it no longer fulfills its historical role.

The majority and the minority communities should understand the point at issue in open housing is <u>not</u> the desire of the minority to desegregate white communities--that is, live with white folks. I suspect that the American Negro today could care less about getting close to white folks; I suspect further, however, the American Negroes are vitally concerned about being able to bid for and acquire property of all types according to their means, for they know property is power! The minority community should not forget this power and waver or weaken on the question of equal opportunity in housing. The majority community should seriously ponder the ramifications of further retention of discrimination in the housing markets of this area.

Where does practical responsibility lie for the reversal of existing patterns of discrimination in the sale and rental of real property? A major responsibility lies with local, county and state government.

Why? Consider the role of government in the creation of the problem. The following is a quote from Equal Protection of the Laws in North Carolina,(p. 153) the report of the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1959-1962.

> "Are Negroes, because of their race, restricted in what housing they can buy or rent in North Carolina?... For many years, in the towns and cities of North Carolina, a substantial part of all the residential property has been restricted against sale or rental to Negroes....The developers imposed deed restrictions against sale or occupancy by Negroes (except as domestic servants).....Race restrictions were required by the Federal Housing Administration from its inception in 1934 until 1949. In addition to this form of governmental action, some of the larger cities like Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Asheville undertook by city ordinance to compel segregation in private housing. Such ordinances were declared void by our own North Carolina Supreme Court in 1914 and again in 1940. Racial deed restrictions were declared unenforceable in the courts in 1948. Nevertheless, patterns were established under governmental auspices which continue to influence the housing market. /emphasis added/, p. 153."

The last sentence is the key to an understanding of the responsibility of state, county, and local governments in this matter. "/Patterns were established under governmental auspices which continue to influence the housing market." State legislators, county commissioners, and city councilmen since Reconstruction in North Carolina and in the Research Triangle Area have helped to create the pattern of racial discrimination in housing. These patterns still influence the housing market. The government has helped to set a force in motion and that force continues.

That these governmental forces are still present, and tolerant of the errors of the past, in a time when pressures are building is clear.

For example, on the local level the Greensboro City Council has shown an amazingly shallow level of sensitivity to the existence of discrimination in housing marketing practices by failing to respond to an unprecedented series of recommendations on open housing which were passed by the Human Relations Commission five months ago.

The Greensboro Human Relations Commission recommended that the city council (1) adopt a resolution stating that it was the declared policy of the City to support open housing (2) enact legislation directed toward assuring each citizen the opportunity of acquiring housing of his choice within his means anywhere in the city (3) enact legislation prohibiting "blockbusting" and (4) establish study committees to assess the demand for housing in the various income ranges and to determine the adequacy of existing housing codes and code enforcement.

In the state level, the Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Committee was shocked to see the extraordinary reluctance and final refusal of the principal state race relations agency, The Good Neighbor Council, to co-sponsor this conference.

I applaude the tremendous work done by the Good Neighbor Council in North Carolina. It is an irony, however, that the official state government race relations

agency in North Carolina is called the Good Neighbor Council. The point, of course, is obvious. How can a good neighbor policy exist in a state where there clearly remain severe restrictions, based upon race, which make it impossible for a minority of our citizens to live in a majority of the neighborhood of that state? How can a good neighbor policy exist when folks cannot get together to talk about open neighborhoods?

Because of this basically un-imaginative dedication to inaction by local and state governmental entities, property owners, builders and developers, and agents for the principals in real property transactions, have followed existing practices. Discrimination continues in today's housing markets.

Some are able to articulate on the matter of open housing legislation. Mr. Charles W. Weill, past president of the Greensboro Board of Realtors spoke to a basic point of open housing debate when he stated:

> "The basic question is very simple. Presently, property owners have the right to make a selection of the purchaser or tenant which is one of their rewards for having taken the risk and responsibility of ownership. The proponents /of open housing/.....want the same right, that is, the right of selection and determination. Only one person can have that right. The other party to any such negotiation will always claim that their rights have been breached or denied. While it /open housing drives/may be a noble and well-intended effort to achieve freedom of choice for one citizen, in so doing it deprives another citizen of his freedom of choice. To put it another way - if the present alignment of rights is unfair, then it would be no less unfair to transfer these same rights to others."

Advocates of widespread community action, governmental and private, to achieve open occupancy contend that the position stated above results in severe and unnecessary restrictions on the market of real property. Generally the position taken by advocates is:

> "The foundation, the cornerstone, the beginning point of human rights, rests on the ability to acquire property...../All/ subsequent rights of property are contingent open to initial right to acquire property."
>
> "The way property is acquired rests on a very crucial process--the process which takes place in the market between those who want property, the buyers, and those who are divesting themselves of property, the sellers."
>
> "When a property owner offers his property for sale in a market, he has decided to part with the property. His immediate concern is a sale at the best price he can get for the property. He should not set artificial conditions which exclude any buyer with the price from bidding and buying the property. To set the artificial condition of race which a group of buyers could not meet would be a denial of a basic property right--the right of acquisition."

This brings us to anumeration of the positions taken in this paper.

First, there is a clearly understood custom in the Research Triangle Area that houses and apartments advertised today are in most instances not available to minority group members. This community custom results in a denial of a human right--the right to acquire property according to one's means. This denial, in light of the strength of minority leadership, particularly Durham--based but emerging in Chapel Hill and Raleigh, promises to be an irritant which will add to racial tension in the foreseeable future. Such racial tensions are and will continue

to be detrimental to the image that this area is trying to build nationally. Therefore, community action should take place to eliminate this area of friction.

Second, governmental entities should accept their responsibility to assure full equality of housing opportunities by leading in voluntary and legislative efforts to guarantee this to all citizens.

Third, property owners, residential developers and agents for principals in the housing market should give serious consideration to the unique affermative role they can play to end discriminatory market practices in the sale and rental of real property.

Fourth, civil rights, human relations, state race relations agencies, professional, commercial and religious groups should begin educational and direct action methods to speed the process to achieve equal opportunity in housing.

Segregated Housing in Historical Perspective

During Reconstruction, a racial survey would have shown individual Negro residences and small Negro settlements dispersed haphazardly around the Research Triangle Area. It was in the latter part of the nineteenth century that the reaction occurred which molded compact and contiguous Negro sections within Research Triangle cities. Whites were discouraged from living in certain areas, and Negroes were discouraged from living in certain areas.

It was in the early part of the present century that the system of racial segregation, in all of its varying forms, reached its highest development in this part of the country. In several North Carolina cities it took the form of legislation adopted which made it a crime for any Negro person to occupy as a residence any house upon any street or alley between two adjacent streets on which a majority of the houses were occupied as residences by white people. The Supreme Court of North Carolina refused to follow the trend established by the courts of other Southern States which had upheld such legislation. For instance, the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of State v. Darnell 166 N.C. 300 (1914), struck down a Winston-Salem ordinance.

Even after ordinances of this type were struck down or repealed, there remained other powerful, coercive forces, fully as effective as law, for the maintenance of physical separation of the races in North Carolina neighborhoods. During the 1920's and 1930's when many new residential subdivisions were laid out in North Carolina towns, it became the consistent practice of developers to include a racial restrictive covenant in each deed. Typically, the covenant provided:

> No person of African descent shall occupy said property except as a domestic servant in the employ of the dwelling upon said premises.

From the time of its creation in 1934 until 1948, the Federal Housing Administration required in its Underwriting Manual that a racially restrictive covenant be contained in any deed to property on which the loan was insured by the FHA. These racially restrictive covenants could be enforced by civil actions for damages, and for injunctions (the violation of which would make the offending party amenable to imprisonment for contempt of court). Thus, the racial zoning ordinance was replaced with a comprehensive system of racially restrictive covenants, which assured the continuance of racial segregation in housing.

In 1948 the Supreme Court of the United States in Shelly v. Kraemer, 334 U.S. 1, held that other property owners in a neighborhood covered by racially restrictive covenants were barred by the Fourteenth amendment from enjoining the transfer of property from a willing seller to a willing buyer in violation of the covenant. Subsequent decisions have established that racially restrictive covenants now posesses virtually no legal effect.

Although there are no longer any valid racial zoning ordinances or restrictive covenants, the segregated housing patterns which these devices generated, are now well established. The tradition and

custom of segregation continues as an unwritten law to control the sale and rental of housing in the Research Triangle Area. The organized real estate profession has been influential in preserving residential segregation. Testimony in the recent Greensboro, N.C., Housing Hearings indicates that the realtors there in general do not favor racial transition in neighborhoods because of the supposed disrupting effects that accompany it. Also it appears that the members of the Board of Realtors assume that anyone who lists a house in a white neighborhood with a realtor does not intend that it be offered to a nonwhite person.

Currently the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB) leads in objections to open occupancy legislation. Many real estate agents have felt constrained to acquiesce in the national position even though they may have personal feelings otherwise. Some few in North Carolina and other places dissent very strongly from the position taken nationally. One of these, not a North Carolinian, recently stated his views. Elliott N. Couden of Seattle, Washington said:

> "When open housing legislation rears its head the local real estate board has imposed arbitrary assessments upon its membership to help fight the legislation. This is enforced under threat of loss of membership and I have had to pay several of these, under protest. It should be noted here that all decisions are made 'at the top' and the individual realtor seldom, if ever, is polled or consulted about his stand in such matters. The board leadership imputes the same presumed desire to maintain the status quo, that the individual realtor imputes to the home owner when he lists a property for sale or rent.... Consequently, the average realtor is not well equipped to deal professionally and knowledgeably with minority clients. Along with the majority population that he 'reflects' he has been so isolated and insulated from social diversity that he finds it almost impossible to give 'equal service' to these clients, even if so inclined.
>
> "Fair housing laws actually tend to stabilize property values. When a fair housing law blankets a sufficiently large political subdivision the would-be panic seller has no refuge to which he can flee. Many real estate salesmen and brokers who would voluntarily provide service to all clients suffer a reasonably well grounded apprehension that their efforts will result in intimidation from other realtors and economic attrition from potential clients. This legislation frees all parties from coercion, probably the greatest single element in the minority housing syndrome."

The balance remains weighted in favor of continued racial segregation in housing--the effects of the racial zoning ordinances and the community-wide network of legally enforceable restrictive covenants have not been erased, and government action for separation of the races has only been supplanted by the momentum of tradition and organized power of the real estate industry.

Segregated Housing in Economic Perspective

Sound economic principles, as well as the compelling human interests involved, dictate that non-white citizens of the Research Triangle Area should be liberated from the restricted housing market and must be permitted to compete for the greater variety and larger quantity of housing accommodations, at more favorable prices, which are available to the white citizens of the community. This is true particularly in light of the expanded job opportunities for minorities in the Research Triangle Area.

Considerable discussion revolves around the decline of property values when property is made available without discrimination. Studies in communities where integration in housing has taken place show that entry of non-whites into an all-white neighborhood is much more often associated with price improvement or stability than with price weakening. The extensive survey by Luigi Laurenti, Property Values and Race, reports on a study of thousands of house sales in eight cities over a ten year period. This study established that in 41% of the sales there was price stability, in 44% of the sales there was price increase, and in 15% of the sales there was a price decrease. A 1967 study by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, a state agency, of real estate transactions in Louisville, Kentucky, concluded that"the entry of Negro families into previously all-white neighborhoods does not cause a decline in average home values in the neighborhood; . . ." Research of this type raises considerable doubt that there is any relationship between the value of property and the race of the owner.

There is such great demand for housing by Negroes that when a neighborhood opens for Negro occupancy, there is an attraction for profiteers to buy from owners and make quick sales to Negroes at unconscionable profits. These same profiteers are largely responsible for the myth that introduction of Negroes into a neighborhood will depress property values, for it is to the profiteers' advantage to induce whites to sell out at low prices.

The non-white homeowner possesses no attributes that would provide a rational basis for the decline of property values when he enters a neighborhood. Experience in communities where open occupancy prevails demonstrates that the Negro property owner is no less likely to keep his premises in a good state of repair than his white neighbor. Legal limits, such as prescribed by zoning laws and building codes, and practical limitations imposed by the price range of houses in the neighborhood are determinative of the social and economic characteristics of purchasers of houses in the neighborhood.

Elimination of discrimination in housing will change nothing, except remove a limitation based on race, a limitation neither legal nor practical. Thus if there is an adverse effect on property prices associated with entry of non-white persons, it is solely the product of panic by the remaining property owners. Ordinarily, when the panic is over, prices go back to normal. The effect, if any, on property values, therefore, is temporary.

Fair housing laws, including "anti-blockbusting" provisions, such as have been enacted in a number of states and cities actually have as a primary purpose the protection of property values. The "anti-blockbusting"

provisions are directed specifically against the activities of profiteers to induce panic selling in a neighborhood which is undergoing or is about to undergo a transition in racial composition. The provisions of these statutes which prohibit discrimination in rental and sale of houses tend to take the pressure off neighborhoods which adjoin existing non-white sections or which otherwise would be particularly vulnerable to racial change. With this pressure relieved, non-whites become disperses throughout the city. Since these laws make it much easier for non-whites to gain entry to any all white neighborhood, there is no rush by non-whites to move into any particular neighborhood.

A statement by William J. Levitt, President of Levitt and Sons, Inc., builders, before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives speaks about the effects of open occupancy.

> "To this date I don't know of a single racial disturbance in any open occupancy community we have ever built. There have been no outbreaks, no violence, no picketing, no commotion of any kind. No one ever even said 'boo.'
>
> "The really amazing thing, after all the years of fear and hesitation about integrating housing, is that when integration does take place, nothing bad happens--absolutely nothing. No one fusses. Everyone goes on about his normal business. No one really seems to care--after the fact. . . .
>
> "It was true three years ago, it is true now, and it will continue to be true until positive steps are taken to solve the problem, that no single builder can function on an open occupancy basis unless all builders in the area do likewise.
>
> "The human race may be perfectible but it is certainly not perfect yet, and prejudice exists. Because of this, any homebuilder who chooses to operate on an open occupancy basis, where it is not customary or required by law, runs the grave risk of losing business to his competitor who chooses to discriminate."

Segregated Housing and Open Housing Laws

The first law in the United States to prohibit discrimination in the general housing market went into effect on April 1, 1958, in New York City. By October 1967, twenty-one states and fifty-six cities and counties had adopted anti-discrimination laws affecting some part of the private housing market. Three additional states had enacted measures which prohibited discrimination in certain types of publicly assisted housing, and at least forty additional cities had adopted policy resolutions or regulations against the denial of shelter because of the homeowner's race, religion or national origin.

Some of these laws, in addition to provisions directed against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, contain "anti-blockbusting" sections which prohibit efforts to incite panic selling. In addition, one state and eleven cities which had no anti-discrimination laws, enacted "anti-blockbusting" measures.

Thus by October 1967, there were approximately 147 governmental jurisdictions which had taken official action aimed at achieving an open housing market. Summariesand texts of many of these laws are contained in Fair Housing Laws prepared by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

More than fifty-two percent of the total population of the United States and at least one-third of all Negro citizens now live in states which prohibit discrimination in both government-aided and in some part of the privately financed housing market.

At least five of the state laws and several city ordinances have been attacked in the courts on the ground that they deprive persons of property without due process of law; in every case the constitutionality of these laws has been upheld. One state law which prohibited discrimination only in publicly assisted housing was held to be unconstitutional as amounting to class action (the implication being that the law would have been upheld had its coverage of the housing market been comprehensive), but several other laws of limited coverage have been upheld over similar objections. One city ordinance has been invalidated because its provisions were too indefinite, but the same court sustained a more precisely drawn fair housing ordinance of another city. Four of the city ordinances have been annulled by the voters in referenda; none of the laws have been repealed by the legislative bodies which enacted them. The California fair housing law was voided by the voters in a statewide referendum. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, held that the constitutional amendment enacted by the California voters, which abrogated the fair housing law, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States in that it amounted to state action to promote segregation of the races.

The fair housing laws which have been in force the longest, have probably achieved the greatest amount of acceptance by the public, the home building industry, and the real estate industry. Housing industry and real estate industry support has been notable in Massachusetts and Oregon, where fair housing laws were adopted as early as 1959. Elsewhere, home builders have generally shown more support for the laws, and the real estate boards have tended to oppose them, although there have been numerous exceptions in which cooperation from the real estate dealers has been experienced.

A survey by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing of the experience under fifteen of the state and city fair housing laws through June 30, 1965, showed that forty-two percent of the complaints were reported as satisfactorily closed. In general, this meant that the complainant got or was offered the housing at issue or a comparable unit, or was placed on a waiting list, and the respondent agreed to comply with the law in future housing transactions. The survey showed that forty-three percent of all complaints were dismissed, usually on grounds of insufficient evidence to substantiate the complaint. Of particular significance was the finding that almost all settlements were made by conciliation, with less than one percent of the cases reaching the courts, and only slightly more than one percent of the cases were scheduled for public hearings before enforcement boards and commissions.

The survey disclosed that more than ninety percent of all complaints were filed by Negroes. The others were brough by Puerto Ricans, Jews, Roman Catholic, Mexican Americans, persons of Oriental ancestry, and a scattering from other minority groups. It was reported that the complainants came from every social and economic level.

Property owners understandably are concerned about the type of evidence which a court will find is sufficient to sustain a charge of discriminatory refusal to rent or sell. They especially do not want to find themselves held for a violation of a fair housing law, where they refuse to rent or sell to a member of a minority group for some non-discriminatory reason, such as that he was a poor credit risk or that he had a bad moral reputation. In the few cases which have reached the courts, a finding of discrimination has required evidence considerably more convincing than a mere refusal to sell or rent. Incidentally, in some of these cases the fact question of discrimination has not been in issue, because discrimination is admitted by the defendant.

<u>North Carolina Law Today</u>. Whether or not a fair housing law is constitutional in North Carolina today has not been decided by our courts. It is, therefore, an open question in North Carolina law. The Attorney General of North Carolina recently

advised the City Council of Greensboro that it did not have the authority to enact an ordinance on open housing. This recent advisory opinion, however, seems to be in contradiction to an advisory opinion rendered by the same Attorney General to the Mayor of Chapel Hill in 1963, in response to a question about the power of Chapel Hill to enact a public accommodations ordinance. At that time the Attorney General stated in part as follows:

> It is our official opinion that in North Carolina this is an open question and that no one can advise you with any degree of legal certainty what the Supreme Court of North Carolina would rule in such a situation.

This, of course, is now the state of North Carolina law concerning open housing legislation. The Attorney General's recent opinion is only advisory and does not have the force of law. The matter would have to be finally determined by the courts. Since it is fair to state there are differences of opinion on this matter, the only sure way to determine the question would be to enact a fair housing ordinance which could then be tested as to its constitutionality. There are very strong precedents on which such a statute could be sustained.

Federal law is currently open on the question of fair housing legislation. Congress has on two occasions, in 1966 and 1967, debated a national open housing law. Such a law has not passed. On September 22, 1967, however, a petition was filed with the United States Supreme Court which asked the court to review the complaint of a Negro couple of discrimination by a private developer. This case, Jones v. Mayer Co. is as important to the open housing phase of the civil rights movement as Brown v. Board of Education was to desegregation in education.

The petition of Jones contends that an 1866 statute barring discrimination based solely on race in private sales and rentals of real property is still valid under the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. If the court rules in favor of the Joneses, a very significant step will be taken toward a national open housing consensus supported by court decision based on the 1866 law. Such a decision, if it is forthcoming, would significantly bolster local and state efforts to secure open housing practices.

Standard arguments advanced for the need of open housing laws are: (1) The existence of law encourages the change of attitudes. (2) The existence of a law establishes an agency through which complaints can be processed. and (3) The existence of a law discourages those who might seek to exploit the changing character of neighborhoods for personal gain or to the detriment of property owners in the neighborhood.

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At least five of the state laws and several city ordinances have been attacked in the courts on the ground that they deprive persons of property without due process of law; in every case the constitutionality of these laws has been upheld. One state law which prohibited discrimination only in publicly assisted housing was held to be unconstitutional as amounting to class action (the implication being that the law would have been upheld had its coverage of the housing market been comprehensive), but several other laws of limited coverage have been upheld over similar objections. One city ordinance has been invalidated because its provisions were too indefinite, but the same court sustained a more precisely drawn fair housing ordinance of another city. Four of the city ordinances have been annulled by the voters in referenda; none of the laws have been repealed by the legislative bodies which enacted them. The California fair housing law was voided by the voters in a statewide referendum. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, held that the constitutional amendment enacted by the California voters, which abrogated the fair housing law, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States in that it amounted to state action to promote segregation of the races.

The fair housing laws which have been in force the longest, have probably achieved the greatest amount of acceptance by the public, the home building industry, and the real estate industry. Housing industry and real estate industry support has been notable in Massachusetts and Oregon, where fair housing laws were adopted as early as 1959. Elsewhere, home builders have generally shown more support for the laws, and the real estate boards have tended to oppose them, although there have been numerous exceptions in which cooperation from the real estate dealers has been experienced.

A survey by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing of the experience under fifteen of the state and city fair housing laws through June 30, 1965, showed that forty-two percent of the complaints were reported as satisfactorily closed. In general, this meant that the complainant got or was offered the housing at issue or a comparable unit, or was placed on a waiting list, and the respondent agreed to comply with the law in future housing transactions. The survey showed that forty-three percent of all complaints were dismissed, usually on grounds of insufficient evidence to substantiate the complaint. Of particular significance was the finding that almost all settlements were made by conciliation, with less than one percent of the cases reaching the courts, and only slightly more than one percent of the cases were scheduled for public hearings before enforcement boards and commissions.

The survey disclosed that more than ninety percent of all complaints were filed by Negroes. The others were brough by Puerto Ricans, Jews, Roman Catholic, Mexican Americans, persons of Oriental ancestry, and a scattering from other minority groups. It was reported that the complainants came from every social and economic level.

Property owners understandably are concerned about the type of evidence which a court will find is sufficient to sustain a charge of discriminatory refusal to rent or sell. They especially do not want to find themselves held for a violation of a fair housing law, where they refuse to rent or sell to a member of a minority group for some non-discriminatory reason, such as that he was a poor credit risk or that he had a bad moral reputation. In the few cases which have reached the courts, a finding of discrimination has required evidence considerably more convincing than a mere refusal to sell or rent. Incidentally, in some of these cases the fact question of discrimination has not been in issue, because discrimination is admitted by the defendant.

North Carolina Law Today. Whether or not a fair housing law is constitutional in North Carolina today has not been decided by our courts. It is, therefore, an open question in North Carolina law. The Attorney General of North Carolina recently

advised the City Council of Greensboro that it did not have the authority to enact an ordinance on open housing. This recent advisory opinion, however, seems to be in contradiction to an advisory opinion rendered by the same Attorney General to the Mayor of Chapel Hill in 1963, in response to a question about the power of Chapel Hill to enact a public accommodations ordinance. At that time the Attorney General stated in part as follows:

> It is our official opinion that in North Carolina this is an open question and that no one can advise you with any degree of legal certainty what the Supreme Court of North Carolina would rule in such a situation.

This, of course, is now the state of North Carolina law concerning open housing legislation. The Attorney General's recent opinion is only advisory and does not have the force of law. The matter would have to be finally determined by the courts. Since it is fair to state there are differences of opinion on this matter, the only sure way to determine the question would be to enact a fair housing ordinance which could then be tested as to its constitutionality. There are very strong precedents on which such a statute could be sustained.

Federal law is currently open on the question of fair housing legislation. Congress has on two occasions, in 1966 and 1967, debated a national open housing law. Such a law has not passed. On September 22, 1967, however, a petition was filed with the United States Supreme Court which asked the court to review the complaint of a Negro couple of discrimination by a private developer. This case, Jones v. Mayer Co. is as important to the open housing phase of the civil rights movement as Brown v. Board of Education was to desegregation in education.

The petition of Jones contends that an 1866 statute barring discrimination based solely on race in private sales and rentals of real property is still valid under the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. If the court rules in favor of the Joneses, a very significant step will be taken toward a national open housing consensus supported by court decision based on the 1866 law. Such a decision, if it is forthcoming, would significantly bolster local and state efforts to secure open housing practices.

Standard arguments advanced for the need of open housing laws are: (1) The existence of law encourages the change of attitudes. (2) The existence of a law establishes an agency through which complaints can be processed. and (3) The existence of a law discourages those who might seek to exploit the changing character of neighborhoods for personal gain or to the detriment of property owners in the neighborhood.

N. C. - PUBLICATIONS

SEVENTH ANNUAL

HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL CONFERENCE

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

AND

THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE AREA CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

CO-SPONSORS:

CITY OF DURHAM; CITY OF RALEIGH, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, REGION 3; DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS; DURHAM COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS; NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS; TOWN OF CHAPEL HILL

JACK TAR HOTEL, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 29–30, 1967

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

CAROLINA BROKERS AND BUILDERS ASSOCIATION
COVENANT UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
DUKE UNIVERSITY
DURHAM BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CHAIN
DURHAM CHAPTER NAACP
DURHAM DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
DURHAM LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
DURHAM REAL ESTATE BROKERS ASSOCIATION
GASTONIA REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
MEREDITH COLLEGE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC.
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH
RALEIGH INTER-CHURCH HOUSING COUNCIL
RESEARCH TRIANGLE FOUNDATION
ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE
SANFORD REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
SHAW UNIVERSITY
SOUTHEASTERN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION
UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALISTS OF DURHAM AND CHAPEL HILL
UNITED ORGANIZATIONS FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
WILMINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

PROGRAM

Wednesday, November 29, 1967

9:00 A. M. REGISTRATION . . . . . Lobby

9:30 A. M. GENERAL SESSION . . . . . University Ballroom

CONVENING CHAIRMAN . . . . . EUGENE HAMPTON, JR.
Chairman, Conference Planning Committee

INVOCATION . . . . . REV. CHARLES W. WARD
Chairman, Raleigh Inter-Church Housing Council

PRESIDING . . . . . NATHANIEL B. WHITE
President, Durham Council on Human Relations

WELCOME AND PURPOSE

MRS. R. O. EVERETT
Member, Durham City Council

JOHN H. WHEELER
President, Mechanics and Farmers Bank

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER . . . . . WATTS HILL, JR.
Chairman, State Board of Higher Education

KEYNOTE ADDRESS . . . . . DR. JAMES E. CHEEK
President, Shaw University

MINORITY HOUSING IN THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE AREA -
A POSITION PAPER

WILL C. ALLRED, JR.
Executive Director, North Carolina Council on
Human Relations

PANEL PRESENTATION - Four Points of View on Fair Housing:

Moderator: T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, M. D.

Housing Industry:

JOHN R. TAYLOR
Contractor, Greensboro

Economics:

DR. THOMAS H. NAYLOR
Department of Economics, Duke University

Socio-psychological:

DR. J. J. PREISS
Department of Sociology, Duke University

Myths vs. Realities:

DR. ERDMAN PALMORE
Department of Psychiatry, Duke University

REFRESHMENTS

PANEL DISCUSSION

LUNCHEON . . . . . .Washington Duke Ballroom

INVOCATION . . . . . REV. RICHARD L. JACKSON
Minister, United Church of Christ,
Congregational Christian Church

1:30 P. M. INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER . . . . . JOHN H. WHEELER

ADDRESS . . . . . .JACK MOSKOWITZ
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense

CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS ON SAME SUBJECTS - What is the Role in Fair Housing For:

The Housing Industry?
Government: Federal, State and Local?
Business and Industry?
Community Leadership?

DISCUSSION GROUP LEADERS AND RESOURCE PEOPLE:

VAN F. ALLEN
Deputy Director
Guilford County Office of
Economic Opportunity

VERNON L. SAWYER
Executive Director
Redevelopment Commission
Charlotte

ARTHUR COGSWELL
Architect
Chapel Hill

CHARLES W. FAIRLEY
Redevelopment Commission
Greensboro

HENRY E. FRYE
Attorney
Greensboro

EUGENE HAMPTON, JR.

DR. JAMES G. MADDOX
North Carolina State University
Raleigh

DR. DONALD SHRIVER
North Carolina State University
Raleigh

NORMAN B. SMITH
Attorney
Greensboro

JOHN S. STEWART
President, Mutual Savings and Loan
Durham

MRS. CAROL VAN ALSTYNE
Low Income Housing Development Corporation
Durham

RECESS

6:00 P. M. RECEPTION AND REFRESHMENTS . . . . . The Hill Room

6:45 P. M. DINNER . . . . . Washington Duke Ballroom

PRESIDING . . . . . JOHN S. STEWART
President, Mutual Savings and Loan Association

INVOCATION . . . . . REV. ALEXANDER D. MOSLEY
Minister, Mt. Gilead Baptist Church

WORKSHOP SUMMARIES

H. M. MICHAUX, JR., Attorney

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER . . . . . EUGENE HAMPTON, JR.

ADDRESS . . . . . DONALD S. FREY
Chairman, United Citizens Committee for Freedom of Residence

8:45 P. M. ADJOURNMENT

PROGRAM

Thursday, November 30, 1967

8:30 A. M. REGISTRATION . . . . . Lobby

9:00 A. M. GENERAL SESSION . . . . . University Ballroom

PRESIDING . . . . . HUBERT M. JACKSON
Intergroup Relations Officer, DHUD

INVOCATION . . . . . REV. HARRY H. ROBINSON
St. Paul's Lutheran Church

STRUCTURE OF DHUD. . . . . A. L. THOMPSON
Assistant to Regional Administrator for Equal Opportunity

9:15 A. M. FHA PROGRAMS

Moderator: A. L. THOMPSON

SECTION 221(d)(3), 221

Homes

RALPH W. MULLINS
State Director, FHA

SECTION 203(b)

Rent Supplement

JAMES E. GILBERT
FHA Rent Supplement Specialist

SECTION 221(h)

Rehabilitation

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

10:30 A. M. REFRESHMENTS

10:45 A. M. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Moderator: HUBERT M. JACKSON

Turnkey and Lease-Purchase

PHILIP G. SADLER
Assistant for Intergroup Relations, HAA

Public Housing

WILLIAM GORDON
Executive Director, High Point,
North Carolina

Revised Regulations - Tenant Selection PHILIP G. SADLER
Management -Tenant Relations

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

12:15 P. M. LUNCHEON. . . . . Washington Duke Ballroom

INVOCATION.. . . . . REV. PHILLIP R. COUSIN
Minister, St. Joseph A. M. E. Church

SPEAKER. . . . . CHARLES C. ADAMS
Deputy Regional Administrator, DHUD, Region III
"The Role of the Federal Government in Community Development"

ADDRESS.. . . . . JOHN T. HAGEBOECK
Vice President, Market, Frank Foundries Corporation, Moline, Illinois

SPECIAL AWARD. . . . . DR. FRANK S. HORNE
Chairman, Executive Committee, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing

RENEWAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Moderator: DONALD WEBSTER
Intergroup Relations Adviser
Renewal Assistance

Urban Renewal

ROBERT HIRSH
Acting Director, Durham Development Commission

Relocation

DONALD WEBSTER

Relocation of Businesses

ROBERT A. THOMPSON
Deputy Assistant to Regional Administrator

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

3:00 P. M. OTHER PROGRAMS

Moderator: ROBERT A. THOMPSON

Workable Program

GEORGE PAPAGEORGE
Chief, Workable Programs Section of Neighborhood Facilities

Low Income Housing Development

WALTER L. SMITH
Executive Director, Low Income Housing Development Corporation

4:00 P. M.	REFRESHMENTS	
4:15 P. M.	CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964 (Titles VI and VII), Executive Order 11063	JULIUS CHAMBERS Attorney, Charlotte
4:35 P. M.	WILLIAM R. PHILLIPS, Manager, Regional Office, Veterans' Administration	
5:00 P. M.	ADJOURNMENT	

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

EUGENE HAMPTON, JR., Chairman
F. V. ALLISON (Arrangements)
WILL C. ALLRED (Position Paper)
ANN ATWATER
K. W. BACH
DR. C. H. BOWENS
C. E. BRYAN
R. KELLY BRYANT, JR.
MOSES C. BURT, JR., (Resource)
LEWIS CARTER III
J. HENRY COFFER, JR.
D. S. COLTRANE
SEDRICK D. CUTHBESTON
LEONARD E. DAVIS
ROGER DAVIS
LE MARQUIS DE JARMON
MR. AND MRS. THOMAS ELLEMAN
HENRY A. FAIRBANK
JAMES FERGUSON II
R. L. FRAZIER
STEWART B. FULBRIGHT
NATHAN GARRETT
RUBYE GATTIS
EVELYN J. GILLIARD
ROBERT S. HARRELL
WILLIAM G. HARRISS
LUTHER C. HODGES
HUBERT JACKSON
RICHARD L. JACKSON
M. JARMON
MR. AND MRS. ROBERT KING
HESLIP M. LEE
HOWARD LEE (Publicity)
MR. AND MRS. R. I. LEWIS
J. W. LIPSCOMB (Finance)
BRUCE E. LITTLE III
W. C. LOVETT (Participants)
LORENZO LYNCH
JAMES G. MADDOX
CHARLES C. MC LAURIN
H. M. MICHAUX, JR.
J. S. PARKER, JR.
JO ANNE POTTS
R. C. PRICE
ETHEL M. RANKIN
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES REED, JR.
W. G. RHODES
BEN RUFFIN
W. TOBIN SAVAGE
LEONARD D. SCHRAMM (President's Committee)
SAMUEL F. SCOTT (Recorders-Observors)
NEIL SMITH
WALTER L. SMITH
C. C. SPAULDING, JR.
H. C. SWEENEY
ROGER THALER
N. L. THOMAS (Evaluation)
ROBERT A. THOMPSON (H. U. D.)
REV. CHARLES WARD
HARRIET WARRINGTON
JOHN H. WHEELER
NATHANIEL B. WHITE
BRYAN WIGLEY
MALCOLM L. WILLIAMS
DR. N. L. WILSON
HAL V. WORTH III

GSA DC 68-6452

Friday, September 22, 1967

Conference To Hear Defense Department's Housing Coordinator

Area Meeting On Problems Slated Here

By ED MARTIN
Herald Staff Writer

Brig. Gen. William E. Ekman, the coordinator for off-base housing of the Department of Defense, will address the Seventh Annual Housing and Urban Renewal Conference, to be held in Durham at the Jack Tar Hotel, Nov. 29 and 30.

Fourth District Rep. James Gardner was also named Thursday night by the Research Triangle Area Housing Conference Planning Committee as a possible speaker for the conference, which will seek to bring together business and community leaders from across the state and sections of Virginia and South Carolina to discuss problems of inequality in housing.

In a reply to a letter from the planning committee, Gardner pledged his support for the conference and said he would "help in any way I can."

The chairman of the planning body, Eugene Hampton, said he felt Gardner's reply indicated that he would be willing to participate in the conference, and that he would be requested to do so.

Other speaker possibilities mentioned were Illinois Sen. Charles Percy, and Fifth District Rep. Nick Galifianakis, who was reported to have also expressed support for the conference.

Hampton said invitations to the conference would be mailed to about 2,500 people, and from that number, about 300 were expected to actually attend the meeting.

Sponsorship of the conference has been taken over in part by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which has sponsored six such conferences previously, giving the conference the "seventh annual" title, Hampton said. The North Carolina and Durham Councils on Human Relations will cosponsor the event, and local sponsorship by agencies such as housing authorities and redevelopment and urban renewal agencies will be sought.

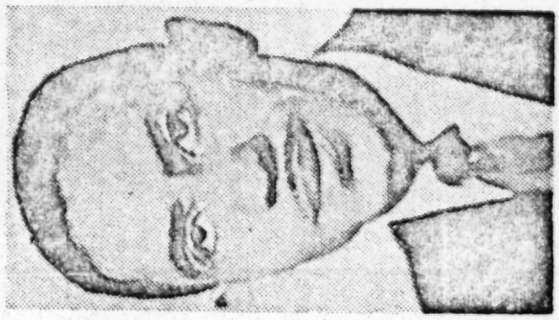
A program for the event will be adopted at the meeting, which will feature panel discussions on fair housing by persons representing the housing industry. Other areas to be covered the first morning of the conference will be the "myths vs. realities" of integrated housing, and the economic and socio-psychological aspects of equal-opportunity housing.

Workshops on the roles of the housing industry, federal, state and local governments, and community leadership in fair housing will be held the afternoon of the first day. Ekman is to address the group either at a 12:45 p.m. luncheon or a 7 p.m. dinner the first day, Hampton said.

11/3/7

Shaw President Opening Speaker

Chapel Hill Joins Sponsors Of Urban Housing Sessions



DR. CHEEK

The town of Chapel Hill will be one of the sponsors of the Seventh Annual Urban Housing Conference to be held in Durham Nov. 29 and 30, R. H. Peck, town manager, said Thursday.

Peck confirmed that the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen had "agreed in principle" with the idea of the conference, and would "be in sympathy" with it.

The conference, which is being planned and developed by a group headed by Eugene Hampton of Durham, has sought the agencies, boards of realtors and other such organizations for the conference, which is expected to draw some 300 persons from North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina.

Hampton said that Dr. James E. Cheek, president of Shaw University, has been named the opening speaker for the conference.

The announcement of Cheek's acceptance of an invitation to speak at the conference brought to three the number of top-level speakers set to address the housing conference.

Cheek will speak at the opening assembly at 9:45 a.m. on the first day of the conference.

Also scheduled to speak at the conference is Brig. Gen. William Ekman, off-post housing coordinator for the Department of Defense, and Donald S. Frey, executive secretary of the Foundation for Freedom and Democracy in Communities.

N.C. PUBLICATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNCIL COMMENT

VOL. 1, No. 4
William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
Phone: 919-275-6589

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ N. Greene Street
Greensboro, N. C. 27401

SUMMER, 1967
John R. Taylor
Chairman

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FAIR HOUSING EFFORT

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations was called the "prime mover" in the opening of discussion in Greensboro, N. C. on the fair housing issue.

The Reverend Fred S. Illick, NCCHR member, and chairman of the race relations committee of the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship, pointed out to the Mayor, City Council, and Human Relations Commission the need for action in the housing area.

In response to Illick's leadership, the Greensboro Human Relations Commission held a lengthy series of hearings and concluded at the end "that discrimination does exist, primarily on the basis of race, but it appears there is also some discrimination against those with large families, and perhaps against lower socio-economic groups in general, regardless of race."

In a highly significant series of recommendations, the Greensboro Commission established a precedent unequalled thus far in a Southern State. It recommended that the City Council (1) adopt a resolution stating that it was the declared policy of the city to support open housing (2) enact legislation directed toward assuring each citizen the opportunity of acquiring housing of his choice within his means; (3) enact legislation prohibiting "blockbusting" and (4) establish study committees to assess the demand for housing in the various income ranges and to determine the adequacy of existing housing codes and code enforcement.

Although this report from the Human Relations Commission was sent to the City Council on July 3, no action had been taken as of September 1, 1967.

Open Housing and Urban Renewal Conference Set for Durham, Nov. 29-30

Mr. Eugene Hampton, NCCHR Board member and chairman of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Durham Council on Human Relations, acted as ad hoc chairman of the Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Committee which is planning a conference to be held at the Jack Tar Hotel in Durham, N. C. in late November. The conference is a joint project of the ad hoc committee, the Durham Council on Human Relations, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Leonard Schramm, consultant with the President's Committee told a meeting of the planning committee on July 20, 1967 that "equal opportunity in housing must be a fact, not just a hope," and that through the efforts of all the members of the committee, "for the first time the President's Equal Opportunity in Housing Committee has been able to get into the South."

Meetings of the group were scheduled in Chapel Hill, August 24, Durham, September 21, and Raleigh, October 19, to complete plans. Nine committees were formed, including groups to compile facts and statistics on housing, and a sub-committee to enlarge the participation in the conference.

Committee Chairmen are: John Wrenn (Program), W. C. Lovett (Participants), Howard Lee (Publicity), Kurt Back (Research), F. V. Allison (Arrangements), Samuel F. Scott (Recorders-Observers), Moses Burt (Resources), J. W. Lipscomb (Finance), N. L. Thomas (Evaluation). Mr. Hampton announced September 21, that Brig. Gen. William E. Ekman, coordinator for off-base housing of the Department of Defense, will be one of the speakers at Conference.

BOARD STATES POSITION ON THE N. C. FUND

Meeting at the home of John R. Taylor in Greensboro, N. C. on August 19, the Board stated:

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations declares its full support of the goals and purposes of the North Carolina Fund and of its executive director, George Esser. The Board of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations endorses the creative attempts of the North Carolina Fund and of Community Actions Programs to organize the poor, in order that this disadvantaged group of citizens may make constructive contributions to the decision making process in the communities of this state. The work of Howard Fuller in organizing the poor of Durham is an example of this constructive approach.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is fully aware that true social change produces tensions but is dedicated to the proposition that although changes produce tension, these changes *need not produce violence.* A fundamental goal of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is to make these tensions creative, not destructive, and to insure that such changes, which must come, take place in an orderly manner among North Carolinians of good will.

(Continued on Page 3)

NORTH CAROLINA COMMENT

is published quarterly by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, N. C. The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is an independent, autonomous agency supported by membership dues, contributions and by grants.

OFFICERS

Officers of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations are: Chairman, John R. Taylor (Greensboro); First Vice Chairman, Moses C. Burt (Durham); Second Vice Chairman, Heslip M. Lee (Raleigh); Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz (Salisbury); Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Chase H. Benson (Greensboro) and Treasurer, Dr. Emery L. Rann (Charlotte).

GATLINBURG STATEMENT

At the Staff Meeting of the Southern Regional Council Staff and the State Human Relations Council Staff in Gatlinburg, Tenn., the following resolution was passed:

We, the professional staffs of the state human relations councils and the SRC, respectfully request that the policy-making boards of these organizations seriously consider a policy statement regarding the war in Viet Nam as it effects the South.

We are particularly concerned about the effect of the war on attitudes toward the fulfillment of democracy, and on efforts to solve the economic and social problems of the South. Realizing that priorities might be different for different councils, we suggest the following points for consideration:

That there be as strong a national commitment to insure free elections in the South as in Viet Nam.

That there be a general reordering of priorities regarding the use of American resources . . .

The next Board Meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is scheduled for December 9, 1967 in Durham, North Carolina. It would be helpful if members of the Council would furnish to The Resolutions Committee, care of the North Carolina Council state office at 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, N. C. 27401, their observations and recommendations concerning a statement as proposed above.

PAY YOUR DUES NOW!

Our Goal is 1000 members by December 1967.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCE NEW PROGRAM EMPHASIS FOR STATE

NORTH CAROLINA VOTER EDUCATION

The Southern Regional Council and the North Carolina Council cooperated in the formation of a North Carolina Voter Education Project, with Mr. John Edwards as director as of May 30, 1967.

The NCVEP has received a one-year operating grant from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council with which to begin its work.

The NCVEP will be a statewide organization with precinct, county and congressional district representation. It is similar to the South Carolina Voter Education Project, which has operated successfully for several years with programs of voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training.

Formation of the NCVEP was spearheaded by a group of North Carolina ministers. The Rev. A. I. Dunlap of Weldon is acting chairman.

Edwards, who is 25 years old, has previous experience in leading registration campaigns. As field-secretary-at-large for NAACP Voter Registration, he organized and directed registration drives throughout the Southeast.

Before becoming director of the NCVP, Edwards was a community worker in Durham's anti-poverty program, Operation Breakthrough. He also has been employed by Experiment in Self-Reliance, Winston-Salem's anti-poverty program, and has directed the Winston-Salem Boys Club.

Edwards attended Durham Business College and was trained for anti-poverty work through the North Carolina Fund's Community Action Technician Program.

The NCVEP held a First Annual Leadership Conference at the Jack Tar Hotel in Durham, N. C. on July 22, 1967. This conference was attended by approximately 400 representatives from various sections of the state. Workshops were held on such topics as: "How to Organize Registration Campaigns"; "How to Get Out the Vote"; "The Elections Laws of North Carolina"; "Community Organization and Voter Registration"; and "The Voting Rights Act of 1965."

PIEDMONT CRESCENT FAIR HOUSING

Greensboro Fair Housing Association has completed its Articles of Incorporation and will soon be the first functioning Fair Housing entity in the state of North Carolina.

The Greensboro Fair Housing Association grew from the efforts of the ministers of the city to get the city council of Greensboro to take action on a resolution and proposed ordinance to prohibit discrimination in the rental and sale of housing in Greensboro and Guilford County. Greensboro Fair Housing will operate under the coordination of Piedmont Crescent Fair Housing of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, N. C. 27401 (919-275-6589 or 919-273-4077).

In a brochure recently released GFHA stated that its goals were:

(1) To bring an end to segregated housing in Greensboro and Guilford County.

(2) To work to stabilize neighborhoods which are already desegregated.

(3) To disseminate information and carry on education programs which will encourage sellers to list their property with realtors with non-discriminatory policies.

(4) To disseminate information and carry on education programs to enable buyers to find homes in all neighborhoods in Greensboro and Guilford County.

The report concluded that "The Greensboro Fair Housing Association was founded for the purpose of working for the elimination of residential segregation by voluntary, peaceful, and reasonable means."

The Chapel Hill Fair Housing Association has had several meetings this summer and is in the organizational process. Hopefully, they will be launching programmatic efforts in the fall.

The Reverend Buie Seawell led the way in presenting to the Alderman of Chapel Hill a petition which started the process which resulted in the passage of the first "Fair Housing" by a local governing body in North Carolina.

John R. Taylor, Chairman of NCCHR Issues Action Call

We Must Act. Your Board of Directors has just completed an all-day meeting here in Greensboro. I came away from this meeting impressed with the need for more positive action from the NCCHR in this time of racial crisis. Our work is not finished, our objectives have not been reached. We must all rededicate ourselves to the important tasks at hand.

What You Can Do. (1) You can use your influence to see that a Human Relations Commission is established by your city or county government. In order to be effective, this commission must be truly representative of the economically disadvantaged as well as of different racial groups, and it hopefully would be staffed by a paid executive and other employees as needed.

(2) You can help to organize a local affiliate of the NCCHR in your city if there is not one there already. (At the present time we have active groups in Durham, Chapel Hill, Greensboro, and Kinston.) You will soon receive a list of members and prospects for the North Carolina Council in your area. Take the initiative to call these folks together soon and lay the ground-work for discussion on matters of race. Our Executive Director or I will be most happy to meet with any group anywhere in North Carolina for planning for activity toward mutual goals.

(3) When a NCCHR affiliate is functioning in your community, you can evaluate its effectiveness as it operates through the following committees:

(a) *Membership.* There is strength in numbers as committed people work to solve the problems involved in human relationships. In association with others who are concerned our sensitivity to and consciousness of need is heightened, our knowledge of ways of problem-solving is broadened, and our effectiveness is multiplied.

(b) *Housing.* Request the city to make a survey of local housing conditions. What is the demand for and supply of new houses and apartments? Is there substandard housing? Are local and state building codes enforced? Call on builders, realtors, and property owners and ask them to adopt a open housing policy. Telephone persons advertising houses or apartments for sale or rent and ask them if they would consider open-occupancy. Possibly three or four would be willing to adopt such a policy at one time. Try to get willing Negro tenants or purchasers to talk to willing white landlords or sellers. Do you have Public Housing? Are you familiar with F.H.A. program under 221D3 of 100% financing for non-profit sponsors?

(c) *Employment.* What positive action is being taken to promote equal opportunity employment in your town? Has a survey been made of local firms practicing equal opportunity employment? Has any concerted effort been made to call on firms who have not established such a policy? What is the labor situation in your town? Is there unemployment? Are many jobs going begging for lack of qualified applicants? Are job training opportunities available? Do you know about the Job Corps opportunities for both boys and girls between 16 and 21?

(d) *Race Relations.* Are non-segregated groups of concerned local people *meeting together* regularly to discuss local problems? What are the problems and how they can be solved? What is your local ministerial association doing? Have your local ministers, priests, and rabbis been asked by members or officers of their congregations to take a positive stand from the pulpit and tell their congregations where their religious obligations and responsibilities are with relation to the disadvantaged? What attempts have been made to afford persons of varying economic, social, educational, racial, and religious backgrounds to meet and get to know each other and to understand each others problems? Are deliberate attempts made to encourage broad participation in and attendance at all possible civic and organizational meetings where heterogeneous representation could be useful to the group itself or to its attempts at problem-solving.

(e) *The Disadvantaged.* Is anyone working with and for the poor? Are they organized into neighborhood groups? Do you have an active O.E.O. program in your community? Do the poor and uneducated through their representatives have regular dialogue with the so-called local power structure? What are the conditions in your local jail? How are juveniles treated? Have you talked lately with your welfare director or chief of police to find out what their problems are and what suggestions they have for improving the situation?

Summary — In summary, *please act now* — Don't put it off or think that someone else is going to do the job.

(1) Get your local people organized into a functioning group.

(2) Work on increasing the membership of the NCCHR.

(3) Organize your local committees and get to work.

N. C. FUND STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

In view of the lateness of the hour and the urgency of the issues, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations urges all elected officials of this state to lend an ear to the new voices of orderly dissent — voices which ask for changes which this democracy can provide. The North Carolina Council Board notes with satisfaction the recent steps by several cities in the state to establish staffed human relations offices. These human relations offices have proved to be effective channels of orderly dissent. Every effort should be made to assure that the employees of, and commissioners appointed to supervise these offices, be selected by representatives of all groups to be served, including the poor of all races. Signed by:

Chairman, John R. Taylor (Greensboro); First Vice Chairman, Moses Burt (Durham); Second Vice Chairman, Heslip M. Lee (Raleigh); Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz (Salisbury); Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Chase H. Benson (Greensboro) and Treasurer, Dr. Emery L. Rann (Charlotte); Executive Director, Will C. Allred, Jr. (Greensboro); Thomas G. Donnelly (Chapel Hill); Henry E. Frye (Greensboro); Frederick R. Crownfield (Greensboro); James R. Hampton (Sanford); Wayne A. Bowers (Chapel Hill); Daniel C. Tosteson (Durham); Nathaniel B. White (Durham); Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen (Fayetteville); Mrs. Max I. Miller (Greensboro); Leo J. Stillpass (Raleigh); Mrs. Martha McKay (Chapel Hill).

ABOUT THE COUNCIL

The North Carolina Council is one of ten state human relations councils working in close association with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia. The membership of the ten state councils is 11,500. This is an increase of twenty-three per cent over last year. Twenty-six full time professionals are now employed.

North Carolinians currently serving in leadership positions with the Southern Regional Council are: Mr. John H. Wheeler, Durham banker; Mr. McNeill Smith, Greensboro attorney; Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, Charlotte physician; and Mr. Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls attorney.

The North Carolina Council activity, under Executive Director, William C. Allred, Jr. of Greensboro, is focused on assistance to local human relations groups to encourage them to develop activity most appropriate for their communities. The state office does not dictate to local groups; it does encourage meaningful activity.

Program activity revolves around the central office. For example:

(1) In the summer of 1965, the North Carolina Council directed three Head Start programs in communities where local initiative was lacking.

(2) In the fall of 1966, a seminar entitled "Dual Justice in the South — Unconcerned Community" brought together interested citizens from all over the state for a day long workshop.

(3) Twenty-two young Negro men were recommended by this office to participate in the Southern Preparatory Schools Scholars program, under which the chosen eighth graders will receive full tuition to southern preparatory schools for their high school education.

(4) In our Paperback Book Distribution Project, 5,482 paperback books have been placed in low income areas for the use of neighborhood centers, tutorials, and other worthwhile projects.

(5) Since 1954, the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council has consistently reminded the Governor, by personal visits, of areas in which he might use his position of leadership for the good of all citizens of the state.

(6) We cooperate with the Governor's Good Neighbor Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and county and local interracial committees.

(7) We are a resource agency for citizens' groups interested in equal opportunities for women, equal justice in our courts, criminal rehabilitation, prison reform, and other efforts which our Board of Directors feels will better the conditions of human relations in our state and nation.

We lay no claim to being a mass membership group. One has to be very sensitive to the needs of our times to join the Council. We do claim that we are a representative interracial group dedicated to a society free of stultifying inheritances of the past.

JOIN NOW! JOIN NOW!
YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED

STAFF ASSISTS RESIDENTS

The work of the NCCHR staff with residents of public housing projects has turned up many areas of need.

In Greensboro, NCCHR has assisted the Henry Louis Smith Homes Tenants Council and the United Neighborhood Improvement Team, an organization of tenants from the four public housing projects in the city.

The United Neighborhood Improvement Team of Greensboro, N. C., an organization of men and women from various low income communities in Greensboro has been assisted by the NCCHR staff over the past six months.

The primary objectives of UNIT are to help eradicate poverty by improving their living conditions as well as their health and educational level.

UNIT held a public hearing on July 12, 1967, about conditions in Greensboro's four public housing projects. Approximately 350 residents and city officials attended the meeting.

Youth Educational Services, Inc. of Durham, N. C. has played a major role in assisting the United Neighborhood Improvement Team organize.

Current activities of UNIT include cooperation with Guilford Technical Institute to run Adult Education Classes, Tutorial Programs for school children, and a Men's organization to work on civic projects.

UNIT will hold a second public hearing on October 11, 1967, to report on the substantial success it has had in increasing the sensitivity of Public Housing Authority to the needs of the residents.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, N. C. 27401

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Ed: FYI

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WILLIAM C. ALLRED, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

233 1/2 N. GREENE STREET
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27401

ED: → N.C. D.H. JANUARY, 1968

N.C. - PUBLICATION

. Broadens FH Law

uisville Acts; lwaukee Law ored as 'Token'

aukee, Wis., and Louisville, scenes of extended open ng demonstrations in 1967, approved new local fair ng laws.

fair housing ordinance ap- d by the Milwaukee, Wis., mon Council, on the 107th cutive day of open housing nes, restates the provisions e Wisconsin state statute, ing only about one-third of ales and rental market, ex- ing all one- and two-family Enforcement powers under Milwaukee city law are to ransferred from the State l Opportunities Division to Milwaukee City Attorney.

e ordinance as approved was d "more tokenism" by Alder- Vel R. Phillips, who on four ious occasions sponsored der and stronger proposals h were defeated by votes of . Mrs. Phillips voted against new law. The Rev. James E. ppi, advisor to the NAACP th Council, which has led the housing marches and a utiful black Christmas" boy- of Milwaukee retailers, de- nced the new law as "an in- to the black community."

enalties Added

he Louisville law, approved a 9 to 3 vote, includes pro- ons for court enforcement, a maximum fine of $100 for ations. It replaces a "volun- " open housing law, which been labeled as unenforceable local human relations and civil ts agencies and officials.

n Pennsylvania, amendments he state's fair housing law are go into effect on January 28. effort to include a "ripper" endment, opposed by the offi- state human relations com- sion and civil rights groups, defeated. That amendment would have required that additional evidence beyond rejection of the high bid on a property be presented to support a charge of discrimination in housing sales.

The definition of "commercial housing" under the state law has up to now included all accommodations offered for sale or rent by a real estate broker, salesman, or agency, or by an owner, with the exception of owner-occupied one- and two-family units, which were exempted as "personal residences." The "commercial" definition was extended to cover all sales including one- and two-family owner-occupied units. However, rentals of such units are still exempt as "personal" housing. ◈

CITIES . . .

Continued from page 1

Topeka, Kan.; Anchorage, Alas.; Albion, Port Huron, Lansing, East Lansing, and Birmingham, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Brown Deer, Bayside, Fox Point, Mequon, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, Menomonee Falls, and Milwaukee, Wis. ◈

Core Rehabilitation: Best Public Policy?

Many of the well-intentioned proposals now advanced seek to rehabilitate urban slum areas by replacing the dilapidated houses and attracting new industry. But that strategy rests on preconceptions that should be pondered. Should public policy seek to maintain heavy concentrations of poor people in the centers of our urban complexes? And where is the evidence to support the hypothesis that industries can be induced to locate in or near the slums?

(*Washington Post* editorial, October 2, 1967)

Study N. C. Housing Need

The North Carolina Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Committee and the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing joined in sponsoring a two-day meeting on area housing opportunities in Durham in November. Cosponsoring the conference were: the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Region 3; the Cities of Durham and Raleigh and Town of Chapel Hill; Durham Committee on Negro Affairs; Durham Council on Human Relations; North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

National, regional and local authorities on government, private enterprise and nonprofit housing supply and oportunity programs participated in the conference. The Research Triangle includes Greensboro and Wilmington as well as Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, chairman of the NCDH Executive Committee, received a special award citing him as "a pioneer in the battle for open housing" and "beloved renaissance man of the vital metropolis. NCDH Executive Director Edward Rutledge accepted the award for Horne who was unable to be present.

The conference considered a position paper presented by William C. Allred, Jr., of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Allred reported "the clearly understood custom in the Research Triangle Area that houses and apartments advertised today are in most instances not available to minority group members," a denial which promises to be an "irritant which will add to racial tension in the foreseeable future." Such tension, he emphasized, "would be detrimental to the image the area is trying to build nationally."

Allred urged government units to accept their responsibility to assure full equality of housing opportunities "by leading in voluntary and legislative efforts to guarantee this to all citizens." He also urged an equally affirmative role by real estate and construction industry representatives, and both educational and direct action programs by civil rights, human relations and all community groups "to speed the process to achieve equal opportunity in housing."

Allred called attention to growing efforts to secure equal housing opportunity. He cited a Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen resolution condemning discrimination; a Charlotte Community Relations Committee call for "voluntary" open housing practices; and a comprehensive housing program recommended by the Greensboro Human Relations Commission (TRENDS, *December, 1967*). He also cited the growing impact of "North Carolina's best led organization of Negro poor," the United Organizations for Community Improvement (UOCI), in Durham.

The conference position paper warned that "equal opportunity in housing is synonymous with all other equal opportunity goals. Indeed other goals will be difficult to attain without neighborhood desegregation." It emphasized that "a minority which allows the very crucial right of property acquisition to be restricted by, or defined by, a majority community, remains second class." ◈

REPORT . . .

Continued from page 3

to nondiscrimination requirements might be hurt financially and might cease to do business with FHA: "It is our job to enforce the order, of course. It is also our job to improve housing standards and to try to create as much housing available as possible to all persons . . . anything that would tend to cause us (the FHA) to lose a position in the market, and the influence that we exert in the market . . . might not be as self-serving for the cause as we would like for it to be."

- A fair housing group official: "[T]here is such a long his- of new housing being avail- affirmative campaign to make it known that some housing is open, the minority community will not come and look.

"[The] Executive Order [11063] has made no visible impact at all. If you go into any of the tracts in suburbia, you will see that what is happening actually is that white ghettos are growing up at a rapid rate." ◈

LOCAL ACTION . . .

Continued from page 8

When asked to evaluate involvement of target area residents: 34 community action agencies said there was no meaningful involvement; 31 said there was meaning-

ational Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
23 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016

☐ I enclose $2.00 for a year's subscription to TRENDS IN HOUSING.

☐ To help support NCDH's work for equal opportunity in housing, my TAX DEDUCTIBLE contribution of $_____ is enclosed.

onors of $10 or more per year receive Trends free during that year.)

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N.C. - PUBLICATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNCIL COMMENT

VOL. 1, No. 5
William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
Phone: 919-275-6589

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ N. Greene Street
Greensboro, N. C. 27401

Winter, 1968
John R. Taylor
Chairman

WINSTON-SALEM: A WHITE LIBERAL'S HOME TOWN

I was raised in Winston-Salem. The recent events have proved that in 1967 this business of race relations has taken some crazy, complicated turns.

You see, reputable authorities are telling us North Carolina has the "best race relations" of any Southern State. Winston-Salem's reputation is that it has the "best race relations" of any other large city in North Carolina.

Mr. SAUL FRIEDMAN, speaking before the Houston Council on Human Relations made some comments about white liberals.

"As wild as it now seems to be, the drive for black consciousness and black power along with the established civil rights organizations, will sustain its effort to keep the leadership of the reform movement for some time to come. There is every possibility that this movement will border on the revolutionary and force us to face some very fundamental questions. In the process, white liberal leaders will lose their black constituencies, such as they are, and perhaps even their titular roles in the struggle for change. White liberals will thus have to be satisfied to civilize their white brethren instead of their Negro brethren."

Ironies of ironies! I suspect that white folks had better stop setting themselves up as the judge of the temper of race relations in any place. White folks had better listen to a few black-throated voices.

But the funny thing is that these voices don't seem to be saying too much these days about how good race relations are. In fact, they are disturbingly quiet about this whole interracial relations bit. What do you think? Calm before the storm? Or just the middle of the silly season?

NEGRO CANDIDATES TO SPLIT WHITE POWER? 1896 VERSUS 1968

The tentative move by Dr. Reginald Hawkins of Charlotte and Mr. David W. Stith of Durham for political offices in 1968 is of significance in the history of North Carolina politics.

There is strong feeling among a large number of Negroes and a growing number of white folks, that elected and appointive officials at the local, county, state, and federal level show symptoms of arteriosclerosis of the decision-making process on sensitive social questions.

The *Charlotte Observer* on December 29, 1967 commented on the leadership malaise at the Congressional delegation level during the recent session of Congress.

> "The composite record of North Carolina's delegation . . . reflects nothing so much as a lackluster provincialism.
> Rarely did any member of the delegation rise above the familiar pattern of Southern negativism on social and economic issues . . ."

All North Carolinians suffer from the leadership vacuum. Southern negativism and provincialism bears down most heavily, however, on North Carolina Negroes. Political strategy and tactics may abort the Hawkins-Stith thrusts but the possibility of a third political force in North Carolina is a fascinating historical conjecture. The question arises: If Negroes are this third force, with which party will they fuse? Shades of 1896!

OPEN HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL CONFERENCE SURPASSES ALL RECORDS

The three hundred seventy people who jammed the Jack Tar Hotel on November 29-30 to begin open housing discussions in North Carolina were told "time is running out on the racial problems in America". Dr. James E. Cheek, President of Shaw University, commented in the keynote address: "I hope there is still time to act."

In a position paper, "Minority Housing In the Research Triangle Area," William C. Allred, Jr., Executive Director of NCCHR, sponsor of the meeting, emphasized the need for widespread community action to end practices of discrimination in the sale and rental of real property. Allred said: "It is an irony, however, that the official state government race relations agency in North Carolina is called the Good Neighbor Council. How can a good neighbor policy exist in a state where there remain severe restrictions, based on race, which make it impossible for a minority of our citizens to live in a majority of the neighborhoods of the state?"

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Jack Moskowitz, a principal speaker, reported on the efforts of the Department of Defense to assure open occupancy of housing around military establishments. Mr. Donald S. Frey, Chairman, United Citizens Committee for Freedom of Residence, addressed the group on the fair housing movement in the United States.

Those in Durham who assumed major roles in the Conference were Eugene Hampton, Jr., W. C. Lovett, F. V. Allison, Howard Lee, H. M. Michaux, Jr., Jr. W. Lipscomb, N. B. White, and Moses C. Burt, Jr. Some NCCHR members assisting in aspects of the Conference were John H. Wheeler, John R. Taylor, Watts Hill, Jr., Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Dr. Nell Hirschberg, Heslip M. Lee, Mrs. Sally Jobsis, and Dr. S. W. Byuarm.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMENT

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OFFICERS

Officers of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations are: Chairman, John R. Taylor (Greensboro); First Vice Chairman, Moses C. Burt (Durham); Second Vice Chairman, Heslip M. Lee (Raleigh); Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz (Salisbury); Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Chase H. Benson (Greensboro) and Treasurer, Dr. Emery L. Rann (Charlotte).

ON HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

J. Edwin Stanfield

In such a day as this, what is to be the role of councils on human relations?

It seems to me that human relations councils must play a dual role. They must oppose, to put the matter negatively, both the separatism of traditional segregationists and the separatism of Black Power. To put it positively, they must struggle both for the justice that is more than Black Power can effectively force and the mercy that is more than prejudiced and oppressive whites deserve. There can be no viable community at this point in history without both justice and mercy. But to insist on both is to live in tension. Yet it is a creative tension to which human relations councils must call both whites and blacks, asking both to accept scorn and rejection from two sides.

One thrust of human relations councils, I have said, must be the trust toward justice for the oppressed. There can be no compromise, no half-heartedness on the matter of justice. Civil rights are not negotiable. Economic justice is not debatable. We dare not temporize on these issues, for community in our time is not possible, except on a foundation of profound justice.

The other thrust of a human relations council is the thrust toward mercy. If there can be no compromise in the matter of justice toward the oppressed minorities, neither should we neglect the offer of mercy, brooding and patient, to the offending majority.

(continued on Page 3)

HOUSING: NORTH CAROLINA AND THE NATION

The Durham Conference:

There was method and planning in the North Carolina Council's take over of the heretofore weakly promoted Housing and Urban Development Conference. This conference had limped along for six years doing an adequate job, but nowhere near its potential. The recent Durham conference surpassed all previous attendance records and most of the time was more interesting than previous conferences.

Several goals were accomplished by NCCHR and the Durham Council. (1) The Durham Council on Human Relations proved that it was the most vigorous of the human relations-good neighbor council type organizations in the state. Durham also proved that it was ready to sponsor a meeting which met an issue head-on. (2) The President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing found that it could venture this far south (for the first time) and with an all-volunteer cast put on a successful show. (3) Region III (Atlanta) Office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in spite of poor support from their line staff, were tied to the equal opportunity in housing thrust, a marriage which tragically and noticeably they found uncomfortable. One Negro man said: "It's black folks sitting down in that Atlanta of-office of HUD who are approving these applications from Southern city governments to build new ghetto areas." How is that for a commentary on the times! (4) And lastly, many folks were struck by the irony that North Carolina, the only state with an open good neighbor policy, was doing so abjectly little to work out ways to assure all of our citizens the opportunity to acquire property, according to their means, in all the communities of this state.

A Wider Perspective

Of course, the official North Carolina state policy is to emphasize more housing rather than equal opportunity in housing. NCCHR supports the need for more housing at all levels of the housing market but somehow you cannot talk about more without equal being injected. For North Carolina to presume that the policy of more is to be sufficient for sensitive people who are feeling the discriminatory practices now is to be naive. Since most of the pablum emanating from Raleigh of matters of race has been naive, I guess we can hope for little else. Two facts, however, will influence this backward looking situation in North Carolina.

First, the Supreme Court may act on at least one aspect of the problem. In *Jones vs. Mayer,* a St. Louis case in which Jones asked the Court to rule on whether or not a 1866 Federal Civil Rights statute outlaws bias involvement with a builder through zoning regulations and licensing makes bias unlawful. When the decision is rendered, possibly in June, 1968, it will be the expression of Supreme Court views on housing bias and possibly as significant in the housing field as the School Segregation Cases were in the education field in 1954.

Second, another approach is the movement of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in the field. Recently, the FTC voted to charge six apartment house owners in Virginia near Washington, D. C., with deception in their advertisements. FTC contends that by failing to advertise that these units are available only to whites, that the advertisements are misleading. This action by FTC if widely used would bring about extensive listing of housing opportunities with racial designation which, of course, would expose some builders and owners to publicity and possible additional pressure from such anti-housing bias statutes, Federal and local, which now exist.

Senator Ted Kennedy has supported FTC action in this field. The Housing Affairs Letter (12/8/67) quotes Kennedy as saying: "If Real Estate ads are required to disclose that the offers they make are not open to all, the results will be immediate and widespread. In some places, discriminatory advertising will be prohibited by law. In others media will not be a party to such racism and will not accept the advertising. In still others, builders and owners who were willing to discriminate covertly and anonymously will not do so when they have to admit it openly. And finally, in many places the pressure of public opinion

and the unwillingness of many citizens to do business with offerers who discriminate will create a strong stimulus to changed policies."

Stanfield . . .

(continued from page 2)

The reason for this seems obvious to me, but I find a great number of people concerned with human relations who do not see it. The problem of race relations in the South, and in America, as well as the problem of poverty in our affluent society, is white men's problem. It has been all along. We hear people talk about "the Negro problem." Nonsense. It is the white problem.

To speak of "mercy" in this context seems awkward — even inappropriate — and a bit of explanation is in order. The term implies that white people, insofar as they are prejudiced or bigoted, are essentially in a pathetic condition. I firmly believe that to be so.

But it is not easy to discern pathetic need when it is clothed in arrogance. For the most part, human relations councils in the South have not done so. Generally speaking, the state councils and their local affiliates have identified themselves as civil rights groups and have confined their ministration, understandably, and often of necessity, to the oppressed minority. The councils have been dealt with harshly. The reaction of the white public has ranged from violence to indifference. In relation to the hostile or indifferent white majority, councils have normally sought only to avoid or outwit — sometimes to confront and condemn — but rarely have they sought a therapeutic relationship. To the hatred and venom directed toward them, human relations council folk have most often reacted - human-like - with bitterness and disgust. It is not easy to add a dash of pity.

I have used the phrase "therapeutic relationship" and have done so advisedly. The white people of the South may be thought of as criminals or psychotics or sinners or ignoramuses — but, view them as you will, we ought to address ourselves to the real needs of such people. We recognize that it is the interest of society to rehabilitate criminals, to provide therapy for psychotics, to redeem sinners, and to educate the ignorant. By the same token, we need to do more for bigots than damn them.

Therefore, simply on pragmatic grounds, on the basis of what is effective for amelioration of the society and the condition of the minority groups in it, human relations councils should fight off the temptation to justifiable scorn and bitterness toward white moderates and, to the extent possible, devise techniques and programs to reach them and teach them. *Justice in the South will be barren, and brotherhood rare, unless more whites can be led to change than are now in prospect.*

PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES UNDER PRESSURE

NCCHR staff has recently been called in for consultation and assistance in light of an outbreak of tenant's dissatisfaction in the manner in which Public Housing Projects are managed. Greensboro, Asheville, Greenville, Fayetteville, and Durham tenants are seeking to deepen the sensitivity of the administration of the public housing projects through various types of protests. By far the most vocal and effective has been Ben Ruffin's United Organizations for Community Improvement in Durham, which is rapidly becoming a model action agency of the poor. Hopefully, if the new launched Foundation for Community Development, Inc. of Durham gets going, North Carolina may be pushed into new awareness of the needs of poor generally. Of the strictly voluntarily led organizations of the poor (no staff, that is) The United Neighborhood Improvement Team of Greensboro, led by Mrs. Elsie Mobley, is doing some excellent work. Floyd McKissick has designated Charlotte as one of his target areas but hasn't yet got his operation going. Most probably there will be some negotiation between the Foundation for Community Development, Inc. and McKissick prior to any effort in Charlotte, N. C.

Rann Named Trustee

Dr. Emery L. Rann was named a trustee of Central Piedmont Community College. Rann, Treasurer of NCCHR, is a Charlotte, N. C. physician. Rann was named to a position vacated by the Rev. Moses S. Belton a member of the NCCHR.

BLACK POWER FORUM AT UNC-G

A Black Power Forum, sponsored by the Student Government of UNC-G and the local unit of the National Student Association, was held on the Greensboro campus in early November. Due to wide interest over the purpose and the results of the forum, Chancellor James Ferguson issued the following statement. It is a clear view of academic freedom at its best.

Ferguson said: "Those who attended learned the claims of the Black Power advocates directly and not through secondhand experience. This movement is a reality in American life, and it cannot be wished away simply because it is controversial. I do not believe the people should wait until a crisis develops to learn something about a troublesome subject. The discussion of ideas does not mean endorsement of those ideas."

NCCLU SEEKS HELP OF STATE'S LAWYERS

NCCLU is seeking the assistance of North Carolina attorneys willing to help investigate appeals for legal assistance that pour into NCCLU's mailbox each week.

Since the Civil Liberties Union's organization in November, 1965, more than 300 requests for legal defense have been received. Only a small percentage of the cases have been accepted due to the fact that most appeals have not involved an infringement of civil liberties.

Nevertheless, each request for help must be carefully examined, and NCCLU needs attorneys to make these investigations.

Only recently a letter arrived from a man who said simply that his civil liberties had been violated, and then he signed his name. Even that appeal was investigated by an NCCLU attorney.

Interested lawyers need not be members of the N. C. Civil Liberties Union. They need only have an interest in continuing the cause of civil liberties in the state.

There is, unfortunately, no remuneration for the services since no person in the state's chapter is paid except the Executive Secretary.

Please refer all interested lawyers to the N. C. Civil Liberties Union, P. O. Box 13105, Greensboro, N. C. 27405.

Southern Regional Council Annual Meeting – Clark On Black Power

An outstanding meature of the meeting was an address by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a sociologist and director of the metropolitan Applied Research Center in New York. It was a controversial speech so read on:

Dr. Clark began by saying that "the destiny of the enslaved and disadvantaged Negro determines the destiny of the nation."

"The fundamental fact around which all questions of national survival pivot is the fact of inherent interrelatedness—or integration, if you please—in spite of the persistent demands and attempts to impose racial separatism. The problems of the American Negro are problems of America . . . The Negro need not yearn to be assimilated into American culture—he is and determines American culture.

White Americans, Dr. Clark suggested, have inferiority feelings — despite their affluence — growing out of the actually inferior position of their ancestors in Europe. "The gnawing doubts of white Americans as to their status and worth as human beings" lie behind both the racism and the democratic creed and ideals of Americans. That self-doubt is shared by black Americans, for obvious reasons. They have a tendency to share the racism and the democratic ideals, which "are not psychologically contradictory."

"A critical danger . . . is that whereas the promises of racial progress were reversed in the 19th century by the fanaticism, irrationality and cruel strength of white segregationists — the impending racial retrogression of today might come about largely through self-hatred leading to the fanaticism, dogmatism, rigidity and self-destructive cruelty of black separatists. If this comes about it will not be enough to excuse this monstrous perpetuation of the lie of racism and postponement of the goals of democracy and humanity by asserting that the frustrations and betterness of the victimized Negro account for his present irrationality and rigidity. A similar and equally valid psychological explanation could be offered to explain the racial cruelties of desperate and miserable poor whites of the past and present. Understanding is not acceptance."

In the first reconstruction rational whites were intimidated into silence in the face of the barbarities of white extremists. "A similar threat and dilemma face the rational, thoughtful Negro today, Dr. Clark said.

"Black Power" is a bitter retreat from the possibility of the attainment of the goals of any serious racial integration in America . . .

It is an attempt to make a verbal virtue of involuntary racial segregation . . .

It is the sour grapes phenomenon on the American racial scene . . .

"Black Power" is the contemporary form of the Booker T. Washington accommodation to white America's resistance to making democracy real for Negro Americans. While Booker T. made his adjustment to and acceptance of white racism under the guise of conservatism, many if not all of the "Black Power" advocates are seeking to sell the same shoddy moral product disguised in the gaudy package of racial militance."

Rational people of both races must deal effectively, and together, with the problems of "criminally inefficient and racially segregated public schools," "dehumanizingly poor housing," employment discrimination, police practices, and slum filth, if they are not to be cowed once again into acceptance of separatism. Dr. Clark concluded:

"The present dilemma of the Negro is focused for the trained Negro intellectual. He must now choose sides. He must now clarify the nature of the enemy. He must dare to say that the enemy was never to be understood in terms of color . . . but in the more difficult and abstract terms of human irrationality, ignorance, superstition, rigidity and arbitrary cruelty.

These are the common enemies which underly all forms of tyranny—racism, authoritarianism, McCarthyism . . .

They are no less enemies when being sold or offered as truth or salvation by blacks, yellows, or whites . . .

If Negroes and whites who understand this can make it clear, we can help to save America. We will use the power of disciplined intelligence combined with respect for moral values and humanity to save Negroes from the destructive possibilities of white and black dilemmas and thereby contribute to the survival of America . . . For America cannot survive if Negroes do not. . . And Negroes and no other group of human beings are likely to survive if America does not."

JOIN NOW! JOIN NOW!

PAY DUES NOW

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, N. C. 27401

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- ☐ Regular Member $ 5.00
- ☐ Contributing Member $10.00
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- ☐ Donor Member $ 50.00
- ☐ Sponsor Member $100.00
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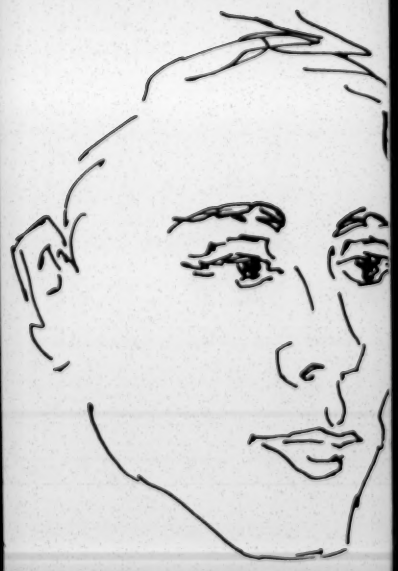
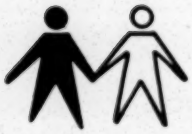
NC, - PUBLICATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS





OUR OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations is to take action to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all people of North Carolina. The methods used by the North Carolina Council include research, education, dissemination of information, and direct methods to confront injustices in our state.

Specifically, our staff seeks (1) to motivate local people to support existing human relations councils and Good Neighbor Committees, (2) to organize interest ground around community needs, (3) to assist poor people's organizations, (4) to initiate state-wide voluntary committees on issues of concern, (5) to assist any group or individual with follow-through ability to work on a community need, and (6) to cooperate with other agencies, local, state, federal, and private.

The North Carolina Council is the oldest, continuously functioning interracial group in North Carolina. The Council today is designed as a sophisticated attack agency. A basic requirement of this approach requires that we **say well** what needs to be said on a great number of social issues, many of which pertain to matters of race, and to do as much as possible to change the situation as we find it. The Council, therefore, is not reluctant to speak out on issues as they arise.

If you feel you want to be a member of our group, please fill in the membership form and mail it to the state office.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
Telephone: 919-275-6589

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership Form

( ) Regular Member $ 5.00 ( ) Donor Member $ 50.00
( ) Contributing Member $10.00 ( ) Sponsor Member $100.00
( ) Sustaining Member $25.00 ( ) Contribution (not membership) $_____

(Payments to the North Carolina Council are tax deductible.)

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ADDRESS _____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP CODE_____

(Please!)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Executive Director—Greensboro

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
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275-6589(919)

N.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY REPORT
July 5, 1966 - September 30, 1966

ACTIVITY

Attendance at National Conference of Christians and Jews workshop at Wildacres, North Carolina -- "New Horizons in Human Relations" -- where served as discussion group leader. Attendance at July meeting of Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council. August 29, attended meeting of the Lenoir County Bi-Racial Committee and spoke to group. Met with Durham Council on Human Relations on September 26 where an opportunity was given to "plug" the state organization.

September 27, spoke to Greensboro Community Fellowship, and on same date set-up and met with five executive committee members of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations to get them going again. The Char-Meck Council plans a November 8 meeting, "Can Charlotte Have a Race Riot," with Police Chief Ingersoll, Anti-Poverty unit Director John E. Zuidema, Assistant Superintendent of Schools William Self, and Robert Shirley of Johnson C. Smith University comprising the panel.

Met with David S. Coltrane and Robert S. Harrell of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council at several times to discuss areas of general concern. Invited Harrell to Southern Inter-Agency Conference in Atlanta for his education and edification. Good Neighbor Council convened a meeting in Raleigh on September 8, of several agencies in the human relations field to discuss possibility of statewide local-county institutes on the nature of race. NCCHR served as secretariat for this meeting, distributed minutes, and will follow-up with Good Neighbor Council.

Spent two days in Asheville, North Carolina, investigating Asheville Council on Human Relations and Voter Re-registration drive. Am recommending SRC give small ($850) grant to aid the drive there.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Council met on July 24, and the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Council met on Thursday, September 29.

OBSERVATIONS ON NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL AFTER FIRST QUARTER

Asheville Council on Human Relations

The general membership is not currently meeting. They had some difficulty getting a new slate of officers in the Spring, but now have three men of superior calibre. They are merchant Harry Winner, owner of Winner's Inc., a downtown department store; the Reverend Cecil Sherman, First Baptist Church; and Henry W. Burts of the YMCA. I talked at length with Mr. Winner.

He, at first, mistook me for a representative of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council. After our talk, he joined the North Carolina Council by giving me his check, and discussed the desirability of the Asheville Council participating in the "scholars for prep schools" and the book distribution programs.

The Asheville Council is planning a general membership meeting in early November, at which Mr. David S. Coltrane has been asked to speak. I requested that the NCCHR receive notification of the meeting.

Winner reported that the Education Committee of the Asheville Council has held an open meeting where Negro citizens presented the School Board with their grievances. Winner said he was embarrassed for the School Board since it was apparent they were "on trial." Any Negro with the minimum qualifications can get employment in Asheville, Winner reported. He has very competent Negro clerk in his office.

Asheville Council has never had any contact with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Winner felt that Asheville was too far west and was out of the main stream of state affairs. He left open the question of a relationship with a statewide group. At this point, he appears to be looking toward the Good Neighbor Council.

Interview with Henry W. Burts of YMCA and Asheville Council secretary was unfruitful. Would not release membership list to me.

Asheville and Buncombe County Citizens' Association

Visited with Robert L. Harrell, attorney, concerning Voter Re-registration drive he is directing. Eight members of the Asheville-Buncombe County Citizens have joined with Opportunities, Inc. (Local OEO-North Carolina Fund operation) to launch a Voter Registration Drive in the six precincts where books were stolen from the Board of Elections Office in Asheville. North Carolina Council on Human Relations' Executive Director met with committee on October 6. Three of these precincts, 1, 10, and 11, are predominantly Negro (#1 - 1094 Negro, 643 white; #10 - 1657 Negro, 10 white; and #11 - 1028 Negro, 1098 white). Although the October 29 registration deadline was very close, was able to expedite proposal to SRC Voter Education Project Director Vernon Jordan and get $850 grant for the drive.

Asheville-Buncombe County Citizens Association has existed since 1952. This was, apparently, first North Carolina Council-Southern Regional Council contact. Organization appears to have eight or ten people who are drivers and is centered in Negro community. Can get support, both people and dollars, from Negro community in Asheville. Political action oriented at times.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations

Has lost will to live and does not have fortitude to accept death. Has met possible five times since death in 1963 of Harry S. Jones. Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, current chairman, has called a meeting for November 8. I have

urged them to select a slate of officers and meet monthly this 1966-1967 year. This council is in a dilemma.

Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council

Had mid-summer meeting to discuss janitorial labor difficulties with the University of North Carolina. Representatives attended Board meeting of North Carolina Council on September 29, but reported no membership meeting but considerable committee activity. This Council affiliated and paid the $25.00 annual fee.

Durham Council on Human Relations

Very vigorous programming for monthly meetings. Executive committee meets prior to membership meeting each month. Has constantly stayed in touch with city officials on employment and schools. Good support for state Council present at Board meeting. Intellectuals dominate. Tend to like good debate but action oriented also. Has affiliated with NCCHR and paid $25.00 annual fee.

Greensboro Community Fellowship

Meets once each month. By and large 1950s liberals. Desparately needs an issue. Has real sense of quandry, particularly among some of white liberals. Situation complicated for them by presence of only full-time city human relations official in North Carolina. Greensboro Mayor's Human Relations Commission is fairly vigorous at getting at racial problems in the community. The Greensboro Community Fellowship meets at lunch which precludes broad based community involvement. Has affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Kinston-Lenoir County Interracial Commission

One of oldest functioning human relations groups in the state. Executive Director of NCCHR attended meeting in August where affiliation was voted. Fee of $25.00 paid. This is a closed committee of thirty-six people, self-perpetuating, that has as its major project a Brotherhood Week in February. Did some sound work in public accommodations struggle in early sixties. Was facing very basic question of continuing in existence when NCCHR showed interest. Has vigorous chairman who is also chairman of the Good Neighbor Council in Kinston. Kinston-Lenoir County Interracial Commission meets once each quarter.

WINSTON-SALEM FIELD TRIP

Dr. G. McLeod Bryan, an old-timer in Southern Regional Council work and Board member of NCCHR, discussed the lack of need for a council on human relations in Winston-Salem, N. C. Feels the most effective work in the city is being done by Mayor's Good Will Committee. A Good Neighbor Council was appointed in 1963 but has not met due to the work of the Mayor's Committee. When pushed, Bryan felt an organization of newcomers to the city might be set up but was unsure about leadership.

Bryan is planning a weekend retreat of eight or ten of his former students who are living in North Carolina to discuss statewide efforts in human relations.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations, at this point, lacks any identity in North Carolina. As far as I can remember, it probably had very little. Essentially, what the Greensboro office staff does is "free lance" in the field of human rights in the state.

Most "respectable support" in many localities is attached to the fifty-five or so Good Neighbor Councils and Mayor's Committees which have been brought into existence since 1964. Although these official committees do not function in many places, considerable effort is made by the Good Neighbor Council staff to put life into them. Reports indicate that the Good Neighbor Council will become a permanent agency of the state government in the next legislature. The staff varies from four to six people. Mr. David S. Coltrane, chairman, has exerted much effort and gained tremendous respect in the state as the governor's spokesman in this field.

I do not feel that the presence of Good Neighbor Councils has pre-empted the field for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations (witness the spontaneous efforts of councils on human relations in Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Durham and Asheville, and of the NAACP and SCLC) but efforts are being made to coordinate program with the state agency. And they, of course, are willing to have help. State involvement, however, does make more interesting and less clear the role and mission of the voluntary agency.

Another factor in urban North Carolina is the role of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and their local affiliates of which there are approximately eight. The Executive Director of the NCCHR has a working relationship with the regional director of the NCCJ and will attend meetings of some of the most vigorous local chapters to assess their attitude in the field of civil rights.

At this point, the Negro based organizations and their strength in North Carolina has only been superfically probed by the Executive Director of the NCCHR. This area will be investigated thoroughly in the next six to nine months.

At this point candor demands that all optimism on the basic strength of the NCCHR be laid aside. The NCCHR has had a core of liberal-minded people who have been willing to associate with "the movement" as represented by the NCCHR by contributing six to eight thousand dollars a year. Many of these people are very much involved in the cause of human dignity and racial equality in their own communities. They originate and serve on community action committees; they take active roles in sharpening the racial consciousness of their churches; they serve on official local and state boards working in problem areas; and they do open and behind the scenes work in crisis situations. But, the same willingness and dedication that prompts them to send an annual contribution also causes them to be involved on their own. Many of them do what they do outside the structure of a human relations council. They have little need for organizational structure to initiate or to sustain their efforts. The result is that the existing councils on

human relations in North Carolina will exist with or without the state office, and at this point these councils on human relations are loosely knit with only a superficial awareness of the state North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

At any rate, beginning from this base, the next months are going to be interesting ones and we approach them with optimism and high hopes.

Respectfully submitted,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

October 11, 1966

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Statement of
RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1966 - September 30, 1966

Balance brought forward, July 1		$ 7,362.22
RECEIPTS		
Memberships	1,540.00	
Contributions	223.00	
Char-Meck Council Special Project	150.00	
Local Councils Affiliation Fees	50.00	
Miscellaneous - Refunds from Deposits	23.64	
AGAPE Trust	2,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME FROM WITHIN STATE	3,986.64	
Southern Regional Council - Grant-In-Aid	1,200.00	
Southern Regional Council - Expanded Grant	2,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME FOR QUARTER		7,186.64
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 14,548.86
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	170.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	83.34	
Office Supplies	94.16	
Postage	134.50	
Books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	32.55	
Travel Expense	563.59	
Printing/Supplies	53.09	
Moving Expense	40.00	
Hospital Insurance	80.01	
Annuity	90.00	
Special Project - Youth Educational Services	150.00	
Conferences	175.00	
Employer's FICA Contribution	45.53	
Miscellaneous	9.00	
	1,720.77	
Salaries	3,404.16	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR QUARTER		5,124.93
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966		$ 9,423.93

Item 9 - SubCommittee of Chapel Hill - Carrboro Human Relations Council. Has functioned all year seeking to better condition of domestic employees in Chapel Hill, N. C.

November 8, 1966 - 8:00 p.m.
Orange Savings and Loan

PROCEEDINGS

GENERAL SESSION: DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM - 8:00 p.m.

The meeting began with a warm welcome from Co-Chairman Barbara Johnson and a brief discussion of the formation of the Council on Humah Relations a year and a half ago. Since no other local groups seem to be looking into the situation of household workers, the Employment Committee has taken this on as one of its areas of concern, but it is a small group and is especially grateful for the ideas and suggestions of this larger group.

Co-Chairman Gaitha Lassiter then introduced guest speaker Mrs. Sarah Herbin, formerly of the N. C. Good Neighbor Council, now with the North Carolin Fund. In discussing the employment outlook for household workers, Mrs. Herbin cited the increase in population and the greater number of women in the labor market as causes for an expanding need for household workers. Last year in the United States there were 2½ million household workers: 54% employed in the South, 18% in the Northeast, 19% in the Midwest, and 9% in the West. This job classification includes not only maids but also day workers, mother's helpers, personal maids, nursemaids, baby sitters, housekeepers, companions, governnesses, cooks, handimen, caretakers, butlers, valets, etc. Less than 10% of household workers live in. Wages vary greatly across the country, from $5-$6 per day in New Orleans to $1.50 per hour in New York City and San Francisco.

In 1964 the National Committee on Household Employment was formed, a non-profit orgainzation composed of representatives of churches, women's organizations, social action groups, etc. One of its first tasks was to conduct a survey of 15,000 employers and 11,000 employees, from which it learned that the median wage was $1.082 per year; 89% of the women employees had total wages under $2,000, 66% under $1,000; only 4 out of 10 household workers were employed as many as 50 weeks in a year; a large percentage were heads of families. In N. C. there are 50,000 non-white women employed in household work, with a median income of $600 per year.

While there are no strict qualifications or special training for household workers, there are also few laws which protect them. In the State of Washington 60 hours of work per week is the maximum allowed for household workers by law. In Wisconsin the minimum wage law applies to household workers.

The National Committee hopes to come up with new programs which will increase employees' skills and make upgrading possible through the incentive of pay increases. It also hopes to change the public image of the household worker, to increase its status. Household workers' co-ops are being discussed.

Mrs. Jane Reese from the North Carolina Fund was then introduced, who spoke on the organization called Domestics United in Charlotte. This group has involved about 200 domestic workers which meet in block organizations and send representatives to a central planning council. Through the help of a grant from the North Carolina Fund, it is soon to begin a survey of the some 6,000 household workers in Charlotte. The organization hopes to work out a training program, and to increase the standard wage paid to $1.50 per hour, and feels that with a broad enough base of household workers in the city, it can achieve its goals.

Mrs. Polly Mead, a mother of 4 school-age children who has recently taken a professional job, then gave an employer's viewpoint. She admitted that she was a demanding employer, and outlined the qualifications she looked for in her part-time household helper; they included being a good manager, having a good deal of understanding of children as well as being a firm disciplinarian to keep up with her four children as well as neighbors, having mature judgment, and skill in verbal communication, being able to chauffer children to various after-school activities, and doing a better job at cleaning a house than she did herself. In other words, she needed a semi-skilled or skilled technician. As Mrs. Mead said, she wouldn't have much self-respect if she didn't think her job at home was important and would require a capable person to fill her shoes. After five tries she has found someone extremely satisfactory. She paid $1 per hour for the first two weeks as a trial period, $1.25 per hour after that, with several

raises since then.

Mrs. Mead pointed out that employees have a right to know clearly what is expected of them, and what to expect regarding hours, sick leave, vacation pay, etc., and that it is important to have as much as possible written down. And employers have a right to expect reliability, punctuality and neatness. Open communication is extremely important to a smooth working relationship between employer and employee.

Mrs. Alberta Atwater then gave an employee's viewpoint. She indicated that if all employers were like Mrs. Mead, many difficulties of the household worker would be solved, and emphasized the need for the employer to make clear whether the children or the house should receive the worker's main attention. She pointed out that too often women with a day worker expect a whole week's work to be done in one day, and said that even if they pay for it, it is impossible. Mrs. Atwater stressed the need to change the image of the job, and said she felt it was too close to the concept of slavery for comfort. Although having help one day a week means so very much to some mothers, they aren't willing to pay enough for it. The highest wage that Mrs. Atwater knows of is $1.25, perhaps one at $1.50, but many workers are employed at 50¢-65¢ per hour with transportation provided only one way. The General group discussed the special problem in Chapel Hill of student families where the working wife receives a low wage herself and felt that, since student families do seem to have children while in school, and since it is immoral to pay a household worker as little as 65¢ per hour, the community should consider taking the responsibility for providing day care centers for student wives and for the children of household workers.

Mrs. Norman Gustavesen,
Recorder

DISCUSSION GROUP 1: Ways to get Maximum Community Involvement

In discussion of the problem of involving community members in a meaningful and fruitful undertaking of this entire question of domestic help, several significant suggestions were given. After the obvious organizations such as Junior Service League, the Woman's Club, The University Woman's Club, the Student Wives Organizations, etc. had been mentioned as good places to present programs on this subject, there was a strong urging to make an appeal to the men of the community through two organized groups, the Chamber of Commerce and the Orange County Industrial Commission. It was emphasized that an appeal could be made to businessmen that compliance to minimum wage laws and similar standards would promote the attraction of a high calibre of residents and industry moving into this area. This was an untouched segment of promotion which was unanimously agreed upon as being very worthwhile.

The question of surveys was discussed at length, and a report was given on what has been suggested to various departments in the University which could adequately do this. If such a survey is conducted under University the questionnaire will probably not include many of the main topics which would be significant to us, nor would the range of people interviewed be large.This was left somewhat as an open question to be followed up at a later date.

Another unresolved area was that of Social Security payments and what kind of publicity could be given locally to endeavor to bring about some majority practice in this problem.

The Group felt that it was very important that the domestic help be organized if only for the therapeutic value of sharing suggestions and trying to set standards and classifications. It was hoped that the committee meeting at this same time would propose and assist in forming such an organization.

The need was seen to investigate the day care centers available locally. It was felt that this was probably one of the most important and urgent needs of the community.

There was general agreement on the need for more publicity on this matter. For the time being, letters to the editor and feature articles are what is being done else where were suggested as possible means to create more concern and positive action in the community.

The members of this committee were hopeful that a follow-up meeting could be held soon.

Mrs. Robert D. Phillips
Recorder

DISCUSSION GROUP 2: General Guidelines for the Curriculum of a Possible Domestic Training Course.

The discussion leader was Mrs. Richard Glasser. Participants were Mrs. Loren Mead, Mrs. Charlie Lassiter, Mrs. Donald Hyman, Mrs. Betsy Meldaw, Mrs. John Gulick, Mrs. Hubert M. Blalock, and Mrs. S. S. Hill, Recorder.

This group represented employers in trying to determine what services most employers need and desire in employees. Three general areas were mentioned:

(1) general housecleaning
(2) home health care for infants and convalescents or invalids
(3) catering. Catering was generally interpreted as serving at a party with little or no cooking involved.

It was pointed out that there are existing local institutions that might be of service in helping set up or operate a training course. These, listed in no significant order, are:

(1) Red Cross Home Nursing Course
(2) University Food Services. Mr. Prillaman could possibly give on-the-job traihing to some persons.
(3) Northside Elementary School as a possible site for the training sessions.
(4) Durham Technidal Institute. If 12 or 14 would form a class, perhaps funds could be provided for hiring a professional teacher.
(5) North Carolina Fund might have categories into which this would fit.
(6) Orange county Agricultural Extension in a semi-advisory capacity.

Mrs. Mead stressed the necessity for this training course to be sponsored by an incorporated organization if grants are requested. Such a corporation could be the Inter-Church Council for Social Service.

Specific ideas regarding the training per se were:
(1) On the Job training given to trainees by competent maids. The maid would demonstrate good housekeeping techniques, use of standard equipment such as vacuum cleaner, making beds, etc.
(2) Lecture programs dealing with basic job attitudes.
(3) Child care lecture given by a child psychologist, perhaps.
(4) Division of the course into two sections: (a) housework and (b) child care. If a trainee is interested only in housework she need not qualify for child care certification.

It was suggested that a parallel course or seminar for employers be conducted. It was also suggested that training programs already in progress be studied.

This group agreed unanimously that a training course is essential for upgrading the position of the domestic employee. Motivating prospective trainees to sign up for the course was discussed and two suggestions were made:

1. Placement of those receiving certification
2. Strong suggestion of minimum wage (which should be higher than the current "going" rate).

General Guidelines for the Curriculum of a Possible Domestic Training Course -- Meeting #2, December 5, 1966, 10:00 a.m.

Present: Mrs. Richard Glasser, Mrs. Loren Mead, Miss Jan English, (from Multipurpose Training Center), Mrs. Robert Johnson

Regrets: Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. Meldau, Mrs. Friday, Mrs. Lassiter, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. Sutorious

Mrs. Glasser presented to the group capsuled material from a variety of sources on the subject of domestic training. The group, using this material and Mrs. Mead's suggestions, suggested the following timetable:

1. Visit Durham Technical Institute--possibly Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. William Friday, who is also interested in this as a possible project. Find out if they would consider doing the course, how much it would cost; could we suggest teachers?

2. Get the necessary space; as a beginning,approach Supt. Swiers.

3. Check out possible sources for money to pay for full service training: ask Sarah Herbin regarding the N. C. Fund; the Vocational Education Act of 1963, Employment Security, National Committee on Household Employment, etc. (This, of course, would entail a great deal of work, but might make possible a feature, suggested by Mrs. Mead, which would make this program unique and quite possibly assure grater participation by the community: hiring, with commensurqte salaries, women now working in town as domestic employees who are regarded as particularly skilled, and using them for in-service training for part of the program. This would possibly be done in a home--if their employer's, then of course, this would need her cooperation and possibly remuneration as well.)

4. Get instructor(s)--a skilled home economiss person, preferably one whom we knew would be empathetic with her students, creative in thinking of new approaches.

5. Recruitment: It is the opinion of at least one of the women now working successfully as a domestic that the most interest will come from younger girls and women who are entering the labor force or those who are now making low salaries, not from those who are already working reasonably successfully.

6. The course itself--held in the spring, to prepare and train girls for fall placement, according to one suggestion. It might be, however, that the summer waiting period would be bad.

7. Placement

Suggestions and emphasis:

1. Use the "Homemaker's Assistant" course, as recommended in the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication, only tailored down.

2. Evenings only--not expensive.

3. Use and pay, if possible, skilled maids to do in-home training.

4. Volunteers would be needed to provide transportation to get trainees to homes.

5. There must be vocational counseling, certification, placement, with recommendations on file. This obviously is a big job and would be ideally done by an existing office--Inter-church council or the Orange-Chatham Community Action orgainzation, perhaps with volunteer staff. The placement at sub stantially increased salary would be basic to a successful training program.

6. There must be a working committee with technical background.

Mrs. Glasser indicated willingness to work on several of the arrangement items: visiting the Institute, getting space, recruitment. Mrs. Mead will advise on using existing agencies, proposal-writing, etc.; Mrs. Friday is interested in curriculum, Mrs. Hayman is on the local Manpower board and, like Mrs. Friday, is a trained home economics teacher; Mrs. Johnson, and several members of the Employment Committee are already committed to work in the area of domestic employment. At this time, however, there is no one able to take on the chairmanship of this project. For the moment, then, it is hoped that those interested will keep their interest and continue to be on the lookout for a person who might be able to commit her time and energy to get such a crucial program going.

Mrs. Robert Johnson
Recorder

Human Relations insight: I am more and more impressed with the role of of the individual who is committed within whatever framework (organizational structure)is available to him. Although the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council has not operated very effectively as a unit in 1966-1967, with the absence of the T. Franklin Williams, sub-committee chairman, such as the Employment Committee--Barbara Johnson and Gaither Lassiter--kept plugging away with the domestic servants.(Rev. Buie Seawell kept the Housing sub-committee together and finally has produced some appreciable results.) As the hereunder report possibly reveals. But it is the strong, dedicated individual that keeps things going--not so much the organization. At any rate, this was the first time this had been made clear to me in the human relations rat race....perhaps some of you "pros" already knew this.

N.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT
October 1, 1966 - December 31, 1966

I. LOCAL

Asheville Council on Human Relations: Non-affiliated

According to Mr. Harry Winner, President, this council does not now hold monthly membership meetings but has an active committee working in the field of education. In November, Mr. David S. Coltrane, Chairman of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council, spoke to a public meeting of the Asheville Council. The leadership of this council is strong. Its Education Committee has held public meetings between the school board and members of the Negro community concerning desegregation problems.

Officers of the Asheville Council are the Reverend Cecil Sherman, First Baptist Church; Henry W. Burts of the Y.M.C.A.; and Harry Winner of Winner's Inc., Chairman. We hope that the Asheville Council will affiliate with the North Carolina Council.

Asheville and Buncombe County Citizens' Association: Non-affiliated

President Robert L. Harrell, attorney, of the Asheville-Buncombe County Citizens' Association designed a very effective voter re-registration drive in the six precincts where registration books were found to be missing from the office of the Board of Elections. The North Carolina Council's Executive Director met with Attorney Harrell and his committee on October 6, 1966. We assisted in expediting the group's proposal to the Southern Regional Council and secured a grant for $850 for the registration drive. On October 28 and 29, the Executive Director was in Asheville to assist in the conclusion of the drive.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations: Affiliated

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council does not meet regularly. This fall, however, after two planning sessions, the council sponsored a public forum on November 8, 1966, on the topic, "Can Charlotte Have a Race Riot?" with Police Chief Ingersoll, Anti-poverty unit Director John E. Zuidema, Assistant Superintendent of Schools William Self, and Robert Shirley of Johnson C. Smith University comprising the panel.

This meeting received widespread publicity in the state press, due, in the main, to disruptive comments from conservatives who were present. The press somewhat exaggerated the extent of the disruption, but the meeting made pretty good copy. Most of us there enjoyed the session.

A steering committee of the Charlotte Council has met once since this November public forum and has plans to suggest new officers to the council at its next meeting. The North Carolina Council office is currently working to have a voter registration drive funded for this spring.

Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council: Affiliated

The Executive Director of the North Carolina Council has met with the general membership and with the steering committee of this council and with individual council members during the past months. There is considerable committee activity in the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council. These committees are: Housing, Education, Employment, and Public Meetings. Dedicated members keep in close touch with public events in the town and are participating in the formation of a Fair Housing Committee.

The Employment Committee of the Chapel Hill group has held meetings with approximately forty women who work as domestics in Chapel Hill and Carrboro homes. At a November 8, 1966 meeting, Mrs. Sarah Herbin was the main speaker. After this session, the group broke up into three discussion groups looking toward the establishment of a domestics organization in this area. The follow up groups which have met since November 8 are: Training, Code and Contract, and Community Organization.

The Employment Committee hopes that its efforts will do something about the low salaries and unfair treatment of many domestic workers in the area. There are some instances of salaries below sixty cents an hour.

Greensboro Community Fellowship: Affiliated

In November, 1966, the Greensboro Community Fellowship held a well publicized but poorly attended public forum on the Cone Mills strike. This forum was designed to present representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America and Cone Mills management in a public discussion of the issues of the strike. Management declined to be present, although we hope they will become a little more open as the events of the spring and summer of 1967 unfold. As nearly as can be surmised, it seems that the issue struck too close home, and a mild boycott of the meeting resulted, even in the ranks of the more liberal Fellowship. The meeting was arranged by the state office of the NCCHR and was chaired by the Executive Director, in the absence of the president of the Fellowship.

Durham Human Relations Council: Affiliated

This council, approximately 200 in number, is by far the strongest voluntary human relations council in the state. The council meets monthly and recently has been receiving excellent publicity on their meetings. New officers for the 1967 year are: President, Nat White; Vice President, Joe Blum; Secretary, Joan Scagnelli.

This council has a wide range of committees, but one of the most interesting is the "Operation Nudge" Committee, which takes it upon itself to contact public officials when any problems arise which are in the council's area of concern. The Operation Nudge Committee is also cooperating with the NCCHR office in calling on personnel directors in the various state departments to encourage equal employment opportunities. A very interesting report was secured from the Department of Motor Vehicles pertaining to the failure of that department to hire Negro Highway Patrolmen. As the Durham Council and the NCCHR office develop our mutual "nudge" efforts on the various state personnel officers, we will give further details. This is, of course, an excellent example of how a local human relations council can function. Perhaps a special report on the Durham Council is in order.

In a letter to the N. C. Council office, the Durham Council reported it had "discussed the presence of the KKK at the North Carolina State Fair, raising questions about ways and means effectively to protest their being granted propaganda facilities. We concluded that there neither is, nor ought to be, legal sanction employed to prevent such groups from being and enjoying freedom of speech and other guaranties accorded them by law. We further felt, however, that moral sanctions might usefully be employed on the grounds that good human relations in the state are being jeopardized when such groups are permitted to evangelize in public functions. . . . In the case of the Klan, however, the state has explicitly sanctioned their presence at the fair as a propaganda mechanism by which converts are sought to an idiology which is an express denial of those guaranties which permit the Klan's existence." The Durham Council then suggested that a state-wide letter writing campaign be sponsored by the NCCHR to encourage state officials to avoid in 1967 a repetition of 1966.

The NCCHR state office sent a strongly worded wire of protest to the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. following the publicity given the Klan booth on national TV.

Kinston-Lenoir County Interracial Committee: Affiliated

The NCCHR Executive Director has met with this group, one of the oldest functioning human relations groups in the state. Their annual Human Relations Institute was held February 12 and February 19. The state office of the NCCHR arranged for Mr. Kyle Haselden, editor of THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY, to speak at the February 19 meeting. Former Attorney General of Alabama, Richmond Flowers, spoke at the February 12 session.

Affiliated Councils

As of January 31, 1967, five local human relations councils have affiliated with the North Carolina Council by payment of the $25.00 fee. They are: Kinston, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Greensboro, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, and Durham. On January 31, 1966, only the Durham Council was affiliated with NCCHR.

D.A.R.E. (Direct Action for Racial Equality): Non-Affiliated Student Group

DARE is a student group of juniors, seniors, and graduate students at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, N. C. In response to Klan rallies in Raleigh last summer, these students organized themselves on August 12, 1966 to "plan direct action programs designed to help areas of racial injustice." The Reverend W. W. Finlator, pastor of Pullen Memorial Church and a member of the Board of the North Carolina Council, spoke to an initial meeting of the group to give them some guidance. The activities of DARE this fall have included:

(1) Community Development-Voter Registration Committee work:
In the eighteenth precinct in Raleigh, N. C., this committee selected a Negro community, called the Tuttle Community, bounded on the south by New Bern Avenue, on the north by Oakwood, on the east by Tarboro Road, and on the west by Linden Avenue. The aim of their efforts in the community was to organize it for concerted action with DARE to change poor conditions. For several Saturdays this fall, members of DARE worked in the area, introducing themselves and attempting to acquaint themselves with the problems of the Tuttle Community.

(2) Immediately prior to the November election, a register and vote campaign was conducted. DARE surveyed the Tuttle Community (approximately 500 homes) to determine the extent of registration, then carried people to register, and eventually had the registration books moved to the community for easier registration.

(3) DARE has met with Tuttle Community leaders for a joint planning session. Follow-up meetings are planned, and the North Carolina Council has been asked to be present.

(4) DARE is currently conducting tutoring study halls in the Tuttle Community Center.

(5) DARE's Research Committee has compiled a survey of the housing patterns of Negro students at North Carolina State University. They feel there is a definite pattern of discrimination emerging in the room assignments in the school dormitories. DARE has taken an active part in getting the administration of NCSU to issue a statement that all housing listed with the university must be done so on a non-discriminatory basis.

(6) After an extensive meeting with the Executive Committee of DARE and with their faculty advisor, the Executive Director of NCCHR released a $200 grant to aid them this spring in their work in the Tuttle Community. The NCCHR has also prepared a proposal to the Southern Regional Council, which seems likely to result in a modest foundation grant for DARE.

(7) The NCCHR plans to keep as close touch as is feasible and be of continuning assistance to DARE in any way possible.

Winston-Salem: "The Quality Education Committee": Non-affiliated
Around September 1, 1966, prompted by a letter from Alderman C. C. Ross, Sr. and Father Jesse L. Creel of Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Church, a meeting was held to support and augment the study of a "blue ribbon commission" appointed by the Forsyth County Commissioners to study school needs, preparatory to a proposed bond issue in the spring of 1967. Father Creel, Dr. McLeod Bryan of Wake Forest College, and Mr. Robert Kimzey (Bryan and Kimzey are board members of the NCCHR) took an active part on the Quality Education Committee, but at this point the group has not been able to attract sufficient community support to sustain its efforts to influence the amount of desegregation in the school system in Forsyth County.

The NCCHR Executive Director met with Bryan and Creel several times and with the Quality Education Committee once. We also offered them the services of a former employee of the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional Council in any consultant capacity they may need.

II. STATEWIDE

(1) Co-sponsorship with A and T College in Greensboro, N. C. of a Human Relations Institute for six weeks:
This institute was designed by J. Niel Armstrong at the college. Essentially it is similar to the well known and respected Fisk University Human Relations Institute, which has been held very effectively for a number of years. The estimated cost of the A and T Institute grew to approximately $25,000, which is clearly out of the purview of NCCHR operation. The NCCHR state office advised Mr. Armstrong of our inability to assist in the funding of such an operation but secured for him a proposal drafted by St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C., which could be used by A and T as a guideline to secure federal funding of the institute, possibly under the educational provisions of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The NCCHR and the Southern Regional Council would support the institute by making staff people available for service. A and T plans tentatively to hold the institute in 1968.

(2) The Regional Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews approached the NCCHR office for assistance in co-sponsorship of the Second Annual Police Community Relations Seminar in Chapel Hill at the Institute of Government. We were very eager to do this this spring (1967), but the invitation was later withdrawn due to

some fear that the image of the Virginia Council on Human Relations might somehow "taint" the NCCJ association with the North Carolina Council.

(3) Legal Aid to the Poor

A committee of lawyers, members of the N. C. Council, was asked to draft an appropriate statement for the NCCHR Council state office to release concerning the action of the State Bar Council in its unfavorable attitude toward the Office of Economic Opportunity and local bar association's joint sponsorship of legal aid offices for use of the poor. The committee did not draft their statement, deeming that the time was inappropriate for them to do so.

(4) On October 20, 1966, in Greensboro, N. C., the NCCHR sponsored with the Southern Regional Council a day long workshop on the subject, "Dual Justice in the Courts--Unconcerned Community." Sixty people participated enthusiastically in the session. Television coverage was furnished by WSJS-TV, Winston-Salem, N. C.

(5) State Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission

The North Carolina Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission has been inactive during the past several years. It is time that this committee get back on its feet and operate on a business like continuing basis. The NCCHR state office has talked with the acting chairman of this committee, and it appears that it will very shortly be getting off the floor. NCCHR will have several members on the committee. As it becomes rejuvenated, you will be kept abreast of developments.

Membership Report: Year Ending December 31, 1966:

Paid memberships in the 1965-66 year were 612. This was an increase of 223 over the 1964-65 year. Although this was gratifying, in relation to the needs for sustaining the work and getting results in the various communities, it was inconsequential. The Durham Council did an excellent job in attracting members to their organization and to the state agency.

Financial Summary 1966: 1-1-66 through 12-31-66

Income Items:

Membership fees	$ 4,510.00
Individual contributions	509.50
Organizations	125.00
N. C. Foundation	2,000.00
Southern Regional Council	12,800.00
	$ 19,944.00
Disbursements	15,050.61
Balance Carried Forward	4,893.39

RESOLUTION TO [illegible] FELLOWSHIP - Mar [illegible], 1967

BY THE RACE REL[illegible] COMMITTEE

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE GREENSBORO MINISTERS' FELLOWSHIP deplore the recent threat made to the Negro family living on Franklin Blvd. **

Further, we deplore the climate which creates such hostility toward a neighbor merely beaause of his race;

Further, we deplore the evil which prohibits anyone, merely because of his race, from seeking the home of his choice in the city of Greensboro or the county of Guilford;

Further, we deplore the complacent attitude of any department of law enforcement which causes delay in seeking out the criminal for punishment and/or in protecting the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for the threatened family; and

Finally, we deplore the indifferent attitude of the citizenry which allows such threats to take place without demanding prompt action and deliberate pursuit of justice

We, therefore, submit the following proposals:

1) That the Council of the City of Greensboro and the Commissioners of the County of Guilford take deliberate and prompt action toward passage of a "Fair Housing Ordinance," which would not only allow all citizens of this city and county the freedom of choice in selection of their homes but would also mete out severe punishment toward anyone or any group seeking to prevent that freedom of choice;

2) That the Board of Realtors of Greensboro earnestly seek measures whereby they might fairly advertise, display and market the dwellings under their jurisdiction to all citizens, without regard to race, color, or creed; and

3) That all persons of religious persuasion take an affirmative stand on the belief that God created all men to be His children and that they ought to welcome each other as brothers; and that we are not only forbidden to hate or kill our neighbor, but we are commanded to love him and help him in every need.

**On Sunday, Feb. 26, 1967, at 1:30 a.m., according to an article in The Greensboro Record, Mr. James Morrow, of 513 Franklin Blvd., found a life-size dummy hung by the neck in his yard with a note that read: "This is what happens to niggers." An object shaped like a sword or dagger was run through the dummy near the "heart."

Resolution Passed by the Race Relations Committee of the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship on March 3, 1967, recommeded to full Ministers' Fellowship on its meeting of March 7, 1967, and passed. Drafted shortly before midnight, February 28, 1967 by Fred S. Illick; typed Wednesday, March 1, before Tidewater Fair Housing trip with W. C. Allred, Jr., North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

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Item 6 - Appearance before the Greensboro City Council, March 20, 1967. Illick leads off; Allred, at request of ministers' Fellowship, served in a Consultant Capacity for the presentation of certain "more technical" aspects of the ordinance and resolution. Greensboro Daily News, March 21, 1967.

Tuesday
March 21, 1967

DAILY NEWS

Referred By Council

Human Relations Body Gets Fair Housing Law Proposal

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

A Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship plea for a "fair housing ordinance," which would provide "severe punishment" to offenders, was sent by the City Council Monday to the Greensboro Human Relations Commission for study.

The Rev. Illick

Presents Request

Presenting the request was the Rev. Fred Illick, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, who said the fellowship was composed of "disturbed men" concerned with a potentially "explosive" local situation. He said the situation was growing worse because "only" residential expansion in the "southeast section of Negro ghetto" is growing scarce.

The ordinance was proposed by William Allred, state director of the N.C. Council of Human Relations, a group affiliated with the Southern Regional Council Inc. in Atlanta, Ga.

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ALLRED SAID IN answer to councilmen's questions that no other city in North Carolina has passed the proposed ordinance. Then, Allred offered a resolution, which declares the city favors a policy of "equal opportunity to all persons to acquire and occupy housing accommodations of their choice within their means."

Elam said the city already had adopted such a policy, that it is against any form of discrimination.

Charles L. Weill Jr., president of the Greensboro Board of Realtors, said his group would seek to preserve the "right of a property owner to dispose of his property to whomever he pleases" and he questioned the desirability of an ordinance carrying "severe punishment."

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KEMP CLENDENIN, immedi-

(See Council, B-1, Col. 3)

Council Asks Ministers' Plan Study

(Continued from Page B-1)

the past president of the state real estate board, said the board opposes a law that "would deny the property owner the right to dispose of his property. . . It's a social problem not answered by this law."

The council concluded the discussion by referring the issue to the human relations commission for immediate study and prompt recommendation.

Among other council matters, the group held for study a request from the Greensboro Citizens Association, the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Greensboro Jaycees Club that the city apply for the Model Cities Program. City Manager George Aull was asked to make a thorough investigation of the federal program.

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AULL WAS authorized to aid in drafting a voluntary councils of government bill to permit area government leaders to explore mutual problems.

The council received a citation from the State Highway Commission commending it and local groups for beautifying East Lee Street.

A $3,000 appropriation was made for the updating of an economic study by the Fantus Area Research Inc.

Proposed apartment zoning [illegible] single-family tract east of [illegible] in Guilford Col[illegible] was denied.

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Item 5
Mayor's Visit

Greensboro

DAILY NEWS

Saturday
March 11, 1967

Confer With Mayor

Ministers To Ask Council To Endorse 'Open Housing'

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

A plea for City Council action to provide "open housing" will be made by the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship following a sometimes tense conference Friday with Mayor William Trotter Jr.

The appearance before the council on March 20 was decided by a delegation from the fellowship after it was told by the mayor that the city has no legal right to pass such an ordinance.

Mayor Trotter told the group that he turned over their request for a fair housing ordinance to City Attorney Jesse Warren, and Warren received a ruling from Att. Gen. Wade Bruton that the city "has no authority to pass such an ordinance.

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THE REV. FRED ILLICK of Grace Lutheran Church asked the council passed an ordinance in 1914 "perpetuating segregation in housing."

"Not to by knowledge," the mayor replied.

Such an ordinance was passed, said Will Allred, director of the state office of the N. C. Council on Human Relations, which has state headquarters in Greensboro and of which John R. Taylor, local builder, is the president.

Allred asked if the city could pass such an ordinance in 1914, why couldn't it pass a fair housing ordinance in 1967

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MAYOR TROTTER said he could only refer Allred to the attorney general's opinion.

The mayor said he was "vitally concerned" about the question of open housing, but, when pressed for an expression of position, he was not prepared to make a statement about his personal attitude toward the matter.

"I would like to give it considerable thought," the mayor protested. "You are being a little unfair to me, and I would want to study your idea before stating an opinion . . . And, another thing, I'm only one of a seven-man council. I have only one vote. There are six others."

The mayor told the group they might present their resolution to

(See Min... Page B 1)

Ministers To Request Endorsement

(Continued from Page B 1)

the Greensboro Human Relations Commission. And there was a nodding agreement from them.

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THE MINISTERS' resolution, passed at a meeting last Tuesday, asked the City Council to pass an ordinance which "would not only allow all citizens of this city and county the freedom of choice in selection of their homes, but would mete out severe punishment toward anyone or any group seeking to prevent that freedom of choice."

Illick told the mayor that the fellowship passed the resolution after receiving information about a Negro family having to move out of a white neighborhood a block outside the city limits because of ill will created by its presence.

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DELEGATION representatives said they are hopeful that the council, if it can't pass an ordinance, will take action to support the moral aspects of their cause.

In the group also were the Rev. Paul Morgan of the First Lutheran Church, the Rev. Jerry McCann of St. Paul Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Cecil Bishop of Trinity AME Zion Church and N. B. Smith, a laymen and lawyer, but who said he was not serving as employed counsel to the g...

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Item 4 Greensboro, N.C. Record February 28, 1967

Record

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Negro Family

Threat Made

BY WILSON DAVIS
Record Staff Writer

James Morrow and his wife have been living at 405 Franklin Boulevard just a little over a week. But Sunday morning at 1:30 a.m. he found a life-size dummy hung by the neck in his yard.

Attached to the dummy was a note, which read:

"This is what happens to niggers."

Morrow also said the dummy, stuffed with newspapers, had something like a "homemade sword" sticking in it in the area of its heart.

Morrow called the sheriff's department and an investigative report was made out on the incident.

"They said there wasn't enough of a lead to go on," Morrow told The Record today.

Morrow and his wife are Negroes. He said they are the only "colored family" living on one side of Franklin Boulevard, but explained there is another Negro family living on the other side of the boulevard.

The Morrows rent their house.

What does Morrow make of the incident?

"I don't know," he said today. "Actually, I would have thought it was a prank. But my landlady has been getting some threatening phone calls. It's hard to figure."

Morrow's landlady, contacted by The Record, neither confirmed nor denied the threatening calls mentioned by Morrow (and also mentioned on the investigative report filed out by the sheriff's department).

"I'd rather not say," she stated. "I'm too old to get involved in something like this."

Morrow, who said he works at P. Lorrilard Inc., stated nothing out of the ordinary has happened since he cut the effigy down.

Item 3
Greensboro Daily News
1967

Ministers' Fellowship
Resolution

B7—Greensboro Daily News, Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Ministers Seek 'Fair' Housing

The Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship Tuesday passed a resolution asking that city council and county commissioners "take deliberate and prompt action toward passage of a fair housing ordinance."

The resolution proposed the passage of an ordinance which "would not only allow all citizens of this city and county the freedom of choice in selection of their homes but would also mete out severe punishment toward anyone or any group seeking to prevent that freedom of choice."

The ministers urged that the law enforcement agencies in the city and county be urged to protect the rights of all citizens to seek the housing of their choice.

They asked that the Board of Realtors "earnestly seek measures whereby they might fairly advertise, display and market the dwellings under their jurisdiction to all citizens, without regard to race, color or creed."

The resolution was signed by approximately 30 ministers representing churches throughout the area.

Greensboro Record, Mar. 8, 67
Realtors' Response
Initially

A15—The Greensboro Record, Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Realtors Oppose Ordinance

Greensboro Realtors are opposed to any measure which would limit in any degree the right of the individual to determine the disposition of his real estate, declared Kemp C. Cheadenin Jr., local realtor and past state realtor president, in answer today to a resolution yesterday of Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship asking for a "fair housing ordinance."

"We all recognize that there is a problem," Cheadenin said, "but I am real disappointed that our clergy would feel that the police power type of legislation, as they suggest, would be the proper way to solve the problem."

Cheadenin added that an ordinance wouldn't accomplish the goal sought by the clergy. "You can't force people, by passing laws to accept other people socially," he said.

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ITEM NUMBER 1

State Policy on Negro in Textbooks Studied

By ROY PARKER
News and Observer

WASHINGTON — The North Carolina Human Relations Council wants to know whether the State Board of Education's policy of using textbooks which give the Negro an even break is being followed at the grass roots.

W. C. Allred Jr., of Greensboro, executive director of the council, said here Friday the study will be a major project of the civil rights organization.

Allred and a half-dozen other human relations officials from Southern states held a press conference to urge Dixie textbook commissions "to free Southern students from educational material that perpetuates past stereotypes."

Allred said he didn't have enough information to know whether the State commission, which selects texts for local use, should be lumped under the condemnation of some Deep South commissions contained issued at the conference.

The statement of the group charged that "too long have our young people of the Southern region been subjected to a series of textbooks which do not give proper recognition to the contributions of our Negro and other minority groups."

That the problem goes beyond the selection process by State boards was emphasized by Robert Lee Combs of Virginia, who told of how a textbook publisher "Signaled" when versions of an English literature book omitted stories by and about Negroes.

The cover of both versions showed a picture of a mountain. On one version, a bird was pictured flying over the mountain. On another, the moon was rising over the mountain. One contained Negro material, the other did not.

Dr. Charles F. Carroll, State superintendent of public instruction, said Saturday that in the selection of textbooks "we don't consider anything by race."

Textbooks for the local schools are standardized by the State board, usually after screening by the State Textbook Commission or the Department of Public Instruction.

"Some multi-racial books are in the schools," Carroll said, not because they are multi-racial but because they are good books, accurate and factual.

"We reject any books that are artificially designed or written" to satisfy any segment of the population, Carroll said.

The basic problem, it was brought out at a conference on treatment of Negroes in textbooks, is the fact ttat few books have been written which are considered balanced in their treatment of minorities.

A federal education official told the conference that "Negroes surface three times in American history texts — with the Jamestown settlement in 1607, the Dred Scott Decision and the Emancipation Proclamation."

Another conference speaker, Robert Green, said: "We're not asking publishers to paint George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson black, or to omit Willie Mays, Sammie Davis Jr., or Lena Horne."

But Green, education consultant to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, asked "What about other Negroes—Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open heart surgery, or Dr. William Drew, who discovered blood plasma?"

"Then there is the Negro who discovered the arterial traffic light and the third rail of the New York City transit system. Now that's real black power," said Green.

Bryant Baxton, a Tennessee human relations official, said some sort of law might be necessary to force publishers to produce "multi-ethnic" texts and to make school officials use them.

-Greensboro Daily News, Saturday, February 11, 1967

Human Relations Council

Negro's Place In Textbooks Questioned In N.C., South

BY ROY PARKER JR.
Daily News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The North Carolina Human Relations Council wants to know whether the State Board of Education's policy of using textbooks which give the Negro an even break is being followed at the grass roots.

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The cover of both versions showed a picture of a mountain. On one version, a bird was pictured flying over the mountain, on another, the moon was rising over the mountain. One contained Negro material, the other did not.

North Carolina education officials contend that the State Textbook Commission has recommended "all that is available" of books which are considered balanced in their treatment of Negroes and minority groups.

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N.C.-QUARTERLY REPORT

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY 1, 1967 - MARCH 31, 1967

STATEWIDE ITEMS:

(1) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Public Forum in Charlotte, N. C., January 12-13:

The state office of the NCCHR was represented at these hearings by the Executive Director. Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant, Southern Regional Council, made a very effective statement, basically embodying the NCCHR's feelings concerning the textile industry. The Executive Director made a brief extemporaneous statement to the Commission.

On the Friday preceding the Public Forum, January 6, the NCCHR convened certain of the liberal people for informal discussions on presentations that would be made to the Commission. It was unfortunate that NCCHR did not have sufficient research staff or resources for a truly effective presentation. A golden opportunity was not exploited due to lack of research resources. We can be grateful that the Southern Regional Council moved into the breach.

When time permits, we are planning to release from the NCCHR a brief analysis of this Public Forum.

(2) An increasing number of federal representatives are using the state office and local human relations groups (Durham, Greensboro, and Chapel Hill) as information sources to check on Equal Employment Opportunities and other compliance under the Civil Rights Acts.

(3) For the benefit of NCCHR's feminine supporters:

The Executive Director of NCCHR appeared before the Governor's Commission on the Education and Employment of Women in North Carolina on January 11. There is widespread subtle and not so subtle discrimination in employment practices--in the initial hiring practices of employers and in subsequent advancement practices. The state office of NCCHR hopes to get out (if at all possible by June 1) some information about the status of women's rights, particularly in the employment area.

(4) Hiring Practices of the Various State Departments of North Carolina Government:

North Carolina has a stated policy of equal opportunity in employment in state agencies. Although progress has been made along this line, particular concern has developed around the failure of the Department of Motor Vehicles to secure any Negroes for the State Highway Patrol Training Classes. The State Office of the NCCHR has been in conversation with the personnel officer of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the essence of his report on the situation is included here. In conversation with the Executive Director of NCCHR, the personnel officer stated:

(a) For the past year and a half, Negro applicants for State Highway Patrol have been accepted. (For example, Mr. James Polk of the Charlotte Bureau of Training and Employment, a specialized employment agency, sent several applicants to the Department of Motor Vehicles.) One,a Negro schoolteacher, looked like a prime prospect but failed the written test. This man then told the personnel officer that his father (the applicant's) had advised him to fail deliberately.

(b) A representative from the Governor's Good Neighbor Council called on the personnel officer of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and he actively solicited the aid of the Good Neighbor Council. Several men were recruited in Durham, N. C., primarily at North Carolina College. All these passed the department's test, but it was apparent that they were over-qualified. That is, they probably would not have been content with being State Highway Patrolmen had they been hired. Also the base salary of $396 a month was very unattractive to several of them.

(c) The impression was created by the personnel officer that the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles was personally concerned with getting recruits for the State Highway Patrol--white or Negro. A Highway Patrol Captain has been recently assigned full-time to recruit men for the Patrol.

From a source outside the Department of Motor Vehicles, the state office of NCCHR has been informed that Governor Dan K. Moore has instructed the Department of Motor Vehicles and other State Agencies to search for and increase the number of minority group employees in state agencies.

The Durham Council on Human Relations "operation nudge" committee has undertaken to visit the personnel offices of several state agencies to express concern over employment

practices. In the first quarter of 1967 one agency was visited.

(5) North Carolinians Against the Death Penalty:

This separate organization was set-up on January 21 and January 28 by interested North Carolina citizens, among whom were quite a few North Carolina Council members. Mr. M. A. Wright was eventually elected to the chair of the organization and spent some two months in Raleigh this spring in support of specific legislation to abolish capitol punishment. Although the bill supported by NCADP failed, the number of legislators supporting abolition increased approximately 20% over a similar measure two years ago.

Prior to the introduction of the measure, the NCCHR state office prepared a pamphlet entitled "The Death Penalty: A View" and distributed it to various folks including members of the Legislature. The state office NCCHR also made arrangements on two occassions for television interviews in Charlotte and Raleigh concerning the abolition of capitol punishment.

(6) Good Neighbor Council and NCCHR:

The Executive Director of NCCHR has been invited to all of the 6 or 7 area meetings of good neighbor councils in various parts of the state. Board members and general members of the NCCHR have given their support to all these meetings. The Executive Director attended the Durham and Wilmington meetings which were fairly well attended by interested folks in these areas. The discussion at Durham was very vigorous, that in Wilmington lackidasical and somewhat weak. The staff of the Good Neighbor Council (three men and two secretaries) report privately that their greatest concern is in keeping the local units functioning. They report a general unwillingness among the folks of "good will", wedded to the Good Neighbor Council approach, to sustain an organization--rather they prefer a crisis or problem-centered organization.

(7) Public Relations and Press Relations:

The press conference held by the state executive directors of the Southern Regional Council in February received coverage in the Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham, and Charlotte papers (item 1). State Office in Greensboro instigated and pushed an extensive article which finally was carried by the Greensboro Record (only after threats to give the entire story to the Winston-Salem papers) concerning orderly transition of a suburban community (Woodmere - item 2) from all white to desegregated. Executive Director has been on television two times concerning open housing efforts in Greensboro. State office arranged

with Charlotte and Greensboro Television to have NCCHR members appear for brief interviews concerning the abolition of the death penalty.

(8) On March 17-18, 1967, met in Durham N. C. for statewide planning session of North Carolina Voter Education Council. This group planned to ask the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council for a grant (which it received in April) to establish a state office to assist in registration and education in eight congressional districts in North Carolina. Mr. Vernon Jordan met with representatives of the group on Saturday, March 18, 1967.

(9) Police Community Relations Seminar Planning Session was held at the Institute of Government on Tuesday, March 14. The North Carolina Council will be represented at this three day south-wide meeting sponsored by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews (Carolinas and Virginia Regions) and The North Carolina Police Executives' Association. The NCCHR will have program responsibility for a panel discussion on "Community Responsibility In Crime Prevention."

LOCAL COUNCIL WORK:

Kinston Bi-racial Committee - Held its Annual Human Relations Institute on February 12 and February 19. NCCHR state office arranged to have Kyle Halseden, Editor of Christian Century speak on February 19. Former Attorney General Richmond Flowers of Alabama spoke on February 12. Estimated number of people in attendance for Halseden's speech was 300.

Durham Council on Human Relations - Very vigorous group actively abreast of many community issues. Have had television coverage for two of their meetings this year and several newspaper reports. All meetings since N. B. White became chairman (5) have been taped by a local radio station for broadcast. The Committee has worked in such areas as the controversy over site of a new community hospital, desegregation of businesses not covered under present Civil Acts, interviews with candidates for election to city council, operation "nudge" to encourage employment of Negroes in city government and in state agencies, various resolutions and letters to the editor, and support for the continuance of the predominately Negro Law School at North Carolina College in Durham.

Dr. Marion Thorpe, Assistant Director of the N. C. Board of Higher Education and Dr. James Brewer, Professor of History at North Carolina College, discussed "The Role of the Predominantly Negro Institution In Higher Education." Mr. Pearson H. Stewart, Vice

President of Planning, Research Triangle Park spoke on "Population Growth of the Durham Area" and Mr. Robinson Everett, Chairman, Redevelopment Commission of the City of Durham spoke on "The Future Housing Needs of Durham."

The Durham Council in planning a "fair housing" day long seminar in cooperation with NCCHR state office and the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing--for late summer.

Attempts by state office to get Durham Council to sponsor a fund-raising campaign this spring met with rather stubborn resistance. Localism is strong with the feeling present that at some future date perhaps they would raise money for the state office. Probably if a full-time staff person could be placed in Durham, substantial support could be had.

Charlotte Council on Human Relations - In first quarter, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Council held a re-organizational meeting with eight members present. Their spirits were, needless to say, dampened by the response. The Charlotte Council was invited to send a representative to the area meeting of the Good Neighbor Council. This meeting, scheduled for February 22, 1967, was cancelled by the state office of the Good Neighbor Council due to lack of community response.

Subsequently, NCCHR state office has consulted with Good Neighbor Council to plan a conference for early fall at which Watts Hill, Jr., Board member of NCCHR will speak.

Members of the Charlotte Council have met with Mr. John Zuidema, Executive Director of the Charlotte Area Fund--the local anti-poverty agency, and members of his staff on two occasions concerning the organization of the support group of upper and middle income people to support the Charlotte Area Fund. The NCCHR Executive Director was present during one session when the Charlotte Council offered to give the Charlotte Area Fund $1500 as "seed money" to assist in staffing an office in Charlotte of an agency which would be designed to become statewide support for anti-poverty programs. In a subsequent session, communication between the Anti-poverty program staff and the NCCHR members present reached an impasse and negotiations were suspended. The Charlotte Area Fund has determined to seek a nucleus of community support elsewhere rather than based upon the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council remnant. Investigation by NCCHR shows that city councilman Fred Alexander is at "loggerheads" with the staff of the Charlotte Area Fund on the relative effectiveness of the anti-poverty efforts. Alexander is the dominant voice in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council remnant. [See Subsequent Report]

Greensboro Community Fellowship: The G.C.F. has shown a renewal of vigor in this quarter due to the interest stimulated in the open

housing issue by the Reverend Fred S. Illick of the Housing Sub-committee, and the state office of NCCHR.

On January 21-22, and several days following, a dozen members of the Greensboro Community Fellowship made house calls on owners of homes in Woodmere Park, a suburban community which has had substantial intergration. These calls were made to gather information for the Mayor's Human Relations Commission. The service of the volunteers was arranged by the NCCHR office. Information gathered was turned over to Human Relations Commission in an effort to get a neighborhood organization functioning which might possibly stabilize the community. The executive director of the Human Relations Commission did some fairly good work, but apparently lacked the tenacity to keep the organization functioning. It collapsed and we now have an unfortunate situation of sales reaching the "panic point". The volunteers in the Greensboro Community Fellowship have directed their efforts in recent months to the fair housing area rather than to the more time-consuming neighborhood organization type work.

On March 2 and 3, the fellowship sent Illick and W. C. Allred to Virginia Beach for consultations with Bob Clapp of Tidewater Fair Housing, Inc. As the enclosed news clips show, Illick, through his role as chairman of the Race Relations Committee of the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship, convinced the ministers to respond in a public statement (item 3)) to the threat made against the James Morrow family in late February (item 4). Allred and Norman B. Smith (unofficial, voluntary counsel for the NCCHR) accompanied a delegation of Ministers to see the Mayor of Greensboro on March 9, (item 5) for a discussion of the need for an affermative position by the city of Greensboro on the question of Fair Housing. On March 20, 1967, the Rev. Illick proposed in the name of the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship that the city passed a fair housing ordinance. Since Attorney Norman B. Smith had been requested by the partners of his firm, Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell, and Hunter, to dissociate himself from the efforts of the Ministers, Allred was requested to act as a consultant capacity to the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship to make the presentation before the Greensboro City Council, (item 6).

The task taken involved requesting the City Council to (1) Pass an ordinance on the fair housing question. /A volunteer attorney, member of G.C.F., drew the recommended ordinance based upon research by NCCHR Staff and others at Wake Forest Law School and at the University of North Carolina Law School at Chapel Hill. A copy of the proposed ordinance is included (item 7)/; or (2) Pass a resolution on the subject of fair housing (item 8). The city council referred the matter to Mr. Louis Brooks, Executive Director of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission. Public hearings were scheduled for May, 1967. /The April - May - June Quarterly Report will include data about this development./

During the initial stages of the housing imbroglio, the NCCHR sought to retain the firm of Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell and Hunter as counsel. The firm was not receptive to our proposal. There being some feeling that NCCHR's role in housing was too close to the "cutting edge" of the liberal sword, particularly in light of the active role by one of the partners in the Speaker Ban Law controversy in North Carolina.

A young attorney in the firm, however volunteered his services to NCCHR and we are using him extensively. Although he is very strongly motivated, he has received support and advice from Mr. McNeill Smith, member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council. All this for free!

Chapel Hill Temporary Fair Housing Committee: On January 26, 1967 Executive Director of NCCHR and Mr. Eugene Hampton of IBM, former youth director for national office of the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People, met with twelve members of the C.H.T. Fair Housing Committee, an off-shoot of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Human Relations Council. This was a strategy session to determine which way they should attempt to move. It was decided that the best approach was to visit the Mayor and request that he reconstitute the Human Relations Commission and direct it to begin work on housing. Chairman Buie Seawell has followed-up on this matter and by the end of the first quarter had successfully sold the Mayor on the need for movement in this area. [See Subsequent Reports for follow-up].

Included in this report to you is a draft done by the state office of a meeting held by the Employment Sub-committee of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council. This committee has sought to organize a Domestics Union in Chapel Hill. (item 9).

General Observations

(1) Membership and Financial: Receipts from membership sources for the period 1-1-67 through 3-31-67 were $3,604.00. This was an increase of $2,300.00 over the same period in 1966. Paid membership of 434 show a corresponding increase over 1960. Although this is only moderately encouraging, it does reveal a substantial increase in interest in the North Carolina Council. Hopefully our efforts in the second quarter will show an even better increase. The Board of Directors will be asked to clarify and revise the NCCHR By-Laws at the Annual Meeting. The revised By-Laws may result in a healthier attitude toward fund raising in the organization.

(2) North Carolina: In the fields of interest of the North Carolina Council, North Carolina is an area in need of what I term "advanced human relations" programming. No longer is advocacy alone sufficient.

Up until recently the NCCHR has occupied a neutral role in the field. The NAACP has been termed by most of the Negro leadership as ineffective. The role, however, of the NCCHR office in"grasping" the housing nettle in Greensboro, Durham and Chapel Hill in early 1967 is a coup of some importance if properly exploited for the general good. I suspect that the clientele of the NAACP, CORE (very few in N. C.), NAACP, SCLC (one man in NE), and NCCHR wants in-depth programming at the community level, a few steps in advance of the local CAP philosophy --or at least the illusion of in-depth programming at the community level. Whether or not we can develope enough substantive programming to gain support for the illusion will depend upon several factors*. In evaluating staff in North Carolina currently working on the same problems as NCCHR-SRC (non- N. C. Fund connected), I suspect NCCHR's potential is in advance of other organizations. Whether or not the potential equals production will be left to a shrewder analyst.

W. C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

**not discussed here

N.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL 1, 1967 - JUNE 30, 1967

I. STATEWIDE ITEMS

A. Annual Meeting:

On April 3, 1967, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations held its Annual Meeting at the Jack Tar Hotel at Durham, North Carolina. Approximately 95 members and friends were in attendance. State Prison Department Head Lee V. Bounds made the principal speech of the night, introduced very ably by Mr. Marion A. Wright. The Board of Directors of the Council met prior to the Dinner meeting.

B. Hiring Practices of Various State Departments of North Carolina Government:

A continuation of the report of the Operation Nudge committee of the Durham Council on Human Relations. Two additional state agencies personnel men were interviewed in this quarter by Dr. Joe Blum of Duke University and his committee.

C. Good Neighbor Council:

State Senator Tom White of Kinston attempted to change the name of the Good Neighbor Council to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. NCCHR office had an opportunity to explain who we were and what we were to the State Legislators. It was the first time in recent history that many of them had knowledge of NCCHR. Relationship with the Good Neighbor Council and NCCHR is satisfactory.

D. Press Relations:

Knowledge of the Council in North Carolina is growing. Media stays in good contact on important items with racial implications.

E. North Carolina State Voter Education Project:

The Project was funded and has developed its staff and office in Durham, N. C. Durham Council on Human Relations was able to assist the Executive Director of NCVEP to overcome suspicion and antagonism toward ED of NCCHR and we are working together cooperatively.

F. Police Community Relations Seminar in Chapel Hill at the Institute of Justice:

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations assisted the NCCJ in the seminar with some of NCCHR people having program responsibilities along with ED of NCCHR. North Carolina Council on Human Relations chaired a panel discussion with three members of state council before some ninety-five law enforcement officers.

G. Labor Relations Conference:

On April 23, 1967, a Labor Relations Conference jointly held by NCCHR and Textile Workers Union of America, had a turn out of about 350 people with 40 or so human relations types, mostly members of NCCHR. An interesting experiment, but was a little too rich for the digestion of some of human relations people in Greensboro. This was first direct labor link up between human relations councils people, NCCHR and labor folks.

II. LOCAL COUNCILS

A. Chapel Hill-Carrboro:

The Chapel Hill-Carrboro work is coordinated by an executive committee which meets, more or less, regularly. Much of interest of human relations folks in Chapel Hill is centered on The Vietnam Peace movement this year. From Chapel Hill-Carrboro Group Housing Subcommittee emerged the Chapel Hill Housing Association which NCCHR played a major developmental role this spring. Chapel Hill City Council was first city council in the state to develop a policy of open housing for the city. The Housing Association is split between advocates of "fair or open" housing and those who desire to attack problems of evictions. NCCHR worked with both factions. Perhaps an organized effort will result in the fall.

B. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council:

Unable to carry forward with any thrust in this quarter. Met with Anti-Poverty Director to seek to become a support agency, but was not able to come to an agreement on procedure so nothing constructive came of the effort.

C. Durham Council on Human Relations:

Active program during quarter. Most effective voluntary group in the state. Biggest fall project will be "Open Housing Conference co-sponsored by NCCHR, DCHR, HUD and President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing. Ad Hoc Committee of forty called Research Triangle Area Conference on Housing Committee was organized by NCCHR and DCHR for this task.

D. Greensboro, North Carolina:

Follow-up of first quarter report. Open Housing Hearings, (see press clips) for developments on this major project of local government Human Relations Commission and this office in this spring. Members of the Greensboro Community Fellowship were more or less active in the open housing discussion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(1) Membership and Finances:

Receipts from membership sources for the period 1-1-1967 through 6-30-1967 were $5,043.00, a significant increase over the same period in 1966. Paid memberships in the same period rose to 734. Although this is only moderately encouraging, it does reveal an increase in interest in the North Carolina Council. This figure according to records here, is our largest membership.

There has been some rather heartening movements in the NCCHR at the April Board Meeting to come to grips with what the organization is. We have weeded out Board members from the 1940's and 1950's who were essentially non-essential window dressing and are moving toward more of a "working" Board. That is, the state staff is asking more of the Board in the way of involvement on their local level. Some of the results are gratifying, interesting, frustrating and rewarding, in that order. I suspect that the involvement of volunteers in NCCHR work is at an all time high--particularly on the question of housing.

As always, the Southern Regional Council's continued assistance is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely submitted by,

WCA

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

Greensboro Record, May 31, 1967

Triple Problem May 31, 1967

Group To Explore Housing Question

A triple-barreled problem, revealed in the "fair housing" hearings concluded this week by the Greensboro Human Relations Commission, will be explored by the commission before recommendations are presented to the City Council next month.

Joe Berry, commission chairman, listed the three problems Tuesday:

- Does Greensboro need a "fair housing" ordinance or a resolution aimed at eliminating discrimination in housing?
- Do present zoning ordinances and city public works policies on residential building lot sizes and utility improvements prohibit the development of medium-priced housing?
- Is the city failing to enforce building code provisions on properties for rent and sale and therein encouraging the occupancy of substandard housing?

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THE QUESTIONS are an integral part of the 30 or more reports received by the commission during the eight hearings held by it during May.

Louis Brooks, commission executive director, estimates the compilation of reports and questions and answers given during the hearings will amount to about 175 typewritten pages. They are expected to be ready in a week or 10 days.

Since the reports are the major item on the human relations body's agenda, it will not meet June 6, its regular time, but probably some time during the week of June 12.

The commission's executive committee and subcommittee chairman and vice chairmen will study the reports and seek to provide answers and recommendations on the three problems related to housing.

The Greensboro Daily News,
May 31, 1967
It Breaks Silence At Last

The Dilemmas Of Fair Housing

The Supreme Court's reluctance to become involved in the controversy over "fair housing" is still evident, Monday's ruling notwithstanding. But however narrow the grounds on which the court staked out its antidiscrimination position, the decision will be interpreted around the country as adding momentum to the fair-housing drive; it is, therefore, of great interest to the people of Greensboro, who now are confronted with this anguishing social and legal problem.

At issue in the case decided Monday was an amendment to the California state constitution, passed by the voters in 1964, which provides: "Neither the state nor any subdivision or agency thereof shall deny . . . the right of any person . . . to decline to sell, lease or rent (real) property to such person or persons as he, in his absolute discretion, chooses." By a 5-to-4 margin, the court declared this provision—known popularly as Proposition 14—to be unconstitutional.

The 5-to-4 vote may be proof enough of the court's hesitant approach toward fair housing. The most significant sign of its mood, however, is that the majority bent over backwards to avoid establishing a sweeping precedent; it made every effort to limit the effect of the decision to the specific California situation.

Thus the court rejected Proposition 14 on the grounds that it "was intended to authorize, and does authorize, racial discrimination in the housing market." Proposition 14 not merely repealed the state's fair-housing laws; it created "a constitutional right to discriminate on racial grounds in the sale and rental of real property." The court's decision was intended to restore the official state position to neutrality. It was *not* intended to say that the state has an "affirmative duty" to prohibit discrimination wherever it exists.

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That, really, is the question Greensboro has been asking itself these past few weeks, during the Human Relations Commission's public hearings on racial problems in housing. First: Does housing discrimination exist in Greensboro? Second: If it does, does the city have a responsibility to outlaw it?

That the issue is inordinately complex goes without saying. Few forms of discrimination are more difficult to identify than those that occur in the sale of housing, because so many other factors can enter into a seller's decision. Few contemporary problems stir such deep emotions on every side, and few pose a confrontation so stark as that between "property rights" and "human rights."

Does discrimination exist in Greensboro? Probably it is a matter of definition. Neither the city charter nor any city ordinance condones it. Spokesmen for the Board of Realtors say that it is not a formal practice within the city. Yet housing patterns in Greensboro cannot but emphasize that there are parts of the city which are in effect denied to Negro householders or renters; and spokesmen for the Negro community leave no doubt that they feel discrimination—whether overt or covert—is a fact of life in Greensboro.

Spokesmen for the realtors do not deny this. "To say there is no discrimination in Greensboro," one told the commission, "would be sheer folly." But they are opposed, and properly so, to what is sometimes rather melodramatically called "forced housing." And they emphasize the difficulty of drawing up an ordinance which would provide equal protection for both buyer and seller.

Adding to the complexity of the problem is the uncertainty about the City Council's power to act in this area. One interpretation is that it does have this authority, under a provision in the charter empowering it to pass "ordinances, rules and regulations . . . for the health, comfort, convenience, good order, better government and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants." But the state attorney general's office has advised the city that it does not now have the authority "to enact ordinances dealing with integration or segregation matters."

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What, then, shall Greensboro do? Two courses might be considered.

First, the City Council might request that the Guilford County legislative delegation ask the General Assembly to grant the city permission to approve steps against housing discrimination *if the city so desires*. The General Assembly would *not* be asked to authorize any specific law or, for that matter, to approve the fair-housing principle; it would merely be asked to empower the city to act in a disturbing local situation.

Realism, however, compels pessimism about obtaining such authority from Raleigh even if the Guilford delegation should make the request. Accordingly, a second course may be more practicable: For the City Council to approve a resolution condemning discrimination of any form in any area of life in the city.

Whether such a resolution would have significant impact on housing patterns in Greensboro is debatable. But it would be more than a gesture to the Negro community: It would be a meaningful statement of official policy, and as such it should encourage private citizens to act of their own volition.

Greensboro cannot avoid this question forever. The housing problem is no less difficult here than in any other American city; in all likelihood it is going to get worse. But there is persuasive sociological evidence that the problem can be resolved more peacefully if the basically generous instincts of private individuals are prodded by laws which carefully respect the rights of all persons. It is toward the writing of such a law that Greensboro should move.

Greensboro Daily News, May 30, 1967

NCCHR BOARD MEMBER RESEARCH AND SECRETARIAL WORK DONE BY State OFFICE.

'Over-All Good Of Public'

Enactment Of Fair Housing Laws By City Council Sought At Hearing

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

A Greensboro lawyer pressed Monday for City Council enactment of a fair housing ordinance to add the force of law to achieving open housing and "the over-all good of the public."

The request of the lawyer, Henry E. Frye, came at the conclusion of the eighth open hearing on discrimination in housing in Greensboro before the human relations commission ending the series.

Reports given at all the hearings will be printed for study by the commission, which is expected to prepare a recommendation on an ordinance or a resolution, or both, for the City Council.

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FRYE CONTENDED that the council already has the authority to pass the fair housing ordinance proposed before the start of the hearings by the Greensboro Ministers Fellowship. He said such a right is provided by the charter in its power to pass "ordinances, rules and regulations . . . for the health, comfort, convenience, good order, better government and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants."

Frye, a former assistant district attorney in U.S. Middle District Court, asserted that there is "no such thing as absolute property rights" and supported his position by referring to the passage of zoning laws and the right of a government to take private property for public needs.

He said he felt that many persons who favor open housing are prevented from selling their property to a member of a minority group because of pressures from the community and a yielding to "neighbors who do not have the right to restrict them."

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ADDING TO THE overwhelming weight of evidence showing discrimination in housing were the remarks of the Rev. W. West, pastor of Fraser Baptist Chapel and a member of the human relations commission's subcommittee on housing.

The Rev. Mr. West dealt principally with the problem of housing for Indians. He advocated more strict housing code enforcement and more reasonable rental charges. He asserted that Negroes and Indians "are forced to live in inferior quarters for which they pay higher rents than whites would pay for comparable quarters."

A commission member, Dr. Herschel Folger, took special note of "the most startling

(See FRYE: B-6, Col. 8)

Record, May 30, 1967

Fair Housing

B1-B

Bruton Opinion Is Questioned

BY JO SPIVEY
Record Staff Writer

A Greensboro attorney today took issue with an opinion by the state's attorney general that the City of Greensboro does not have the authority to enact a "fair housing" ordinance.

The only sure method of determining the valdity of such an ordinance in North Carolina is to test it in the courts, Henry E. Frye, former assistant district attorney in Middle District Court here, declared.

Speaking to Greensboro Human Relations Commission at its final hearing on a request for an "open housing" ordinance, Frye said he believed Attorney General Wade Bruton would agree with him that the attorney general's opinion "does not have the force of law and that the matter would have to be determined finally by the courts."

Frye continued, "I believe that he would also admit that the specific question as to the validity of a fair housing ordinance has not been decided by the North Carolina Supreme Court."

He said, "I believe that it is fair to state that there are differences of opinion on this matter and that the only sure method of determining whether such an ordinance is valid in North Carolina is for some city to enact one."

Once such an ordinance is on the books, its constitutionality can be tested, he said. "And there are a number of reasons why the North Carolina Supreme Court should uphold its validity," he said.

He cited a number of cases in other states and municipalities. He maintained the city charter gives the city the power to adopt ordinances for the preservation and promotion of the gen-

HENRY FRYE

Greensboro Daily News
Thursday
May 25, 1967

Realtors Charge Ministers Seek Forced Housing

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

Two Greensboro Board of Realtors representatives charged Wednesday that the Greensboro Ministers Fellowship is seeking a "forced housing" ordinance rather than a "fair housing" law.

Appearing at the seventh open hearing of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission in the Municipal Building, Charles L. Weill Jr., realty board president, questioned the intent of the ministers' proposal.

Quoting a representative of the ministers' fellowship who said the group was seeking the ordinance as "friendly persuasion," Weill asked how the proposal could be "friendly" when it carries with it a provision to direct the city attorney to seek "injunctive relief" for a complaining person.

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WHILE WEILL admitted discrimination exists in housing in Greensboro, he said he saw, on the other hand, "a tremendous amount of progress in human relations in Greensboro" in the past 30 years. He attributed the advancement to the work of white people as well as Negroes in achieving improvement in economic opportunity and housing.

But, Weill said, while "some say we haven't gone fast enough and others that we have gone too fast, we must not put legislation above social acceptability."

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WEILL WAS asked if real estate sales and rentals were comparable to public accommodations. He responded negatively, that a "man's house is his castle. . . . and he has the sacred right to dispose of his property, private property, as he sees fit."

The Rev. Cecil Bishop, a commission member, commented that Weill's statement sounded similar to those given during the civil rights hearing in Congress. He added that while it "may not be possible to legislate morality, it may be possible to regulate behavior."

Weill said he believed that the solution to integrated housing is education with an aim toward changing community attitides, including a greater understanding that all citizans' property rights are sacred, whether owners are white or non-white.

Repeating Weill's opposition to the proposed ordinance was Kemp C. Clendenin Jr., immediate past president of the state board of realtors.

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IN PART, Clendenin said, "The property owner in an all-white neighborhood knows that by selling or renting his home to one not of his own race he may cause insecurity and apprehension on those who remain behind. Confronted with a choice of hurting his neighbors and friends by selling or renting to this person, or of turning the prospect away, he will typically choose the latter. I deny that such a man is a bigot, or that his act means harm towards any minority group."

Among commission members commenting at the conclusion of the discussion was the Rev. Her-

(See Greensboro, B-14, Col. 3)

Greensboro Ministers Draw Rap

From B-1

schel Folger, who said it would be "a miracle" if the commission wasn't more confused now than it was before the hearings began.

Clendenin answered information in a display advertisement in local newspapers placed by "ministers for fair housing" by saying "I don't think there's fear selling here . . . Flooding the market in any neighborhood, however, will decrease values."

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HE DID NOT read the advertisement, but details of it included statements that the group stands for "welcoming all new neighbors into our various communities, as we ourselves would wish to be welcomed."

Concluding the hearing, Joe Berry, commission chairman, said, "We are well aware of the deep-seated and emotional and intense feeling being created in our city and how white and non-white feel about this.

"I hope we can come up with workable and acceptable solution, one acceptable to the City Council." Berry added that the last meeting of the "fair housing" series is expected to be held Monday.

Greensboro Record, May 24, 19[illegible]

Realtors Blast Open Housing Proposals

BY DOROTHY BENJAMIN
Record Staff Writer

While recognizing that some form of discrimination in housing does exist in Greensboro, local realtors today expressed vehement opposition to any legislation "which would or would tend to infringe, restrict or limit in any way the right of property owners of any segment of our population in the selection of purchasers or tenants."

Speaking for the Greensboro Board of Realtors, Charles Weill Jr. and Kemp Clendenin Jr., former chairman of the North Carolina Assn. of Real Estate Boards, told the Greensboro Relations Commission that "force destroys whatever hope exists for the brotherhood of all men."

The commission currently is considering whether to recommend to Greensboro City Council the adoption of a so-called fair housing ordinance.

Weill said there is considerable confusion about the existing situation here and the effects of requested changes. Clendenin cited a section of the proposed ordinance which covers how to deal with those property owners who discriminate against minority groups.

"If this ordinance is an example of friendly persuasion, then Adolf Hitler's gestapo was really not so bad," Clendenin said.

Weill answered "no" to the question whether anyone because of race has been compelled to live in circumscribed areas, stating that compelled means force and circumscribed means delineated.

"We are all aware that it is more difficult for some citizens in our community to find housing accommodations in areas other than those occupied predominately by their own race," he said.

Weill added that to his knowledge, no one, for any reason, is compelled to live anywhere in Greensboro Questionnaires mailed to all 240 members of the local realtors group indicated, without exception, "that if problems existed they were not matters for city government action." Ninety-three realtors replied.

He admitted that man-made restrictive convenants were discriimnatory "but they have long since been invalid. To say there is no discrimination in Greensboro would be sheer folly. Certainly it exists but to what extent I do not know."

Clendenin said discrimination in housing is brought on by the fears of white people that integration will reduce their property values but he contended this is not the equivalent of "race hatred."

"It is a gross oversimplification to say that racial discrimination is the offspring of bigotry. Malice toward minorities is a minor element in housing. White people want to live among their own and resist efforts to force integration. Many people in minority groups feel the same way."

He commented that man, in order to be truly free must be at liberty to accept or reject God — or his fellowman and "many Christian religious leaders, blinded by a conscientious desire to advance Christian brotherhood, cannot see that it cannot be advanced through force. I think they are admitting they have not been able to do the job themselves and now they want the state and federal authorities to do it."

Weill suggested, and Clendenin concurred, that, if a shortage of housing does exist in Greensboro, a study be prepared by a competent statistician to determine its extent, nature and categories.

Housing Authority's charter believed legal. See story on Page D12.

Housing Charter Defended

Robert Dickey, executive director of the Greensboro Housing Authority, said today that, as far as he knows, there is nothing illegal about a provision in the authority's charter which says all persons, regardless of race, creed or color, will be accepted for housing, if they meet other specified requirements.

Dickey's reply was in answer to a question from the Greensboro Human Relations Commission at its meeting in the Municipal Building.

The commission has been considering a fair housing ordinance for the city but was informed by North Carolina Attorney General T. W. Bruton recently that, in his opinion, the City of Greensboro is not authorized to enact a fair housing ordinance or an anti-block busting ordinance unless it secures such authority from the General Assembly.

Greensboro Daily News, May 23, 1967

Lawyer To Appear May 23, '67

Housing Hearings To Remain Open

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

The Greensboro Human Relations Commission reaffirmed its open hearing policy Monday to approve the appearance of a lawyer to argue the merits of a proposed "fair housing" ordinance May 29.

Although the lawyer's name was not mentioned during Monday's sixth hearing of a series on the "fair housing" issue, Louis Brooks, commission executive director, identified the lawyer as Henry Frye. Frye formerly was assistant district attorney in U.S. Middle District Court.

Reaffirmation followed considerable discussion by the commission of a letter from the office of Attorney Gen. Wade Bruton stating that the City Council does not have the authority "to enact ordinances dealing with integration or segregation matters."

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COMMISSION members expressed doubts over the effectiveness of the current hearings if the law blocks the council from passing an ordinance. But Joe Berry, commission chairman, commented that it was not the commission's responsibility to decide on the legality of an ordinance.

"I feel we are charged with deciding whether we have a problem," said Berry, "and I propose we continue our hearings and come up with some answer for the City Council."

Frye's appearance will be at the eighth meeting of the current series. The seventh is set for 10 a.m. Wednesday, at which statements are to be made by the Greensboro Board of Realtors, the city housing authority, and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

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COMMISSIONERS agreed to hear Frye, but one objected to the possibility of hearings being "bogged down in legality" and another suggested that the lawyer submit a brief on his position.

Monday's speakers included Dr. J. Ralph Jolly, vice chairman of the city planning board and Greensboro College president; B. E. Rhudy, N.C. National Bank; and William Sizemore, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.

Dr. Jolly said he, as a planning board member, was unaware of discrimination in housing, but he added "circumstances may compell a person to live in inferior housing."

Rhudy and Sizemore said their banks lend money for housing without regard to race and comply with Federal Housing and Veterans Administration requirements. Both reported experience in lending money to "non-white in presumably predominantly white areas of the city."

Rhudy said his bank had been lending money on housing throughout the "tight money" period, but Sizemore said his bank's lending had been restricted by "tight money."

Ordinance Legality Ruling

Point Of Fair Housing Study Doubted

BY RALPH D. LANCASTER
Record City Editor

A Greensboro Negro leader today questioned the purpose of Greensboro Human Relations Commission meetings on fair housing in light of a recent opinion from Attorney General Wade Bruton that any city fair housing ordinance would be illegal.

Rev. Cecil Bishop, a member of the commission, questioned fellow members on "what right we have to go ahead with these hearings if they're not legal anyhow?"

"It seems to me," Rev. Mr. Bishop said in the council chamber meeting, "that after we have completed the hearings, gathered the information, a resolution (by city council) has little meaning. I can't see much action left open to us if it's illegal."

Rev. Mr. Bishop said the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship primarily wanted a fair housing ordinance and expressed the view that a resolution on fair housing wouldn't do Greensboro's Negro population much good.

Other members of the commission disagreed with him and voted to continue the hearing and make recommendations to the council in accordance with the commission's original instructions.

Although most of the commission's hearings have centered on fair or open housing for minority groups, the attorney general was also asked for an opinion of the legality of an "anti-blockbusting law" for Greensboro. (Blockbusting is the deliberate sale of homes in white neighborhoods to minority race members for the purpose of bringing real estate prices down.)

Bruton said, "A municipality has not been granted the authority to enact ordinances dealing with integration or segregation matters. Some states do have civil rights statutes which prohibit discrimination in public business places. These statutes are enacted by the general assemblies of these states and not municipalities, and such authority has not been delegated to municipalities in this state by the legislature of North Carolina."

Bruton said that if the city proposes "to deprive persons of the right to dispose of their property as they choose or . . . to deprive realtors of the right to handle a sale or leasing of property as they choose" then enabling legislation must be enacted by the General Assembly.

Commission Chairman Joe Berry pointed out that an anti-block-busting law in Charlotte has been challenegd in the courts and he was currently trying to find out the status of the challenge.

"We think this (the legal determination of the Charlotte law) will determine the issue one way or another," Berry stated.

Dr. Ralph Jolly, president of Greensboro College and vice-chairman of Greensboro Planning Board, appeared on behalf of both the planning board and the college.

Jolly said that, from a planning board standpoint, he knew of no citizens in Greensboro that have "been compelled to live in circumscribed areas of our city solely because of race."

He also said that from the planning board standpoint no citizen of Greensboro has been "compelled to live in inferior housing" solely because of race.

Jolly said that there was no discrimination because of race in the housing of students at Greensboro College. He said the college had not been able to employ a Negro member of the faculty and thus had not been faced with the problem of equal faculty housing.

Representatives of North Carolina National Bank and Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. were scheduled to address the group later today.

May 18, 1967

NCCHR BOARD MEMBER

'Interfering With God-Given Rights?'

Fair Housing Law Urged By Roman Catholic Priest

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

A Greensboro Roman Catholic priest pleaded Wednesday for a city "fair housing" ordinance to "spell out the rights of all citizens to build or buy wherever they wish."

Addressing the Greensboro Human Relations Commission's firth hearing of a series of open meetings on possible discrimination in housing in Greensboro, Msgr. Hugh Dolan, pastor of St. Pius X Church, said he was convinced there is local discrimination.

Father Dolan asked, in part, "when we restrict that freedom (of a person) to buy in certain areas by man-made restrictive covenants, are we not interfering with his God-given rights?"

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HIS TALK WAS part of the slate including presentations by Will Allred, executive director of the N.C. Council on Human Relations, representing the local community fellowship; Mrs. Virginia Mortimer, family advisor for the N.C. Fund Manpower program; Dr. Isaac Miller, president of Bennett College; and the city planning director, Allan Johnston.

Shortly after the hearing Wednesday, City Attorney Jesse Warren said he had received a letter from Attorney General T. Wade Bruton stating an opinion that the City of Greensboro lacks, in the absence of general state-wide legislative authority, the authority to pass a "fair housing" ordinance.

The letter confirmed a previous ruling from the city attorney, which he based on a telephone conversation with Bruton's office a few weeks ago.

At the time of the hearing, the attorney general's letter and statement were not available to the commission. The group's executive director, Louis Brooks, said the letter would be given to the commission at its next hearing, which is scheduled for 10 a.m. Monday in the Municipal Building.

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IN HIS STATEMENT, Allred announced that his group and other local ones will "launch the Piedmont Crescent Fair Housing in the not too distant future" to work "to desegregate neighborhoods."

He said the fellowship has established liaison with the N.Y. office of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, the regional office of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the N.C. State Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission and the N.C. Fund Low-Income Housing Project to collect information.

Allred supported a city ordinance as a movement "aimed at the customs which sanction artificial restraints in the housing market which deny to a portion of our citizens their basic property rights."

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MRS. MORTIMER said she studied a West Lee Street area, a

(See Fair: B-11; Col. 1)

Fair Housing Law Urged By Roman Catholic Priest

From B-1

Pomona section and a section in the Hampton Homes vicinity, which revealed discrimination against Indians. She described conditions of rental places, among them a West Lee building where four families share one bathroom. Another converted store building has nine apartments, two of which have private baths and seven apartments share one bath.

She said, "We have not found many Negro families living in crowded apartments: bad housing for them seems to be an unlivable house, too small for the size of the family."

Johnston's discussion of housing needs in Greensboro supported "rehabilitation projects and code enforcement projects . . . to provide adequate housing in less time than the urban renewal process."

Dr. Miller discussed a recent incident in which Bennett College was unable to block the development of property adjacent to the college by private interests.

He urged the city to promote a policy on housing fair and just to all citizens and "to plan with objective inclusiveness for the best interest of all its citizens, placing in proper perspective and common sense priority the higher, more intrinsic needs of the community: housing, job opportunities, educational and cultural uplift."

Home Builders

Group Opposes 'Open Housing'

BY JO SPIVEY
Record Staff Writer

"n housing" as a product slation is opposed by the al home builders asso- the Greensboro Hu- elations Commssion was day.

m J. Beaman Jr., t of the Greensboro Builders Assn., said the feel "open housing" be accomplished in a of "community atti- " Beaman said the local ation "went along with" ational opinion.

We seem to be having dif- ulty changing community titudes," Commission Chair- an Joseph Berry com- mented, "so it looks like we may have to have some compulsion."

Beaman, who also is chairman of Greensboro Housing Commission, saw the role of the builders as producing a continuing supply of housing to meet needs.

Beaman was the first person to appear before the commission today in its continuing

said. "People who are college graduates live next door to people who have not even finished sixth grade."

Huntsburger said he suspected this occurred because some persons cannot obtain housing in certain areas of the city, although they can afford the housing.

"Although there are significant dissimilarities in housing, education, income and occupation, these people do have one thing in common—their race," he said. "They are Negroes."

Joe Burchette, also a public health student working with OEO, gave an account of his efforts to find housing in Greensboro, rather than commute to Chapel Hill each day. After hearing a talk by a governmental leader, indicating Negroes should take initiative in seeking housing in other then Negro areas, he said he inquired into availability of apartments advertised in the newspapers.

Of those found available, according to telephone queries, all were refused when the owners found he was a Negro, he said.

Also appearing before the commission today were Paul Gezon, head of OEO, and Van S. Allen, his assistant.

B14—Greensboro Daily News, Tuesday, May 16, 1967

More Discrimination In Housing Claimed

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

Further claims of racial discrimination in housing in Greensboro were aired Monday before the city human relations commission in the Municipal Building.

Three speakers presented by the Office of Economic Opportunity offered studies related to "fair housing" in Greensboro indicating areas of discrimnation.

The commission was holding the fourth in a series of hearings on the "fair housing" issue raised a few weeks ago by the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship which is seeking a city ordinance or resolution proclaiming a policy of open housing.

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A FOURTH speaker, William J. Beaman Jr., president of the Greensboro Home Builders Association, explained policies of his organization which include providing "home ownership within the reach of all American families."

Beaman said the national organization has opposed Title 4 in the Civil Rights Act, but hopes that "education, tolerance and understanding" is a better approach to open housing than legislation.

His remarks prompted Joe Berry, commission chairman, to comment that there is a "need for some kind of compulsion" to effect open housing.

The OEO group consisted of Van S. Allen, deputy director of the OEO Council; and Arthur Hunsberger and Joseph Burchette, health education trainees from the University of North Carolina School of Public Health in Chapel Hill.

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ALLEN SAID housing is "critical" in Greensboro and that there is a need for private housing and private low-rent housing. He pointed out that the city will be faced with additional pressures from housing demands of the labor mobility program and of "the increasing middle income Negro population associated with the colleges and new industries."

Surveys presented by Hunsberger and Burchette indicated that white landlords had refused to rent to Negroes, that "certain people cannot obtain housing in certain sections although they can afford the housing.

The next hearing will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Carolina Peacemaker

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1967

'AMERICANS MUST LEARN TO LIVE TOGETHER AS BROTHERS, LEST WE ALL DIE TOGETHER AS FOOLS!"

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

A Middle Ground War Against Hypocrisy

The question of whether or not Greensboro is to have an open housing ordinance enacted by its City Council is an issue which is, admittedly, charged with emotion.

Without doubt this issue will be juggled and bandied about from one agrncy to another as no facility will want to take responsibility for scuttling the proposal or for running it through to ultimate passage.

If the City Council felt itself obligated to initiate its policy of fluoridation of the City's water supply, surely it should feel some obligation to its constituency for giving all citizens the right to pursue happiness as the Constitution so forthrightly states.

The Greensboro Ministers' Alliance has gone on record favoring an "open housing ordinance" locally initiated and which will rely on local authority for its enforcement.

This proposal offers a golden opportunity for the proponents of local control and local autonomy to demonstrate their ability and willingness to assume responsibility for effecting true democracy in our nation. There should be no need for bringing in the big guns in the form of federal statutes already in existence.

Perhaps one of the most potent weapons which exist in the hands of the dissenters against our present war policy is the gross hypocrisy inherent in such a policy which is more than 10,000 miles from our borders in order to guarantee to other nations certain freedoms which our own citizens do not now enjoy in these United States of America.

The political cartoon elsewhere in this issue dramatizes the de facto "open housing" situation which our troops experience in the foxholes of Bien Hoa and DaNang. This cartoon offers significant testimony to the philosophy of the Peacemaker's masthead.

Let us all, both black and white, continue to struggle with our housing problem, and, in good faith, let us arrive at a solution which does justice to our nation and to ourselves.

Open Housing

Ministers' Group

'Open Housing' Strongly Urged

BY JO SPIVEY
Record Staff Writer

"I don't believe a person has the right to dispose of his property as he chooses," the Rev. Fred Illick, chairman of the race relations committee of the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship, said today.

The minister was appearing before Greensboro Human Relations Commission as representative of the fellowship at one of a series of hearings being held on "fair housing."

The opinion was expressed in answer to a question from Joseph Berry, chairman of the commission, about the "core of the issue" that the property owner has the right to do what he sees fit with his property.

The Rev. Mr. Illick said that a property owner, for example, "would not have the right to burn his property."

"Human rights come before property rights," the minister said. "I do not believe that if a property is advertised on the open market, the seller has a right to discriminate."

The Rev. O. Herschel Folger, member of the commission, asked the Rev. Mr. Illick if he felt as a result of his study that a "fair housing" ordinance, asked by the fellowship and other groups, would be of advantage to realtors.

The minister replied in the affirmative. He said many realtors have done a "great deal of soul searching" on this problem. He said many are "conscience-stricken" but one agency alone is not willing to step forward to do what other agents would not favor.

In a prepared statement for the commission, the Rev. Mr. Illick said, "If Negro families were able to purchase or rent outside the Negro ghetto, much of our housing problem for low-income Negro families would be solved."

He said that the fellowship's studies show that Negro families are not "free" in the sense that the term would apply to white families to move outside the "walls" of circumscribed areas. "Negroes for the most part . . . are fearful of the physical harm which might come to their families should they decide to move 'outside the wall,'" he commented.

He re-iterated an earlier plea that the city enact legislation to assure "fair housing" and see that it is enforced.

Recognizing technical problems may require some delay in the enactment of such an ordinance, the minister asked that the commission recommend to city council a "resolution in regard to fair housing, which coming from the city council would add much toward establishing a new climate, although it would have no enforcement measures."

Albert S. Webb, former commission chairman and executive vice president and secretary of the American Federal Savings and Loan Assn., told the commission his firm has financed properties for homeowners in all sections of this and neighboring counties for both races.

"Aside from the fact that this is a policy that our regulatory agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, has decreed . . . American Federal considers this as fair and good business practice as well."

Two Speakers Sound Call

May 11, 1967

Promote Housing Desegregation Human Relations Group Is Told

BY BILL RHODES WEAVER
Daily News Staff Writer

The need for a law in Greensboro to promote and enforce desegregation in housing was voiced Wednesday by two speakers before the city human relations commission.

It was the third of a series of hearings before the commission studying the Greensboro housing situation and proposals of the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship seeking passage of a "fair housing" ordinance and resolution.

The first speaker was the Rev. F. S. Illick, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church and chairman of the fellowship's race relations committee, who called the problem a "moral" one and declared "human rights always come before property rights."

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ASSERTING there is discrimination in housing by confining Negroes to "circumscribed areas" in Greensboro, the Rev. Mr. Illick sought support of the ordinance and resolution to give the city "a piece of legislation by which one man no longer be able to limit another man's freedom merely because they came from a different line of ancestors."

Illick said he was aware that "technical problems" (the lack of a state statute) might delay the enactment of an ordinance, but submitted that a resolution on "fair housing" passed by the City Council 'would add much toward establishing a "new climate,' although it would have no enforcement measures."

Illick said the resolution would give support to Greensboro real estate agents, who have hesitated to offer persons from minority groups houses for rent or sale in all-white neighborhoods because other agents are of the same feeling.

"There is a great deal of heart-searching among the agents," he said, "and I feel that others would follow if one agency would step forward."

Daily News, May 9, 1967

Two Negroes Cite Racial Bias Here

Discrimination against Negroes is being practiced in Greensboro, two representatives of Negro groups charged Monday.

Dr. George Simkins, Negro dentist and president of the Greensboro Chapter of the Nationa Association for Advancement of Colored People, made the charge and before a "fair housing" hearing of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission which, he said, is faced with "no possibility for solution."

Simkins said housing segregation in Greensboro, where Negroes "must live in seven or eight ghettoes," extends into "schools, recreational facilities, employment, health, welfare and civic activities."

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ANOTHER NEGRO leader, Dr. Ralph Wooden, representing the Greensboro Citizens Association, urged that a "fair housing" law be anacted by the City Council to enforce open housing and that city building codes, especially on substandard housing, be enforced.

Speaking on housing code enforcement, John Fox, chief of the city inspection division, reported that 468 houses were brought up to standard last year and oth..s might have been, "but property owners want to have repairs made, but cannot get a reliable contractor to make them."

Fox said his office needs at least one more inspector to carry on its work in improving housing conditions.

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DISCUSSING THE problem of housing, L. M. Thompson, Guilford County welfare superintendent, said his caseworkers "often encounter families living in houses that have been condemned." While he said he had no evidence of discrimination against Negroes in housing, he had seen "widespread discrimination against the indigent," white and Negro.

Thompson said "uneducated and undisciplined people cannot be expected to take proper care of rental property," but he charged that some landlords "take unfair advantage of indigent tenants."

Fox suggested that neighborhood beautification and maintenance organizations, such as some already formed in some sections, might help in keeping up property. But a recent effort, sponsored by Vista, a volunteer group interested in aiding less privileged persons, failed to make progress in one neighborhood.

The session was the second held by the commission on the housing problems. The third will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

GREENSBORO NEWS 3, 1967

Housing Lack Cited Barrier

BY JO SPIVEY
Record Staff Writer

One of the major barriers to effectiveness of the North Carolina Fund's mobility project is inavailability of low income housing, particularly for Negroes, Carol Bryden of the project staff said today.

Miss Bryden was one of the speakers at the first of a series of hearings by the Greensboro Human Relations Commission on "fair housing."

Miss Bryden explained that the mobility project is an attempt to relocate unemployed rural persons. She said that recruiters work in the east and west counties of the state, which have an unemployment rate of 10 per cent or more.

Men who fall in this category and are willing to move are brought to Piedmont cities with low levels of unemployment and high levels of labor needs. The project staff assists these persons in finding a job and housing.

She said that housing is not readily available in Greensboro. She saw one problem as the fact that the relocation officer is a Negro. A few Indians relocated here have less difficulty if they are light-skinned, but dark-skinned Indians must go to Indian areas, she said.

Only a few realtors handle Negro rentals, she pointed out. She discussed a staff problem in which a Negro woman had difficulty finding housing, while a white counterpart had little.

The commission, in other activity, voted 10 to 1, with Richard Forman dissenting, to send to city council again a request for application for federal funds to hire a staff member to carry out an employment program for the disadvantaged.

The commission, at council's request, has done detailed work on the proposal since it was returned.

Also discussing "fair housing" was M. M. McKenzie, assistant to director of Federal Housing Administration here, who explained FHA policy, which encourages equal opportunity in housing.

City council asked the commission to conduct the hearings after a request was made to council to adopt a "fair housing" ordinance.

Joe Berry, chairman of the commission, said that "fair housing" hearings will be continued each Monday and Wednesday at 10 a.m. in council chamber for three or four weeks and thereafter as needed until everyone wishing to make a presentation is heard.
sion.

Fair Housing May 9, 1967

Human Relations Group Helpless?

BY JO SPIVEY
Record Staff Writer

A Negro leader said today the Greensboro Human Relations Commission is helpless to cope with housing discrimination without the force of law.

Dr. George C. Simkins Jr., president of the Greensboro branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking at a hearing on "fair housing" before the commission, pointed to the refusal of a private apartment area to accept Negro tenants recently.

"There is little or no chance for any solution to our housing problems under the present setup of the human relations commission," he said.

DR. GEORGE SIMKINS JR.

Court Action?

Dr. Simkins said the NAACP is "very much concerned with the social and economic consequences of residential segregation."

He declared that housing segregation spills over into other areas of life: Schools, recreational facilities, employment, health, welfare and civic activities. "We are forced to maintain a dual set of institutions that drain the taxpayers," he said. "From a pattern of racial segregation comes a social isolation that prevents contacts with the larger society."

Declaring the Negro is isolated and impeded from participation in the city life, he noted that "here in Greensboro we have had to resort to the courts for recreation, hospitals, schools and other natural rights of citizenship."

He said voting strength is diluted and leadership diminished by an at-large election that has placed only two Negoes on city council in over half a century. "It appears we are going to have to go back to the federal courts to get relief from this injustice," he said.

A second Negro leader, Dr. Ralph Wooden, president of the Greensboro Citizens Assn., said tha Negro citizens of Greensboro have been the "victims of racial-restrictive covenants in that multiple listings of realtors will indicate 'colored' property for rent or sale."

Terming this "most effective in helping to play its part in perpetuating segregated housing," Dr. Wooden said "reliable sources report that the local association codes of home sellers and buyers will reveal there is reason to believe they encourage racial segregation in housing."

Word From Attorney General

We Lack Fair Housing Authority

BY JO SPIVEY
Record Staff Writer

The City of Greensboro lacks the authority to enact a "fair housing" ordinance without "general statewide legislative authority," Attorney General T. Wade Bruton informed City Attorney Jesse L. Warren today.

Warren was questioned on the matter after Joseph Berry, chairman of the Greensboro Human Relation Commission conducting a series of hearings on "fair housing," noted at today's hearing that an opinion had been received. He said a presention on the attorney general's conclusion would be scheduled before the commission at a later date.

Warren asked the attorney general for an opinion on the city's authority in the matter as the commission was asked by city council to conduct a study of a request of several groups for a "fair housing" ordinance.

Bruton's opinion was contained in a two-page letter in answer to Warren's inquiry.

The subject of the city's authority arose in connection with a statement before the commission by Will C. Allred Jr., executive director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations on behalf of the Greensboro Community Fellowship, an affiliate.

"The Greensboro Community Fellowship feels that the ordinance proposed is not one of compulsion," Allred said. "We view the ordinance rather as one of friendly persuasion."

He referred to "more than 36 cities in the United States" which have fair housing ordinances. He said he felt sure

(Continued on Page A-4, Col. 1)

(Continued From Page One)

ti each had questioned whether it had the authority before acting.

Berry noted that what would apply in another state would not necessarily apply in North Carolina. "We operate under North Carolina law," he said.

Allred suggested the commission consider also a series of hearings on powers of a municipality in this field. He said the existence of a law encourages a change of attitudes, establishes an agency through which complaints can be processed and discourages those who might seek to exploit the changing character of neighborhoods.

Allred said contentions that if a Negro family moves into a previously all-white neighborhood property values will decline has not been borne out. "The major finding . . . was that during the time period and for the cases studied the entry of nonwhites into previously all white neighborhoods was much more often associated with price improvement or stability than with price weakening," he told the commission.

To a contention of opponents to such laws that they destroy basic property rights, Allred said the foundation of property rights "rests on the ability to acquire property."

Dr. Isaac H. Miller Jr., president of Bennett College, called the attention of the commission to a situation recently involving property in a proposed redevelopment area, earmarked for the college's expansion, on which a building permit was allowed a private developer for multi-family use. He noted the college's attempts to get the permit rescinded failed.

"To us, fair housing . . . means adequate dormitory accommodations . . . and an open community in which single family dwellings are available . . . for the teachers who will be needed to provide instruction," he said.

In failure to get the land adjacent to the college, it has been "denied the use of fully three-fifths of the total acreage on which we had planned to place new dormitories and classrooms," he said.

He continued that the college's capacity to attract teachers is "influenced negatively by scarcity of suitable locations for new construction and by the ghetto-oriented pattern of current listings."

Also appearing at today's hearing were to be Mrs. Virginia Mortimer of the North Carolina Fund manpower program; Allan Johnston, Greensboro planning director; and Msgr. Hugh Dolan of St. Pius 10th Catholic Church.

QUARTERLY REPORT

for

July 1, 1967 - September 30, 1967

by

William C. Allred, Jr.
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

December 6, 1967

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

July 1, 1967 - September 30, 1967

I. STATEWIDE ITEMS:

A. Board Meeting of August 19, 1967:

The Board met on August 19, 1967, with all officers and fifteen members present. By motion of the Board, the Executive Director was instructed to (1) approach North Carolina foundations and (2) to seek funds from foundations outside the state to sustain the operation of the North Carolina Council after January, 1969. Since August, two foundations have declined support on the basis requested and one has deferred consideration until such time as the Southern Regional Council clarifies its position with state human relations councils.

We are currently in the fall membership push from the state office and receipts are picking up after the usual summer lag.

B. Housing and Urban Renewal Conference:

The major program project for the summer and fall has been to work with the housing sub-committee of the Durham Council on Human Relations to organize the Research Triangle Area Housing Committee from residents of Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Durham area, to sponsor an open housing conference.

The principal sponsor of the conference is the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and its local affiliate, the Durham Council on Human Relations. These two organizations under the nomenclature of the Research Triangle Area Housing Committee are cooperating with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing in the sponsorship of the Conference. Detailed planning of the event is being handled by the ad hoc committee organized by Mr. Eugene Hampton of the Durham Council. Mr. Leonard Schramm of the President's Committee has been of invaluable assistance.

This conference will mark a new departure in the discussion of housing problems in North Carolina in that we will discuss in depth the very sensitive question of how to achieve a free and open market in the sale and rental of property. We shall also discuss the humanization of existing federal and local housing programs.

The Durham Council representatives and NCCHR staff have done intensive interviewing (approximately 30 interviews) of community leaders in Durham, Chapel Hill, and Raleigh, to seek the support in the sponsorship of this conference. We have talked with mayors, chambers of commerce, presidents, influential realtors, builders and other businessmen in clear-cut confrontation on the matter of open housing in the Research Triangle Area. In the past week, (November 5) the board of Alderman of Chapel Hill, the Durham City Council, and the Raleigh City Council have voted to support in principle the idea of such a conference.

From the stand-point of Central State Staff of NCCHR, the Planning Organization, and follow-through on this conference by the Durham Council has pointed out some severe difficulties in depending upon voluntary help to carry the burden of an effort such as this. We feel, however, that the conference will make an appreciable impact on a part of the state that has a significant housing problem, but yet has not creatively approached the idea of a free and open market. The conference will be held in Durham, North Carolina on November 29-30, 1967.

C. Racial Crisis in the Summer of 1967:

The Summer of 1967 saw several nasty hoodlum-type riotous situations in at least two North Carolina towns--Durham and Greensboro. The Greensboro situation developed around reaction to the purchase of a home by a prominent Negro minister, the Reverend Frank Williams, in a previously all white neighborhood. Individual klan type members intimidated Williams and his family with nightly demonstrations in late July. Members of the Greensboro Community Fellowship, NCCHR affiliate, visited with Williams and kept in touch with their family during this time. The Greensboro Human Relations Council Commission chairman, Joe Berry, a member of NCCHR, asked the Fellowship to undertake an intensive visitation in the community seeking to calm feelings. The steering committee of the Fellowship declined to undertake this project.

The Executive Director of the NCCHR was intimately involved with all this and was particularly effective in working with Mr. Fred Miller of the Justice Department and with Mr. David Coltraine of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council. The NCCHR ED also played a role in getting members of the local Democratic party hierarchy to call on the Guildford County Sheriff to spur his effort to protect the Williams family. Also, a very brief interview was held with the Governor of North Carolina when he came to Greensboro.

County authorities have moved with speed to try the klan-types under new North Carolina statues covering racial intimidation incidents such as these.

The Justice Department had community watch posts in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte this past summer. Since this office established a rapport with Justice Department Coordinator, we were allowed to receive information from these department informants and were thus in a good position for the first time to have information access to what was going on in the streets of these three cities in North Carolina.

During the racial unrest and vandalism of the summer of 1967, the NCCHR state office, in order to secure its own reports of the "temper" of minority communities in North Carolina, employed individuals in three North Carolina Cities for varying periods of time to give the state office reports on (1) potential places in the cities where unrest prevalent, (2) the reasons for the unrest, (3) the channels the unrest would take, and (4) what kind of actual vandalism occurred and enforcement officers. This was a very useful technique to get some first hand information on how the minority community responded to the role of law enforcement agencies. The calibre of the reports from the NCCHR community watch in Greensboro were mixed. We did, however, report to the Greensboro police the license number of a car that was carrying a small arsenal of guns and ammunition. Resulting from the July scare in Greensboro, an ad hoc committee of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission was set up on which the ED of NCCHR served during the crises and on which members of the Greensboro Community Fellowship have served.

This is a committee which is seeking to push the city to recognize the danger of racial crises in the community. (See the report enclosed).

In an interesting social experiment, NCCHR state office, with the Justice Department cooperation and assisted by local bondsman, got five of the young men who had been arrested on various charges during the crisis out of jail for interview was held with Employment Security Commission representatives. The police Department assured us that they thought this was the useful process for us to undertake and would have cooperated had we desired to work with the 70 or 80 young men whom they had arrested. Of course, this was clearly beyound the capacity of this office.

Concurrent with difficulty in Greensboro, the racial situation in Durham, North Carolina developed. The development was more in the line of traditional demonstrations than of the hoodlum variety. About April 1967, the local CAP (Operation Breakthrough) funded a net work of community organization of the poor called United Organizations For Community Improvement (UOCI). The total amount available for the first year operation was $70,000. UOCI is an organization of the poor from Durham City. The money is chiefly from the North Carolina Fund, and is the first of approximately fifteen similar organizations which will probably be started in various towns in North Carolina in the next year. The financing of these organizations will be through the North Carolina Fund's Community Action Development Cooperation. Several members and board members of the NCCHR have assisted in the planning of this state wide agency.

UOCI has then become the moving poor people organization in Durham since the middle of the summer and has controlled the activist movement in Durham. Mr. Nat White, president of the Durham Council on Human Relations has been intimately involved with UOCI since it began the active public phase of its operation. In the main, White represents the small business sector of the Durham Business Community. In July of 1967 the initiative in Durham leadership for several months passed from such people as John Wheeler of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank and A. S. Spaulding of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company to the UOCI and the Durham Negro small business sector.

The work of Nat White and several other Durham Council members who joined forces with UOCI is described in a report of approximately seventy pages in length. Of course, it is impossible to put into this quarterly report the full extent of the Durham Council involvement in the situation in Durham as it has developed over the past six months. Hopefully, we will do a special news letter in the spring which will give more detail on the role of Human Relations people have played in a series of crisis in North Carolina in the past year.

At this point, it is sufficient to say that the leadership of the Durham Council has been involved to a great degree in all that has gone on. The Durham Council, because of its Negro president, has been able to effect a very close connection with the poor peoples organization, UOCI. (Enclosed you will find several items of interest concerning events in Durham this summer).

D. At a meeting of the state directors in the spring of 1967, some discussion of the role of the "so-called" poor people or disadvantaged people in the Human Relations Councils was discussed. (Representatives of the "poor" are included on the North Carolina Board). As an experiment NCCHR Staff has had a very large role in support of an indigenous "poor group" in the public housing projects in Greensboro, North Carolina and in one slum area, the United Neighborhood Improvement Team.

(1) The NCCHR Staff has worked with the United Neighborhood Improvement Team, an organization of low-income tenants in the four public housing projects in Greensboro, to secure changes in the operation of the Public Housing Authority which has not been completely open in its dealings with residents in the public housing projects.

Through peaceful efforts, these people have sought to call shortcomings to the attention of commissioners of the Public Housing Authority. The United Neighborhood Improvement Team (UNIT) held public hearings in July with the assistance of the North Carolina Council. NCCHR has assisted UNIT in preparation of a proposal to the North Carolina Fund which is in the business of supporting such groups as this.

(2) The Dillard Community is a Negro--White--Indian Community in Greensboro, North Carolina where, as might be imagined, the racial climate is confused and at times tense--particularly since a leader of the North Carolina Klan has his residence there. Youth Educational Services, Inc. and the NCCHR Executive Director have supported a neighborhood worker in this community for over a year. SRC has given $500 for support of this group. These "poor" groups--one white based and one Negro based--have presented Greensboro with an interesting social phenomenon. Particularly, the initial jockeying to get the UNIT and the Dillard Community Council to join in a front to push for the same things has been interesting. The white-based group, which is relatively weak, cannot agree with itself to merge with the stronger Negro-based United Neighborhood Improvement Team. NCCHR has attempted at all stages where feasible to involve local Human Relations Council folks with these organizations and have had moderate success--along with other agencies seeking to do the same thing--in doing so, but on a one-to-one inter-personal relationship level, rather than on an organizational basis.

There are numerous groups and semi-groups all over the state in need of substantial leadership assistance. Of course, the North Carolina Fund is and will play a major role (cash and training) in the next three or four years in this field. I suspect that the thrust of this office will be to get across to middle-income human relations type folks just what is happening in the face of militantly well-financed organizations of the poor, such as UOCI and UNIT, which the North Carolina Fund appears ready to support. There are preliminary indications that Ford Foundation and possible Field will be supporting these militant CAP-type organizations of black poor.

(3) As a result of the involvement with these two low-income groups the NCCHR has exerted some influence on the operation of the Public Housing Authority in Greensboro. Should we have the opportunity to expand our operation in this field, it would appear that considerable programmatic gains toward our goals could be had by concentrating in our high populations density areas such as public housing projects. The enclosed newspaper clippings, appropriately marked, give some indication of the publicity which has resulted from this work of several groups and NCCHR in the Greensboro Public Housing Projects.

Recently, the building resentment caused the resignation of two members of the Public Housing Authority. Two members of the NCCHR have been named to fill these slots. These members have called upon the ED of NCCHR for assistance in reaching solutions to the problems among the tenants in the public housing projects. The ED of NCCHR is met with ultimation from two members of NCCHR for specific assistance of an indepth nature on a human relations problem in Greensboro at a time when his priorities forced him to work more extensively in other parts of the state. This presents interesting administrative and organizational ramifications. That is , how much time does one spend as a consultant to the Public Housing Authority Commissioners.

II. ACTIVITY IN LOCAL ORGANIZATION:

In the past year, NCCHR has worked with a multitude of local groups in the state. Some report should be given on the nature of this and of the indigenous local human relations leadership in North Carolina.

Prior to 1965 or so, local organizations were not emphasized by NCCHR. Actually the state office was rather isolated in Charlotte. Since about 1963, however, the Good Neighbor Council has been a dominant voice in white-based human relations work in the state. It is this state agency, led by the moderately influential Mr. David A. Coltrane which currently has a staff of ten and has been recently given standing in law as a state agency, which has a substantial public image at this time.

A major thrust of the Good Neighbor Council has been organization and staff support for local Good Neighbor Council which exist in one way or another on local and county levels in approximately thirty places in North Carolina. These human relations type organizations function pretty ineffectively on sustained programs but which appear to be fairly good vehicles for taking the edge off crisis protest for the past two or three years. And, of course, they are factors in the attempt of any other organizations which seek to do essentially the same type of organization work in a community. In moments of candor, the Good Neighbor Council staff admits that these local groups are not effective program instruments--are in the main talk-facades.

In addition to the Good Neighbor Council framework, some cities have mayor's human relations committees and commissions. Raleigh, Greensboro (with staff) seem to have committees which do work on superficial program efforts and probably do serve a very useful function in communications between segments of the community.

Some of the NCCHR most successful work of the year has been with these human relations commissions and Good Neighbor Council groups. Obviously, the resources of city and state governments fairly easily excell what NCCHR can give in programmatic support to any group with which we hope to work.

With the increasing number of programmatic approaches to the entire problem of race relations in this state, CAP, Good Neighbor Council, and Mayor's Human Relations Commissions, NCCHR's role is increasingly becoming that of an agency which has the ability to feret out and say what needs to be said. That is, as a private agency, we can well afford to concentrate on getting said through our speeches, press releases, and other ways what we feel needs to be said, and I suspect that is the emphasis we will take at least in the coming year.

From my observations over the past year, the real role of the NCCHR in light of the other rather massively supported organizations in North Carolina working in the same field in North Carolina is that of a fairly sophisticated attack organization to get the existing structures to function with openness of racial matters.

This gets to the point of this analysis. We have worked for local organizations of the traditional human relations types in Wilmington, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. NCCHR local membership, on which any local organization effort depends, were not inclined to accept such responsibility. In light of the preceding paragraphs it appears to this office that their judgement was quite sound on this point. Human Relations types are not inclined to be attack types. When this role is pointed out to them, they shy away. In light of this lack of local follow-through, these organizational efforts were abortive. In Greensboro, Durham, and to a lesser extent Kinston, considerable effort has been spent to good advantage on pumping life into the existing structures. Charlotte was toodead for any hope and this office has had to good through the process of "changing people" there with some rather promising results which will be reported in the next quarters report.

Financial Analysis:

Receipts from membership sources for the period 1-1-67 through 9-30-67 were $5,345.15, which clearly mark the indication of the summer slump. Paid memberships moved from 734 to 756.

The North Carolina Council is indebted, as always, to the continued support of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

PA

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TO

Return to Ed Stanfield

N.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

QUARTERLY REPORT

For

October, November, December - 1967

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

February 16, 1968

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street, Room #4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

QUARTERLY REPORT
For
October, November, December - 1967

I. GENERAL:

The most significant project of this quarter was the responsibility of primary sponsorship of the Seventh Annual Housing & Urban Development Conference in Durham, North Carolina on November 29,30, 1967. The North Carolina Council staff, with the capable work of Board member Eugene Hampton, Jr. of Durham, organized an eighty member ad hoc committee, the Research Triangle Area Conference Planning Committee , as a volunteer base for the Conference sponsorship. NCCHR invited the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing to assist. They were particularly effective in having a staff member present in Durham to keep things going. The Department of Housing & Urban Development also, reluctantly, assisted in the Conference. NCCHR prepared the position paper which was delivered on the first day of the meeting. NCCHR Board Members, John Wheeler, Eugene Hampton, Jr., M. C. Burt, Jr., John R. Taylor, T. Franklin Williams and N. B. White played major roles in the Conference, the largest project attempted by NCCHR. In general terms, the Conference was a success. Some 375 people attended during the two days. A analysis indicates: (1) That the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity was satisfied that their first venture this deep in the South was accomplished in fairly good form. (2) That the Durham Council on Human Relations projected itself as the leading volunteer based human relations entity in the state. (3) That the City Councils of Durham, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill were sufficiently modern to endorse "in principle" the need for discussions on open housing were willing to associate themselves with a civil rights type organization such as the Durham Council and the North Carolina Council. (4) That the North Carolina Council projected itself as a productive entity on an issue for the first time in several years. In this, we stole the jump on the state NAACP. (5) That the stimulus of the meeting resulted in fair housing and housing interest groups coalescing in Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Charlotte. The Durham Council Housing Sub-committee serves as the key for the continuation of the Research Triangle Housing group as an umbrella for the central part of the state.

In general, the effort involved has been rewarded by NCCHR's extension of its services into several large communities of the state where, heretofore, we were not well-known. There is a natural reluctance to predict what long-range result will come from the multiplication of open housing groups in the state. NCCHR staff is, even now, overextended. That is, we are unable to give the intensive care necessary to each of these groups to assure their follow-through on any given project. From an NCCHR central staff point of view, the Conference gave an opportunity to analyze the ability of volunteers to design and carry-out a short duration project in a controversal field. Since a basic measurement of the effectiveness of a human relations council operation seem to rest on the effectiveness of the staff to extend it's influence by motivating volunteers to do the work, the Durham Conference was a good test case for us to see and measure the "follow-through ability" of our people.

Several very crucial committees, research, resource personnel, and publicity collapsed at various stages of the planning. NCCHR took up the research task; the conference chairman and the President's Committee took over lining up speakers and panelists. The publicity committee lacked the ability to really dig in with news media of the state. Althought the unusual nature of the meeting assured TV, radio, and newspaper coverage in the Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill areas. The failure of the publicity committee to function limited the state-wide impact. Also, the reliance on the Raleigh AP and UP wire service to disseminate the information--speeches, etc--appears to have been a particularly severe error. We should have done more work with individual representatives of the news media.

Durham has been the center of considerable open discussion and sometimes conflict over problems of redevelopment and public housing. Just this summer poor people's organizations were very vocal in raising a real "fresh" protest with demonstrations which resulted in calling out of the National Guard. Given this context of considerable tension during the planning of the Conference, it was, in retrospect, not surprising that several of the committees collapsed. Overall, I suspect that the level of efficiency of the volunteer work could be assigned a percent of 45%. This,, of course, left tremendous slack to be taken up by staff.

II. Reports from Local Human Relations Groups:

Asheville (not affiliated): Has elected new officers this fall and has served as a mediator in public housing rent strike. Asheville has recently become the third North Carolina City to employ a full-time human relations coordinator attached to the Buncombe County Planning Council. He is George A. Gragg, Jr., a Negro.

Alamance County - Burlington (not affiliated): NCCHR has opened contact with this group which has a connection with the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council. This is one of the few county-wide human relations committees functioning in North Carolina.

Greensboro (affiliated): The Greensboro Community Fellowship meets monthly with fairly good sustained interest and goal speakers. There is not, since the housing thrust of last year, much programming within the group. The feeling apparently is that the group is a fellowship-type and not a developer of programs. They depend upon NCCHR staff to handle any work which requires time.

Durham Council on Human Relations (affiliated): Carries on the strongest meeting and committee schedule of the purely voluntary operating human relations councils in the state. New officers were elected recently and a membership drive is currently going on which will bring total membership to 200 plus. The Durham Council has strong spirit and young leadership. Their community image is rather strong. The great weakness, about which probably very little can be done, is the inability to attract white membership from other than the academic community.

Charlotte (affiliated): The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council is not functioning. NCCHR has recently, however, been instrumental in assisting a Charlotte fair housing group to get started and there is support from a few of the former human relations council members, the League of Women Voters, the Unitarian Fellowship, the Presbyterian Church, and several young Negro businessmen.

Kinston (affiliated): Meets quarterly with main annual project the sponsorship of Brotherhood Week. This year (1968) Theodore M. McKeldin of Baltimore, Maryland and Dr. James E. Cheek of Raleigh are the speakers for the February 18, 1968 and February 25, 1968 session. In the fall of 1967, a group of Negroes, none on the Kinston Bi-racial Committee, appeared before the Kinston City Council with a list of requests to which the City Council responded quickly. Members of the Kinston Bi-racial Committee are heavily involved in the local anti-poverty programs. William S. Page, NCCHR Board Member, is chairman of the local CAP agency.

Greenville (not affiliated): Meets quarterly. Recently, NCCHR has worked with them on a problem in the administration of the public housing project. This came as a result of the sponsorship of the November Housing Conference.

Thomasville (not affiliated): NCCHR ahs recently worked with the chairman of the CAP agency in Thomasville, a member of NCCHR, to assist them in developing plans for some formal approach to the

problem of up-grading Negro employees once they are hired. We were able to give the local people advice and names of consultants who could be helpful.

Observations on Support to Local Groups: With the addition of a group in Raleigh in January, 1968, the number of housing, fair housing, or freedom of residence committees organized by NCCHR numbers five. We have actually organized beyond our capacity to give in-dept program support to these groups. It was, however, important that NCCHR re-open it's Charlotte effort and establish a Raleigh entity for the first time.

Most of the Greensboro activity on housing, where we had moved furtherest in 1967, was stymied by the reluctance of the Greensboro City Council to move in any way on the recommendations placed before it by the Human Relations Commission. In Chapel Hill, where for several months organizational effort was hindered by a split between "better housing " and "open housing" factions, the group recently compromised differences and emerged with plans to move ahead on both fronts, they have considerable technical skills and hope to develope a plan which the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen will adopt to lead to a home-grown "model city" effort.

Work on open housing and other housing issues requires tenacity and follow-through which may be beyond the capacity of the average volunteer. It takes a real commitment to effectively get through majority hostility and minority apathy and fear on the housing issue. Also due to the technical nature of the program efforts needed from volunteers in fair housing efforts, I am not at all sure of the ability of our people to do it without staff support. I am also reluctant to predict what the long-range result from these efforts will be. We have, on a short range base, received considerable publicity and discussion on the issue in the Piedmont areas of the state. The issue also has been injected into the political campaign with all major candidates.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - 1967

January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967

An analysis of our income items shows the following:

	1967	1966
Membership Dues	$ 4,805.00	$ 4,510.00
Individual Contributions	550.00	509.50
Organizations	1,272.40	125.00
Urban & Housing Conference	2,235.00*	2,000.00
	$ 8,862.40	$ 7,144.00

*NCCHR will net $800 of this designated for open housing program efforts.

Money for the support of state office operations between 1966 and 1967 remained about the same. Fortunately, the Urban and Housing Conference realized a "profit". The negligible rise in membership in the year, I suspect, is due to the absence of intensive effort on this point. The relative ease, however, of raising the $7,000 - $8,000 through standard mail solicitations will lead us in 1968 to place more emphasis on this item.

N.C. - Q - REPORTS

QUARTERLY REPORT
For
January, February, March - 1968

To

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

May 1, 1968

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT
For
January, February, March 1968

I. GENERAL PROGRAM:

A. Freedom of Residence Groups:

The program emphasis of the first quarter continued to be in the area of freedom of residence and open housing concerns following from the November, 1967 Durham Conference. Fair Housing groups currently in association with NCCHR includes Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh and the Research Triangle Area Housing Committee. The winter months of our local organizing effort have been directed to assist these groups to get functional. This is the highest level of local involvement experienced by NCCHR.

B. Local Human Relations Councils:

Our 1967 October, November, December report rather extensively covered the continued supportive work of this office to private, voluntary human relations councils. This spring we have extended our emphasis to include the public, governmental agencies which are now functioning in North Carolina.

Greensboro, Charlotte, Asheville, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh, N. C. now employ full-time human relations staffs, usually with a budget of $20,000 plus for each office. Rocky Mount and Fayetteville, N. C. are currently searching for staff. Although some reports indicate that the state race relations agency, the Good Neighbor Council, has generally sought to place white men in these jobs, Asheville, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh have appointed Negroes. NCCHR staff has met with each of these men and have generally concluded that in the places where Negroes have been employed, far more vigorous efforts are being undertaken than where white have been employed. Hopefully, we can draw together a report by September which may be very salient on the effectiveness of these offices as agents of social change.

Our services as a resource agency to these offices varies from city to city but our highest degree of work has been in Charlotte, Greensboro, and Raleigh. Quite a few members of the North Carolina Council are heavily involved in these local public agencies. NCCHR can get just about any good proposal through any of these agencies. The Raleigh office is headed by a board member of NCCHR, Romallus O. Murphy.

II. PROGRAM ITEMS OF INTEREST:

A. Charlotte, North Carolina:

State NCCHR coordinated the development of a multi-faceted anti-discrimination ordinance which is currently under consideration by the City Council of Charlotte. The coordination including collecting data and research for the law office of Julius L. Chambers (SRC Board Member and NAACP Legal Defence Fund lawyer) leading to their draft of an ordinance (with the help of Duke University law school students and Professor W. W. Van Alstyne of the Duke faculty). This ordinance was given to city councilman Fred D. Alexander (SRC - NCCHR Board Members) who introduced the measure. Alexander was, of course, acting in his capacity as a Charlotte City Councilman and not officially as an SRC or NCCHR connected individual. He has, however, worked closely with Chamber's office and his (Chamber's)associate Mr. Adam Stein, NCCHR Board Member. The outcome of our effort there is not known corrently but may soon be decided, perhaps after the May primary.

B. Chapel Hill, North Carolina:

Past reports indicate a split in the housing association in Chapel Hill between better and more housing advocates and freedom of residence advocates. In the fall and winter of 1967-68 each faction determined to work on it's own area of interest. Dr. Michael Stegman, of the UNC-CH planning department prepared an attack analysis of what the towns of Chapel Hill-Carrboro were failing to do in the housing area. This received rather wide publicity in January. The Baord of Aldermen of Chapel Hill appointed a Redevelopment Commission and have made application for additional public housing units which Chapel Hill desperately needed.

With the national emphasis on the 1968 Civil Rights Act and open housing features thereof the freedom of residence faction of the Chapel Hill - Carrboro Housing Association spurred the town Board of Aldermen with a petition signed by 2,000 people for a local open housing ordinance. Daniel Pollitt (NCCHR member and SRC Board member) of the faculty of the law school at UNC-CH assisted the town attorney in preparing the arguments to support the ability of a local government unit to pass an ordinance of this nature. Pollit drew from research done by voluntary legal aides of NCCHR a year ago during the Greensboro open housing hearings. The town council of Chapel Hill passed the open housing ordinance in the middle of April. This move by Chapel Hill, the first anti-discrimination in North Carolina History, is of great significance. Heretofore, restrictive rulings from the state attorney general have effective checked local governmental bodies from moving into this area of law. NCCHR has very high

hopes that the Chapel Hill move will be sustained in North Carolina courts. If it is, a major step in law will be completed--federal to local anti-discrimination legislation.

C. Asheville Housing Association:

NCCHR staff has worked with leadership of this group. They are very strong and are currently pushing for a referendum on the question of freedom of residence.

D. Durham, North Carolina:

NCCHR has assisted in planning of the first Welfare Rights group (professional welfare workers) in North Carolina. We are following this closely in the hope that we can tie this group into the NCCHR Welfare Sub-Committee.

E. Greensboro, North Carolina:

Local city courts have recently been severe in welfare fraud cases. As an experiment NCCHR retained counsel for Mrs. Daisy Kornegay, convicted of fraud in accepting payments from the Guilford County Welfare Department after she was no longer eligible. Our counsel was able to get an active sentence for the crime suspended. The precedent of this case appears to be being followed in subsequent cases of this nature--that is, sentences are suspended pending repayment of money taken illigally.

III. FINANCIAL: Financial Receipts appear on about same basis as 1967.

Receipts First Quarter 1967	Receipts First Quarter 1968
Jan.....$ 1,795.00	$ 1,294.00
Feb.....877.00	1,698.40
March.....932.00	606.00
$ 3,604.00	$ 3,598.40

N.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

QUARTERLY REPORT

TO
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

July 11, 1968

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

FOR

April 1, 1968 to June 30, 1968

I. GENERAL

A. Politics:

Political events in North Carolina took an interesting turn in the last quarter, in the main centered around the two primaries for governor. Robert Scott, the moderate, defeated Mel Broughton, the conservate moderate, in the Democratic primary. Reginald Hawkins, the Negro candidate from Charlotte, polled about 130,000 votes which in most analysis was considered to be a fairly respectable number. A source of Hawkins support has been the "young turks" from Durham mainly centered around NCVEP's staff and Board.

Hawkins, therefore, has emerged as a figure of some influence in the state's Negro community, probably to the chagrin of some of the established Democratic leadership in Durham. As one Negro stated; "Once a bandwagon has gotten rolling, you have to get on!." Negro-white Liberals raised moderately vigorous dissent about the number of Negro delegates at the Democratic State Convention in Raleigh. Interestingly enough, three NCCHR members spoke to the Convention on the short-comings of the party. These remarks, of course, were as party members. The Democratic State Convention named four and a half black delegate votes to the National Convention. Hawkin's followers are planning an appeal to the National Rules Committee feeling fourteen should be named. Governor Hughes, however, has already advised that such an appeal would be ill-advised.

Scott appears to be running well and fearfully. The Campaign of Republican Congressman James Gardner will come as close as any in this century to give the state Republican leadership. Scott supporters in at least one county, Catawba, were instructed not to give any campaign literature to Negroes.

B. Racial Tension:

The general tension level in most large North Carolina cities seems to be more restrained than the summer of 1967. Durham appears to have potentially the most volatile situations due to the presence of the strong private anti-poverty group led by NCCHR Board member, Ben Ruffin. Ruffin has done a very good job

of training the Durham poor in the United Organizations for Community Improvement (UOCI) to use vigorous yet restrained pressure. On several occasions, however, the rowdy elements have gotten out of hand.

In Greensboro, the Citizen's Emergency Committee (CEC) under the guidance of Rev. Otis Hairston has continued for several months to dig into patterns of discrimination in employment. CEC was successful in getting a Negro manager at a new A&P store and has recently negotiated with the Postmaster concerning grievances of Negro postal employees. Mrs. Elsie Mobley, chairman of the United Neighborhood Improvement Team (UNIT) and NCCHR Board member serves as our representative on CEC, an all-black group. CEC generally tone has calmed considerably since Martin Luther King's funeral.

C. Poverty Groups:

The Foundation for Community Development, a spin-off corporation from the North Carolina Fund, designed to reproduce in ten to twelve North Carolina cities. Durham type poverty groups continues to function in it's first year without the major sources of money it had hoped to have from Ford and Field. My personal guess is that Ford is delaying until fall it's commitment in order to avoid confusing the North Carolina political picture. Republican candidate Gardner has threatened to make the North Carolina Fund an issue in the campaign. The Fund, therefore, has stuck to it's "going our of business" theme in October of 1968 although all the scuttlebutt points to their continuation as a small funding vehicle for the dispensing of grants in the South.

D. Fair Housing Groups:

Same number as reported in our last newsletter. Charlotte is most vigorous publicly. Durham group is planning a fall conference on CR Bill of 1968 - Housing Provisions. NCCHR still acting as coordinator of these groups. It is refreshing or startling to note that in Charlotte the Housing group has only one person from the nascent Charlotte-Mecklenburg Human Relations Council. NCCHR needs financial and consultative assistance in the housing field, also research. Anybody got any? It is sort of rough to get something going and then have to "cop out."

E. Public Human Relations Offices:

1. Local: We have continued our consultant and prodding services to the several directors of city human relations agencies./Staff employed - Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Fayetteville and Winston-Salem (part-time). Seeking staffs are Rocky Mount, Kinston, Goldsboro, and Wilmington. North Carolina surely must be leading the South in these offices.7

2. Good Neighbor Council - Statewide: This state agency

continues to emphasize employment opportunities. At their June meeting (which could pass no resolutions because of the absence of a quorum) they clearly pointed out the failure of state agencies in the area. NCCHR Council member Tony Mason is our infiltrator on the Good Neighbor Council Staff. Also Preston C. Hill, Field Representative, serves on the NCCHR Board. Several NCCHR folks serve on the Board of the Good Neighbor Council. These interlocking directorates are valuable. The Good Neighbor Council recently received a grant from the Richardson Foundation for $15,000 to increase it's work with the fifty-one official human relations councils, commissions and committees in North Carolina.

F. Winston-Salem, N. C.:

Black Power Coffee House: Mac Bryan, NCCHR member and former active of Georgia Council, has assisted Cecil Butler, a young Negro militant with whom NCCHR has worked to establish a coffee house which is a favorite meeting place of militants in Winston-Salem. Bryan was able to secure $6,000 from a Winston-Salem Foundation to underwrite the house. Recently, activists from this group picketed the Employment Security Commission and met with Mayor M. C. Benton. They requested thirty jobs for their number and the Mayor was able to get them. We are continuing our liason with Butler and his group in an effort to channel their efforts into a series of attainable goals for the immediate future. NCCHR is fairly well linked, for information purposes, in Durham, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem with the more militant groups.

G. Greensboro, N. C.:

Group Sensitivity Training, July 11-14: A major project for this summer of the NCCHR state office has been coordination of an abbreviate group dynamics experience for community leaders in Greensboro. We are working cooperatively as a silent partner with the Chamber of Commerce, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and Guilford College. NCCHR Board member Mrs. Henrietta Franklin accepted the job of coordinator of this project. This application of the group sensitivity process has been running around in the back of my mind since the SRC sponsored Emory experience in 1966. Hopefully, we'll have a healthy report to render on our July 11-14 session in our next report.

This group sensitivity experiment is an interesting example of the need for coalitions. The Federal Government provides $4000-5000 for the salaries of psychologist and trainees through the Psychology department of UNC-G; the Chamber of commerce set up a prestigious sub-committee to "con" the power structure; Guilford College donates the facility, and NCCHR coordinates and assumes outreach responsibility in the poor community. But nobody can find $500 to pay scholarships

for the "poor." Ah me!

H. Footnote to a $500 SRC Grant:

You will recall the grant to the Lee Street Community Council from SRC in the spring of 1967. This grant enabled this community organization (poor white) to maintain itself long enough to attract the attention of the local CAP agency. The result--in mid-June 1968 a community center, funded by OEO, was established in the community. The employees--two of the original officers of the group SRC funded. How about them apples!

II. North Carolina Council - Specifically:

A. Annual Meeting:

The Annual Meeting of NCCHR was held Saturday, April 20 at the Downtown Division of Guilford College. We continued on the second year the practice of inviting only paid Council members, feeling this to be one indicator of the organizations vitality. Some ten to twelve percent (80-90) members attended. Baxton Bryant made an excellent keynote address. He was followed by Dr. William H. Crook (of all things, a Texan), assistant director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and director of VISTA.

The Annual Meeting was designed to allow for fuller participation from the members. In general, everyone was brought head to head with the fact that NCCHR was for the first time philosophically up-to-date but was woefully lacking in the where-with-all to really do much programmatically.

The passing of the chairmanship from the millionaire, white, ineffectual John R. Taylor to the black, energetic M. C. Burt, Jr., was symbolic of something, we hope!

The nominations committee allowed some of the old stalwarts Board members to slip into oblivion with kind letters of thank you for long service. They were also careful to let most of SRC's Board members phase-out. I suspect the committee felt that in situations where there were conflict of interests between SRC and NCCHR, SRC policy folks had too heavy a history of looking toward Atlanta. The mishandling of the NCVEP and the recent unilateral SRC 1967 policy statement sticks in the craw of a few.

B. Financial:

Receipts for the year appear to be about even to 1967. We have "pledges" of assistance about equal or slightly over 1967. Only 12-31-68 will give us an accurate vantage point to assess our situation. Our proposals to several foundations have been declined. The recent trip to New York with the Association of State Council Directors became an interestingly revealing

commentary on the rather object failure of entities that are doing sound work to "sell" themselves and what they are doing. Several good contacts were made, however, and much wisdom gained.

C. The North Carolina Council Board awaits the action of the special sub-committee of the Southern Regional Council as that our plans for the coming year can be made. Hopefully, SRC will get on with it's decision-making process. NCCHR is stymied at this point. We have, however, prepared some working memoranda for the sub-committee, feeling that somebody should. These papers will be mailed directly to the committee and SRC Executive Committee and possibly the entire SRC Board.

Our financial reports are enclosed.

--Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

Item 7 - Proposed Ordinance drafted for the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship for presentation by an interested attorney. City Council refers the ordinance to Mayors' Human Relations Commission for study.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE GREENSBORO CODE OF ORDINANCES WITH RESPECT TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GREENSBORO:

That the Greensboro Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding a new Chapter _____, as follows:

Chapter _____

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

Section 1. Findings; Authority. The City Council hereby finds that discrimination against people solely because of their race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry in the sale, rental, lease, or other transfer of housing accommodations exists in Greensboro, and the practice of discrimination against some citizens that denies their equal opportunities in housing accommodations is detrimental to the public order and welfare. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the city to assure equal opportunity to all persons to acquire and occupy housing accommodations of their choice, within their means. Toward the end of achieving equal opportunity in housing accommodations, public necessity requires the exercise of the police powers granted to the city to maintain and promote the peace, good government, and welfare of the city, and to prohibit all things detrimental to the morals, safety, convenience, and welfare of the people.

Section 2. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following words or phrases shall have the meaning ascribed in this section:

(a) The term "housing accommodation" includes any improved or unimproved real property, or portion thereof, which is used or occupied or is intended, arranged or designed to be used or occupied as the home, residence or sleeping place of one or more human beings located within the city limits.

(b) The term "owner" shall include the owner, lessee, sub-lessee, assignee, manager, agent, or other person, firm, corporation or association having the right to sell, rent, or lease any housing accommodation within the city, or any agent of any of these.

(c) The term "purchaser" shall include any occupant, prospective occupant, lessee, prospective lessee, buyer, or prospective buyer of any housing accommodation within the city.

(d) The term "unlawful practice" shall mean any act forbidden under the chapter.

(e) The term "Commission" shall mean the Commission on Human Relations established by Chapter 2, Article XV, of this code.

(f) The term "broker" shall mean any person, firm, or corporation, which in the regular course of business, acts as the agent or medium, or either for the seller or the purchaser, for the sale, rental, or lease of housing accommodations.

Section 3. Discrimination by owner prohibited. It shall be an unlawful practice for the owner of housing accommodations, which are directly or through an agent made generally available to the public for sale or lease or rental, by advertising in a newspaper or otherwise, by posting of a sign or signs or a notice or notices on the premises or elsewhere, by listing with a broker, or by any other means of public offering:

(a) To refuse to rent, lease, sell or otherwise deny to or withhold from any purchaser such housing accommodations because of the race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry of such purchaser;

(b) to represent that housing accommodations are not available for inspection or to refuse to permit inspection, when in fact they are so available, because of the race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry of the purchaser;

(c) to discriminate against any purchaser because of race, color,religion, national origin, or ancestry of such purchaser in the terms, conditions, privileges pertaining to such housing accommodations or the acquisition thereof, or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith; or

(d) to cause to be made any written or oral inquiry or record concerning the race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry of any purchaser.

(e) Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the rental or lease of a portion of a dwelling house containing accommodations for two families, one of which is occupied by the owner, and the provisions of this section shall not apply to the rental or lease by an owner of a dwelling house designed for a single family in which the owner resides, of a room or rooms in such house to another person or persons. Provided, further, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to bar any religious or denominational institution or organization, or any organization operated for charitable or educational purposes, which is operated, supervised, or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting admission to or giving preference to persons of the same religion or denomination or from making such selection as is calculated by such organization to promote the religious principles for which it has been established or maintained.

Section 4. Certain Representations to induce sale and discourage purchase and other acts. It shall be an unlawful practice for any person, firm, corporation, or association:

(a) To induce or attempt to induce the sale, rental or lease or listing for sale rental or lease of a housing accommodation by representing that a change has occurred or will or may occur with respect to the racial, religious, or ethnic composition of the block, neighborhood or area in which the property is located;

(b) To induce or attempt to induce the sale, rental or lease or listing for sale rental or lease of a housing accommodation by representing that the presence or anticipated presence of persons of any particular race, religion, or national origin in the area will or may result in the lowering of property prices or values;

(c) To make any representation to any prospective purchaser that any block, neighborhood, or area has, will or might undergo a change with respect to its religious, racial, or nationality composition, for the purpose of discouraging the purchase, rental, or lease, of housing accommodations.

(d) To engage in, or hire or conspire with others to commit acts or activities of any nature, the purpose of which is to harass, degrade, embarrass, or cause economic loss to an owner who shall offer to provide, or has provided, housing accommodations, or facilities or services connected therewith, to a purchaser without regard to the race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry of such purchaser.

Section 5. Remedies. Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful practice may file with the Commission on Human Relations, a complaint in writing, which shall state the name and address of the owner or other person alleged to have committed the unlawful practice complained of, and shall set forth the particulars therof, and such other information as may be required by the commission. Upon the filing of such complaint, the commission shall use its good offices to mediate and conciliate the dispute, and to obtain voluntary elimination of the unlawful practice, if any. Following a failure to settle the dispute or secure a voluntary elimination of the alleged discriminatory practice, the commission shall determine whether or not there exists probable cause that the allegations of the complaint are true and establish the existence of an unlawful practice. If such probable cause is found to exist, the commission shall direct the city attorney to commence a civil action on behalf of the city against the person, firm, corporation or association alleged to have committed the unlawful practice, with a prayer that appropriate temporary and permanent injunctive relief be granted to eliminate such unlawful practice. Proceedings had under the section before the Commission on Human Relations shall not be made public until mediation, conciliation and efforts to obtain voluntary elimination of alleged unlawful practices are exhausted.

Item 9 - Resolution presented to the Greensboro City Council by NCCHR in consultant capacity to the Greensboro Ministers' Fellowship. For passage concurrent with the ordinance. Referred to the Human Relations Commission for study.

Resolution Concerning Housing

Whereas, the population of Greensboro consists of people of different races, colors, religions and national origins; and

Whereas, traditions of discrimination and segregation in housing have compelled certain persons to live in circumscribed sections of the city; and

Whereas, traditions of discrimination and segregation in housing practices have severely limited the ability of certain persons to obtain housing accommodation of their choice; and

Whereas, as a result, the peace, health, safety and general welfare of the entire city and all its inhabitants are threatened;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GREENSBORO:

(1) That it is the declared policy of the city to assure equal opportunity to all persons to acquire and occupy housing accommodations of their choice, within their means.

(2) That it is the declared policy of the city that discrimination and segregation in housing accommodations is detrimental to the morals, safety, convenience, and welfare of the people; and

(3) That it is necessary to encourage all inhabitants to recognize that discrimination against people solely because of their race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry in the sale, rental, lease, or other transfer of housing accommodations is detrimental to the public order and welfare and should be eliminated.

June 19, 1967

Mr. John R. Taylor
2810 East Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

We have now completed arrangements for our meeting of the state council chairmen on July 7 and 8. I hope that you are still planning to attend.

We shall begin our meeting in the SRC conference room at approximately 2:00 p.m. on Friday, July 7, 1967. We can take care of some of the less important matters at this time and meeting in the SRC office will give you opportunity to meet and consult with various members of our staff.

That portion of the meeting will break up about 5:00 p.m. and we will go to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for a dinner together at 6:30. We can continue our discussions for a time after dinner. We plan to reconvene at the Biltmore on Saturday morning and continue our meeting until about 12:30 or 1:00 p.m.

A room reservation has been made for you at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

This will be a very important meeting. We shall be discussing matters of vital importance to both the councils on human relations and theSouthern Regional Council. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 11, 1967

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 East Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed are copies of the SRC Staff Manual and Council Expense Guide. These are the only prepared materials we have similar to what you requested. They are not adequate, but might help.

In particular, I should note that these do not tell about the retirement policy, by which SRC pays a premium of 4% of each employee's salary into a M.O.N.Y. "tax shelter" retirement plan for educators and non-profit agency employees, and the hospitalization-major medical insurance coverage which we have and which is available for state council employees also. (I think Will is covered.) SRC pays the entire premium for the medical insurance, but some of the state councils split this between the agency and the employee.

If you have any questions, just let met know.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures

JOHN R. TAYLOR CO., Inc

Builders - Realtors and Community Developers

Phone BR 4-8471

2410 E. Bessemer Ave.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

July 14, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield,
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I wish to thank you for inviting me to the one day meeting of state council chairman. It was a most worthwhile and meaningful experience for me. I came away invigorated and steamed up to do a better job here in North Carolina. I intend this weekend to write a memo to our board of directors on some of the information and ideas I received at this meeting. I will mail you a copy.

Here are a couple of comments or suggestions on possible future meetings.

(1) I hope you will make it a regular practice to call in the council chairman for such a meeting at least once or twice a year.

(2) Use of name tags. Send out prior to the meeting a short biographical sketch on each person attending the meeting would be helpful.

(3) Also a proposed agenda might be helpful.

Thanks for the SRC Staff Manual and Council Expense Guide.

As an idea, would some foundation be interested to underwriting a person doing their masters in making an up to date survey of all the state council operations with the idea of writing a comprehensive statistical report and a suggested "Policy and Proceedure Manuel" for a typical state council?

Very truly yours,

John R. Taylor

hc

TAYLOR BACKED
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SINCE 1946

"You Buy With Confidence --- If Its Taylor-Built"

July 18, 1967

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 East Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 14 and your comments on the meeting of state council chairmen. I would indeed appreciate a copy of your memo to the North Carolina Board of Directors summarizing the ideas and information from our meeting.

At this time, we do plan to have annual meetings of the state council chairmen. Your suggestion about name tags and a short biographical sketch of those attending is very good.

As I indicated during the meeting, I would like very much your idea of a policy and procedure manual for state councils. I believe this will take a year or so and a great deal of work, but I think it will be useful and well worth while.

Let us know whenever we can assist you in any way.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

October 2, 1967

Mr. John R. Taylor, Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
2410 Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405

Dear Mr. Taylor:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

February 15, 1968

Mr. John R. Taylor
2410 East Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405

Dear John:

It seems that I am even more confused than usual.

My apologies for the erroneous report that Moses Burt has been elected President of the North Carolina Council. Will told me that he was the new president of the Durham Council and I heard it wrong, I guess. I shall correct it in the next letter.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

cc: Will Allred

August 30, 1963

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

A check for $900 representing our final quarterly payment to the North Carolina Council was mailed to Mr. Belton yesterday. I am sorry that my schedule for September is so thoroughly filled, though Saturday, September 28, will be held if that date proves feasible. Should it be necessary most of October is open and under any circumstances I will visit North Carolina sometime during September. On October 25-26 I will be at Camp New Hope for a meeting of the North Carolina Westminister Fellowship (arranged by Harry Smith) and could likely be in Chapel Hill on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th, should that be desirable. (Which is not to suggest that the first meeting be delayed that long.)

Incidentally, Leslie Dunbar has expressed an interest in attending a meeting of the NCCHR board and of otherwise being of any possible help. Should you want to schedule your first meeting on September 14 or 21, it is likely that he could attend rather than me, and speak to any interests or commitments SRC might be able to make.

In the meantime, please call on us at any time that we might be of possible help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
C. ELWOOD BOULWARE
DURHAM

Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

Assistant Treasurer:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

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RALEIGH
WAYNE A. BOWERS
CHAPEL HILL
IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM
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WILLIAM S. PAGE
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RUFUS P. PERRY
CHARLOTTE
EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE
THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

September 3, 1963

To Members and Friends of the Council:

As many of you are already aware, Mr. Harry Jones, our executive secretary, died suddenly on Monday, August 26.

I am sure you agree with me that his death is a major loss to work in human relations in our state. His many years of experience in racial problems, his mature judgment, and his gentle, self-effacing approach were virtues which are at a premium in this difficult field. As several newspaper accounts have already noted, he, probably more than any other one person, helped lay the groundwork for the progress which has been made and is being made in North Carolina. For this he sought no personal glory. His name was not in the headlines; he was content to let his work stand for itself.

In addition, those of us who had the privilege of knowing and working with him have lost a personal friend and respected adviser.

Funeral services for Mr. Jones were conducted in Charlotte on August 28 by the Rev. Messrs. Moses Belton and Thom Blair.

A fund to help carry on the work which was his primary interest has been set up in the Council, to which gifts in memory of Mr. Jones may be sent. Part of the impetus for this fund was Mrs. Jones' request that, instead of flowers, gifts in his memory be made to the Council.

Our Council now faces the double task of (1) finding a new executive secretary and (2) continuing, even while without such a person, the job we have set for ourselves. The next few months will probably find all of us called upon to do more work in this field than ever before—both because of the pressure of our times and because of the absence of an executive secretary to do it for us.

The executive committee will meet in September to make further plans. Meanwhile suggestions from members and friends are welcome.

Sincerely,

T. Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams
Chairman

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

September 3, 1963

To: Officers and members of the Executive Committee

I suggest that we meet on Saturday, September 28, in Chapel Hill at the Chapel of the Cross (East Franklin Street, beside the Morehead Planetarium), at 2:00 p.m., with lunch available at 1:15 p.m. Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities of the Southern Regional Council, can meet with us then.

The agenda will include:

(1) Decision about terminal payment to Mr. Jones' estate

(2) Future plans and program of the Council

(3) Financial status and budget

(4) Decision about means for carrying on the Council's program until a new executive secretary is obtained

(5) Plans for seeking a new executive secretary

(6) Any other business

Please let the Council office know promptly whether you will be able to attend, and whether you will arrive in time for lunch. A card for this purpose is enclosed. Needless to say, this will be a most important meeting in determining the future course of our Council.

Sincerely,

T. Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams
Chairman

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

No means on quarterly payment

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CHAPEL HILL

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2nd Vice-Chairman:
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CHARLOTTE

Assistant Treasurer:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

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WINSTON-SALEM
RUBEN J. DAILEY
ASHEVILLE
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EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE
THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C.
September 3, 1963

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for your letter of August 30 and for the advance payment. Also, thanks again for staying over in Charlotte for what was a very helpful discussion.

We are planning our executive committee meeting for September 28, here in Chapel Hill at the Chapel of the Cross on East Franklin Street, at 2:00 PM (lunch available at 1:15 PM). We will count on your being with us at that meeting. Carter (my wife) and I would like to have you plan to have dinner with us that evening if your plans allow.

Needless to say, our executive committee would like very much to have Mr. Dunbar attend either this meeting, too, or any other meeting. I would appreciate it if you would tell him this for me.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

T. Franklin Williams, M. D.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 10, 1963

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

I will be at the Executive Committee meeting on September 28. Very likely I will arrive in Chapel Hill that morning and leave on the 6:00 P.M. plane for Atlanta. This makes it unlikely I can join Carter and you for dinner as much as I would like to. However, perhaps we can get together briefly after the meeting and should the need arise I can remain over until later.

Les Dunbar may be with me, though likely he will plan to attend a later meeting.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

October 16, 1963

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

Any progress on finding the ideal candidate for the NCCHR directorship? I have talked to several people, but none suitable.

Enclosed is a request for information about the N.C. job. Don't know theeman and am not overly impressed by the letter. But, here it is.

The promised material for Ray Wheeler still has not been sent but I hope to get on it soon.

On Saturday, October 26, I will be at a meeting of the Westminister Fellowship at Camp New Hope. Tentatively, I plan to go from Camp New Hope to the Raleigh-Durham airport for the 6:00 P.M. flight to Atlanta. Should there be any need for it, I could probably get away early and come through Chapel Hill for an hour or so. If this seems desirable, Harry Smith of Chapel Hill,is making the arrangements and you could let him know.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

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—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

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T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

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405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C.
October 22, 1963

Dear Paul:

I hope I can have a chance to see you when you are here on the 26th, and will speak to Harry Smith about this. I hope John Wheeler has called you and raised one or two questions about possible executive directors.

It seems to me that it would be well for us to inquire further about Mr. Johnson of Jackson, Miss., before dismissing him entirely as a possibility.

We have planned our annual meeting for December 4, at the Jack Tar Hotel in Durham, at 7:00 PM, with Mr. Franklin Williams, Regional Director for Africa for the Peace Corps, as speaker. Hope you and Mr. Dunbar can consider coming.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

NC
Williams.

January 21, 1964

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

With apologies for not having done so sooner, here are some reactions to Robert Puckett. These are my own reactions, though generally I think Les Dunbar shares them.

He is a good man: sound, responsible, committed, and with a background that lends itself to this kind of work. Nothing in our conversations with him indicated any strong specific reasons why he should not receive serious consideration from you and the personnel committee.

While the above is the case, I found it somewhat disconcerting that, while nothing seemed to be against his being considered, nothing strongly argued that he should be. Specifically, he did not seem eager for the job. This does not mean that he should rush quickly into such a position, quite the contrary. However, those persons who have been the most successful in similar positions had a decided eagerness to get into the positions accepted and, although inexperienced, showed a strong conviction that they could do the job. Somewhat along the same line, the man's strengths did not seem to be in those areas most needed: development, promotion, organization, and imaginative, somewhat unorthodox program planning.

In summary, I would be more comfortable with hiring the man as an assistant director in a position with strong leadership with the idea that he might later become a director or of placing him in an established Council where good organization, support, and program already existed. He's a good man, but far from the ideal for North Carolina at this time.

This morning I talked by phone with Happy Lee to share the above opinions before writing you. While they are good friends with much respect for each other, Lee did not disagree with any of the above.

(Should the personnel committee want to hire this man we would,

of course, be more than happy to work with him and give him all possible support. You could do much worse.)

I have suggested to Bob that should you continue, after reflection and other interviews, to have a strong interest in him and should he remain seriously interested in the position that you arrange for another interview before either party makes a final decision.

You have no idea how much I wish this letter could be enthusiastic without qualification!

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

March 26, 1964

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Dr. T. F. Williams, Chairman

NOTE: This announcement is for members of the executive committee, and not for release to the public at this time.

As the enclosed letter indicates, the subcommittee to select a new director (composed of Duncan, Boulware, Belton, Raymond Wheeler, Thrasher, John Wheeler and myself) is offering the position to Mrs. Helen Adams of Chicago, and we have reasonable hopes that, provided we can strengthen our financial position to an adequate level, she will accept.

Mrs. Adams visited the Durham-Chapel Hill-Raleigh area in late February, and Charlotte in mid-March. She made a highly favorable impression on everyone who talked with her. As those who saw her curriculum vitae may recall, she is 51, a widow with two married children, and has worked for about 18 years in the Office of Development of Roosevelt University, where she has just been made Acting Director of Development.

Her work has had to do largely with public relations, the development of night school programs, and fund-raising including preparation of all kinds of materials and planning of fund-raising efforts. She was in on the birth of Roosevelt University, an independent city university accepting students of all races and creeds. She has worked continuously in a thoroughly interracial setting. In addition, she did some voluntary work with the Chicago Human Relations Committee and was offered a full-time position with them.

She has told us that the initial reason for her interest in Roosevelt University, to help it to become established, has been accomplished, and that she is very much interested now in finding a place where she can apply herself more directly to problems of human and race relations. She would like to return to the South (she was born in Birmingham).

She impressed those of us who met her with her perceptiveness, directness, enthusiasm and competence. We had frank and detailed discussions of the history and current status of the Council. As indicated in the accompanying letter, even before we offered her the position she expressed her desire to help us, as a non-paid consultant, to develop more effective materials about the Council, to define its objectives more specifically, and to plan a fund-raising and membership campaign including meetings with individuals most likely and most able to give the Council significant support in various cities in the state. We have accepted this offer of help and expect to have definite plans to present at the next executive committee meeting, Saturday, April 25. Please set aside that afternoon now -- place to be announced later.

With Mrs. Adams joining us, as consultant now and hopefully as director soon, our Council should be able to prepare itself to play an absolutely necessary part in the troubled days ahead.

C
O
P
Y

FA please use

LWD
MM

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
March 20, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Acting Director of Development
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Adams:

I want to put in writing the gist of our recent conversations. Speaking for our committee charged with the selection of a new executive secretary, I want to offer you this position with our Council and to say again that we would all look forward to a very happy association, and one quite valuable to improving human relations in North Carolina, if you find that you can accept.

In conformity with the action of our executive committee in January, we would plan to set your salary at $10,000 a year, plus travel expenses, a suitable payment into a retirement arrangement, hospitalization insurance, and your moving expenses to North Carolina. Our intention would be to increase the salary as soon as possible, within one to two years. Precise tenure arrangements for this position have never been spelled out, but certainly the sense and practice of the executive committee has always been and I am sure will continue to be that the person who is the executive secretary will remain as such, barring some major and irresolvable differences.

As we have discussed in detail, our Council needs to raise four to five thousand dollars in the remaining part (nine months) of this calendar year, above that already raised, pledged, or expected from the Southern Regional Council and ordinary membership renewals, to furnish a minimally adequate budget including executive secretary's salary. It seems clear to us, and I think to you, that a sizable portion of the remaining money needed should be on hand or pledged before you or anyone else commits herself/himself to this position.

In the light of this situation, I suggest that we proceed with the proposal you kindly made, of your helping us to undertake a major effort at fund-raising and increased membership over the next two months, including, to the extend possible, your visiting certain key people around the state with members of our executive committee. This will also give you a chance to make your own appraisal of the potentialities of our Council. Your participation in this way we will take to indicate your serious interest in the position, but we will not want or expect a final decision from you until minimal requirements for the position are met. Let us say that we will reconsider where we stand by the end of May, if not sooner.

With regard to requirements for the position, we hope you will take the proposals outlined above and tell us what modifications or more detailed specifications you think are necessary, if any, before you would consider accepting the position. We can then react to your comments.

In my letter of March 1 I attempted to set out the aims and program plans of our Council; again we look forward to your comments and further ideas.

I shall inform the members of our executive committee that we are offering you the position of executive secretary, and ask that this not be made public until a final decision is made by you. I hope you will plan to attend our next executive committee meeting on Saturday afternoon, April 25, if at all possible. I will let you know about the place of the meeting a little later.

Again let me say that we hope very much you will be joining us.

Sincerely yours,

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
Chairman

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DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

April 17, 1964

Dear Paul:

It would be a real help if you could join us at our executive committee meeting, which has now been moved to Sunday afternoon, April 26, at 2:00 PM here (Chapel of the Cross), because of conflicts on Saturday afternoon. Helen is planning to be here. You might want to see if she could spend Friday or Saturday, in Atlanta. Or Monday.

I hope we can get down to brass tacks at this meeting about specific visits to leading North Carolinians to obtain financial and moral support for the Council. One way to do this will be to arrange small luncheons or similar in the various larger towns, attended by Helen and one or more of the officers plus local members of the Council and distinguished invited guests. We might want to ask for some help in such meetings from you and/or Leslie or other members of the board or officers of the SRC.

Hope to see you next week-end.

Yours,

Frank

VIA AIR MAIL
April 21, 1964

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

Helen will be here in Atlanta on Friday. What our schedule is after that I'm uncertain, but I will be at the meeting on Sunday.

Very likely we will go to Charlotte on Saturday and drive over with the Ray Wheelers on Sunday. Whatever, we'll be there.

In the meantime, I hope Helen's exposure to the SRC office and staff will encourage her. Come to think of it, I also hope this exposure won't have the opposite effect!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

May 1, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Dr. Raymond Wheeler

FROM: Paul Anthony

In lieu of writing, time having caught up with my promise, I have today talked by phone with Helen. Told her of subsequent conversations between Dunbar, Eagle, and Williams, and that Williams is to submit an application to the New World Foundation for a one-time grant of $10,000.

Before I gave her the above information, Helen offered the opinion that she was "99 per cent certain" she would accept the NCCHR offer and that conditions of all parties required her to make a firm decision very soon.

I will write Ed Barber immediately, suggesting that he and his wife plan to spend a month this summer working out of Chapel Hill. If the New World grant is received, I think we should seriously consider having an intern (under the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation program) also join the staff in July.

Being superstitious, I am somewhat disturbed that things seem to be going so well!

From Dr. Dunbar:
I talked with Mr. Eagle on Friday & sent him essentially this letter on Saturday.
Have also sent him: Copy of letter re our Income Tax status (tax-exempt status)
Exec. committee member & resolution
Budget for 1962-3
Recent bulletins
Statement of history, aims, activities.
PFW

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

VJ
PA
MM

May 6, 1964

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle, Executive Director
The New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Eagle:

The following is slightly revised from my letter of May 2.

I am writing as Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations to apply for a grant, in the amount of $10,000, for one year, to be used in the development of the program of this Council, with our acquisition of a new executive director.

Background; The Council to Date:

As you probably know, the Council was constituted in 1954 as a reorganization into a voluntary organization of the former Governor's Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a semi-official body. The Council and its predecessor, thoroughly interracial in composition, have been working, probably longer and more effectively than any other single group in North Carolina, to improve interracial relations and to obtain equal opportunities for minority groups. The statement in the letterhead above summarizes our aims.

The executive committee meets at least quarterly, the meetings thus far in 1964 having been on January 11 and April 26. The death, in August, 1963, of Mr. Harry Jones, executive secretary of the Council since its constitution, was a severe blow both personally and to the work of the Council. Nevertheless, the officers and members have continued to carry on some of the program, including the following in this interim period:

(a) A successful annual dinner was held in Durham in December: 300 members and friends from across the state attended, about 50-50 white-Negro, with as speakers Mr. William White of the Peace Corps and Mr. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council. A resolution in support of

the civil rights bill before Congress was passed and copies have been sent to the N. C. Congressional delegation and to the membership.

(b) An information bulletin about important developments in the state in 1963 was prepared by a subcommittee and distributed to the membership.

(c) I as chairman visited Williamston, a trouble spot, and conferred a number of times, at their request, with state officials about Williamston and Chapel Hill.

(d) The Council has been represented at the meetings of the Governor's Good Neighbor Council.

(e) Durham members have successfully started a local chapter.

(f) Subcommittees have been working on the selection of a new executive director and on fund-raising. Their results are referred to below.

The Council at this point is "ripe" for major growth of its program. Furthermore, North Carolina (like the rest of the nation) in the months immediately ahead badly needs the type of responsible informing of the public, consultation, and leadership which the Council can help give. The potentials for the type of work the Council can do and for the numbers of persons in North Carolina it can reach are far beyond its accomplishments to date. A vigorous new executive director, supported by the type of people on our executive committee and other similar friends, can realize these potentials; such an executive is essential if we are to do so.

Program:

(1) Obtaining a new executive director. As already stated, such a full-time person of considerable ability is necessary to develop the details of our program and to be a large part of carrying out all of its aspects. Our selection committee, after considering a number of good candidates, has asked Mrs. Helen Adams, currently Director of Development at Roosevelt University, to accept the position. She seems exceptionally well-qualified to us and to the officers of the Southern Regional Council. She is currently considering the position.

(2) Growth of membership and of local councils. Currently there are 679 members across the state (our highest enrollment), with an active local council in Charlotte, a semi-active council in Raleigh, a newly organized one in Durham, and good prospects in several other towns. We think membership growth, especially through local councils, is highly important for two reasons: (a) through being members and participating in local council functions, persons have the opportunity, still rarely available in the South, to come to know people of other races and walks of life and to understand more personally what some of our problems are; (b) members are needed to work locally on the problems of concern to our Council -- equal employment and educational opportunities, housing, remedial education, acceptance of open public accommodations, and others. The specific immediate needs vary

with the community. The Durham Council, for example, has listed 7 major areas of immediate need there, and is setting up subcommittees to work in each area.

Mrs. Adams, in several meetings already with our selection and executive committees, has suggested a much wider range of memberships than we have offered in the past, as a way of initial involvement of people. These include high-school memberships and $1.00 memberships for adults. These types will cost the Council more than is paid for them; we will also of course seek larger membership payments and contributions.

The executive director and the state office can be of much-needed assistance to local groups in getting started.

(3) Preparation and distribution of regular information bulletins and special reports.

This type of activity has already been a valuable contribution to state and local leaders as well as to enrolled members; our bulletins have gone regularly to about 2000 such people in North Carolina. Now, with the appointment in most towns of mayor's community or human relations committees and good neighbor councils, and with growing interest by church and civic groups our mailing list should be greatly enlarged. Also, several topics well warrant special research and special reports; for example, progress in equal job opportunities (and areas of lack of progress); the housing situation in particular in relation to urban renewal projects; examples of successful remedial and tutorial educational programs, interracial pre-schools and kindergartens.

(4) Consultation with state and local officials. There is a continuous need and request for this type of help. The executive secretary and other members participate. We have been asked to help with almost every major racial trouble-spot in the state. Based on considerable experience, we can, with an adequate staff, do much more than we have done to pick out and work with potentially bad situations before they become overt.

(5) The needs of rural areas. In relation to improvement of personal racial relations, educational and job opportunities, and full use of governmental help which in theory is available to them, people in rural areas are only beginning to be reached. An immense amount needs to be done; we are aware of some of the specific problems but a real investment of staff work must be made to develop a program for rural areas. This would have high priority as a new development for our Council.

(6) Field work in promoting equal job opportunities. The Governor's Good Neighbor Councils are set up primarily to promote this goal; however, they are moving slowly. We would like to send out our own field workers to talk with employers and unions and to find qualified candidates for jobs which are opened up. This in essence would be "friendly competition" with the Good Neighbor Councils. It would require additional personnel and is considered a step to be taken once our basic program and budget are in strong positions with the new executive director.

Budget:

A copy of the budget of our last typical year (1962-3) will be sent you. It has been approximately $16,000 for the past 3 years, with $5500-6000 coming as a grant from the Southern Regional Council, the remainder from memberships and special contributions by North Carolinians. Expenses are shown in the budget; the executive secretary received a lower-than-desirable salary of $7200-7800, with additional benefits of $1000-1500.

Our initial, single effort at fund-raising thus far this year (further efforts are awaiting the decision about executive director) has had a good response, with $4150 in special pledges and contributions, separate from membership renewals. I think it is reasonable to estimate that we can expect an income (including that from the Southern Regional Council) comparable to previous years, i. e. around $16,000, even before the new executive director and her program have a chance to take effect. One of these effects should certainly be a large increase in income from within North Carolina.

Thus, to state it succinctly, our financial need is for interim support, until the new executive director can become established. We propose to use the $10,000 requested from the New World Foundation approximately as follows:

(1) To raise the salary level of the executive director to at least $10,000, plus other benefits (retirement, sickness insurance, etc.) of $1500-2000 --	$ 2,500
(2) To subsidize the junior and $1.00 members and to carry on the membership campaign --	4,000
(3) To raise the too-modest level of the office secretary's salary, and for increased printing and mailing costs involved in wider distribution of bulletins and special reports —	3,500
Total:	$ 10,000

I would be glad to furnish any other details needed.

Sincerely,

TFW

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
Chairman

TFW/b

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 12, 1964

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO: Members and Friends

FROM: Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman

It is a real pleasure to announce that Mrs. Helen Adams has accepted the position as Executive Secretary of the Council. Mrs. Adams, a native of Birmingham, Alabama, is at present Director of Development at Roosevelt University in Chicago. Working at the university throughout its eighteen years of existence, she has contributed materially and creatively to its growth as a major university with a multi-racial faculty and student body.

She will bring to her work with the Council exceptional personal ability, much experience with groups and persons of all races and levels, and a strong desire to have a more direct part in working toward the resolution of current problems in racial and human relations.

She will spend part of June in North Carolina, and return here to full-time work with the Council about September 1.

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CHAPEL HILL

May 17, 1964

Dear Paul:

I assume you know that Helen Adams has accepted our position and we are naturally very glad and excited. I am in the process of getting together some material on her for a news story which the city editor of the Charlotte Observer will do, and if you or Mr. Dunbar could give us a quotable statment about her coming we would appreciate it a great deal. I am writing for similar from Dr. Sparling, former president of Roosevelt U., and Mr. Lyle Spencer, current chairman of their board of trustees.

Also the news about the Barbers is very good. I have talked with Helen about this and she and I agree it would be best if they could come down here while she is here in June — June 13-27, roughly. My idea is that they might begin by carrying out a study of certain current problem areas in one community, e.g. Durham, and as they are doing this could simulatenously discuss with people they interview the new local council there, obtain evidences of interest and names of prospective members — i.e. a simulatenous investigation leading to an infomrationla report and a low-pressure membership effort. This meets with the enthusiastic approval of Durham members with whom I have talked. There might be time to move on to another community, e.g. Greensboro or Chapel Hill or Raleigh.

I would appreciate it if you could join us early in their time here. Also, we are tentatively thinking of June 20 as a possible date for a retreat of the executive committee with Helen, depending upon how many can attend then.

Our proposed private meeting of action leaders and political and law enforcement leaders has stalled because of the paralysing effect on everyone of the primary on May 30. Thus I don't think we will be ready to have such a meeting, if we have it at all, by June 11-13, when Mr. Dunbar will be here. I will keep you and him posted about this but wish you would pass on this information.

Does Helen know of your staff members' meeting around June 13?

Many thanks again for all your help over the past months. We should really be able to move now.

Yours sincerely,

Frank H.

May 20, 1964

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

Several matters:

I will hold June 13 and June 20 for the retreat. Will also plan to spend some time with the Barbers.

Helen has been told of the state staff meeting June 17-19. Will urge her to attend.

Sorry about the leadership conference. Am sure Les will try to come at another date, should it work out for later.

Enclosed is a statement from Les regarding Helen's coming.

Your request to New World was good. Their board meets this Friday--so we should soon know.

We do seem to be moving!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

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DURHAM
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CHAPEL HILL
LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE
EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST
ROBERT A. MASSEY
FAYETTEVILLE
HOWARD G. MILLER
RALEIGH
WILLIAM S. PAGE
KINSTON
SAMUEL D. PROCTOR
GREENSBORO
EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE
MRS. MARY D. B. SEMANS
DURHAM
JOHN R. TAYLOR
GREENSBORO
THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL
DANIEL C. TOSTESON
DURHAM
VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD
C. D. WATTS
DURHAM
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM
NATHANIEL B. WHITE
DURHAM
ROBERT L. WILKEN
CHAPEL HILL

May 26, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am pleased to inform you that our grant request for $10,000 from the New World Foundation has been approved.

The retreat will be held on Saturday, June 20, in Greensboro, North Carolina. More information to follow.

Sincerely yours,

T. Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams
Chairman

TFW/b

PAV

MM

JUNE 25, 1964

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, M.D.
PRESIDENT, NOREH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS
405 WHITEHEAD CIRCLE
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

DEAR DR. WILLIAMS:

WE WERE VERY PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR PROPOSED TRAINING PLAN FOR A NAIRO-ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION HUMAN RIGHTS INTERN.

WE CAN WELL UNDERSTAND THE HASTE WITH WHICH YOU HAD TO PREPARE THE PLAN, AND WE ARE QUITE FLATTERED BY THE GREAT INTEREST THE COUNCIL HAS IN OUR PROGRAM, HOWEVER, THE PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESSFUL CONSIDERATION OF YOUR PLAN BY OUR AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE WOULD BE GREATLY ENHANCED WERE YOU TO FURTHER ELABORATE ON SOME OF THE ITEMS LISTED IN OUR GUIDELINES FOR AGENCIES.

THE PLAN YOU HAVE FORWARDED APPEARS TO HAVE A SOUND BASIS, BUT I FEAR THE COMMITTEE WILL DESIRE MORE INFORMATION ON THE DETAILS OF ITS EXECUTION. I WOULD SUGGEST, THEREFORE, A DETAILED RESPONSE TO THOSE LETTERED ITEMS APPEARING ON PAGE 2 OF THE GUIDELINES. WHILE WE REALIZE IT IS DIFFICULT TO COMPLETELY DETAIL A PROJECTED YEAR'S WORK, THE COMMITTEE REGARDS AS ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM, AS FULL AN UNDERSTANDING AS POSSIBLE OF THE MEANS BY WHICH AN AGENCY INTENDS TO EFFECTUATE THE STRUCTURED OUTLINE THEYCOMMITTEE HAS ESTABLISHED.

WOULD YOU ALSO BE SO KIND AS TO INCLUDE A ONE OR TWO PARAGRAPH RESPONSE TO SUB-PARAGRAPHS NUMBERED 1 AND 2 UNDER "A. LETTER OF REQUEST" IN THE GUIDELINES. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE ANTICIPATED PARTICIPATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL IN THE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM; YOU COULD NOT HAVE A BETTER "BOOSTER" THAN PAUL ANTHONY AND THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

I REALIZE THAT OUR ADDITIONAL REQUEST PLACES A BURDEN ON THE COUNCIL, BUT I HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO HAVE THIS INFORMATION IN OUR HANDS BY WEDNESDAY, JULY 1. THE AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE IS MEETING ONE WEEK FROM THAT DATE, AND ITS MEMBERS WILL NEED AT LEAST THAT WEEK TO REVIEW YOUR REQUESTS PRIOR TO THE TIME THEY COME TOGETHER. WOULD YOU PLEASE FORWARD SIX COPIES OF ANY FURTHER MATERIALS, FOR THE INDIVIDUAL USE OF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU SHORTLY,

ALL BEST REGARDS,

NATHAN GREENE
INTERN PROGRAM COORDINATOR

NG:NI

June 24, 1964

The Career Service Board
NAIRO
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

You have before you a request from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for participation in the NAIRO Intern program. While this agency is small and has just secured a new director after almost a year during which there was no professional staff, we believe the NCCHR is in an excellent position to participate in the program.

The new director is a remarkably capable person who was selected after a long search to find a person of the highest qualifications. The policy leadership, active and dedicated, represents one of the finest such groups we know of. The potential for program in North Carolina is great. In fact, this beginning, developing, expanding aspect of this situation seems to us to offer the opportunity for an unusual and valuable training experience.

The purpose of this letter is to assure you that should the North Carolina Council be found eligible for participation and should a qualified intern be available, the staff of the Southern Reigonal Council will cooperate with and assist them in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
June 24, 1964

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director
NAIRO
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Enclosed is our brief training prospectus to be placed before the NAIRO Career Service Board. It has been nedessary to prepare this quickly but I trust it conveys our eagerness to participate in the program if an appropriate candidate can be found.

We shall be grateful for the consideration of the Career Service Board.

Sincerely,

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
President
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Helen Adams

A summary of the training plans for a NAIRO Intern with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations

1. The North Carolina Council is a small agency employing two persons: a director and a semi-professional field person. It is important to emphasize that an intern with NCCHR would be involved in all phases of the agency's activities. We believe this will give the intern a unique opportunity which might not be afforded in a larger agency.

2. The intern will be under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Helen Adams, Executive Director of NCCHR. Mrs. Adams was, until her resignation in May, Director of Development at Roosevelt University. Mrs. Adams has been an aid to the President of Roosevelt since that University was founded. She has been actively involved in the University's adult education and community programs. She is an accomplished writer and has served as a foreign correspondent. She has, at various times, worked with persons such as Mr. Averell Harriman and Mr. Adlai Stevenson. For many years she worked closely with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

3. The intern will also receive guidance and assistance from the President and the members of the Executive Committee of NCCHR. This group includes persons such as Mr. John Wheeler of Durham, President of the Southern Regional Council, and Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of SRC.

4. While properly supervised, the intern will be given an opportunity for responsibility and initiative. Specifically:

a) Work in the communities of the state, developing local interracial councils and assisting them in program.

b) Work, in cooperation with the Southern Project of the National Student Association, in the establishment and programming of student human relations councils in the colleges of the state.

c) Investigation of ways in which a private agency such as NCCHR can cooperate with all other private agencies, with appropriate departments of the state and federal governments, and with special programs such as the North Carolina Fund and involvement in the resulting cooperation where feasible.

5. NCCHR agrees to all other requirements and specifications as outlined by NAIRO.

6. We believe we can offer a very worthwhile experience for the appropriate intern and will take seriously the responsibility of training and supervision.

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
President
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations

GUIDELINES FOR AGENCIES WISHING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NAIRO-ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

FOLLOWING ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AGENCIES WISHING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NAIRO-ERMF HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNSHIP PROGRAM. THESE CONSIST OF A "LETTER OF REQUEST" AND A "TRAINING PROGRAM", TO BE SUBMITTED CONCURRENTLY TO THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD OF NAIRO. THE BOARD HAS DETERMINED THAT NO AGENCY MAY BE CERTIFIED PRIOR TO THEIR RECEIPT AND APPROVAL BY THE AGENCY PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE.

A. LETTER OF REQUEST: THESE LETTERS WILL BE EXPECTED TO ADDRESS THEMSELVES, IN DETAILED RESPONSE, TO THE AGENCY CRITERIA ADOPTED BY THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD:

1. THE AGENCY MUST BE A PROFESSIONALLY-STAFFED ORGANIZATION OR ORGANIZATIONAL SUB-DIVISION PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH RELATIONSHIPS AMONG RACIAL, RELIGIOUS OR ETHNIC GROUPS.

2. THE AGENCY MUST HAVE SUFFICIENTLY-VARIED STAFF ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO ITS SPECIFIC INTERGROUP RELATIONS PROGRAM CONCERN TO AFFORD THE INTERN DIVERSIFIED EXPERIENCE, INCLUDING SOME FIELD WORK.

3. THE AGENCY MUST INDICATE ITS ABILITY TO MATCH THE $2,500 GRANT OF NAIRO TO PAY THE INTERN'S $5,000 STIPEND, AND TO PROVIDE THE FUNDS (NOT EXPECTED TO EXCEED $300 PLUS TRAVEL) FOR THE INTERN TO ATTEND A SECOND SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN THE ELEVENTH MONTH OF THE PROGRAM. THIS WILL BE A ONE-WEEK SEMINAR WHICH THE SUPERVISOR WILL BE EXPECTED TO ATTEND FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY.

B. TRAINING PLAN: THE AGENCY MUST SUBMIT A COMPLETE AND DETAILED PLAN FOR THE INTERNSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM. THE FORMAT FOR THE TRAINING PLAN SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF THE WORK ASSIGNMENTS PROPOSED FOR THE TRAINING YEAR. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO AN ACCEPTABLE TRAINING PROGRAM:

A. FIELD WORK AND OTHER AGENCY PROGRAMS IN WHICH THE INTERN WILL BE INVOLVED.

B. REGULARLY-SCHEDULED SESSIONS BETWEEN THE INTERN AND HIS SUPERVISOR.

C. REGULAR ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL STAFF MEETINGS.

D. SUPERVISED READINGS OF PERTINENT BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OTHER RESOURCE MATERIALS, ASIDE FROM THOSE ENCOUNTERED IN THE COURSE OF DAILY WORK.

E. TIMELY PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF PERIODIC EVALUATION REPORTS FOLLOWING GUIDELINES BEING DEVELOPED BY THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE OF THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD.

THE PLAN SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE SOME OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF EXPOSURE:

A. CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE.

B. WORKSHOPS.

C. INTERAGENCY EFFORTS.

D. PUBLIC SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL PLANNING.

F. OTHER EXPERIENCE WHICH MIGHT BE PRACTICALLY PROVIDED AS INDICATED BY THE NATURE OF AGENCY OPERATIONS.

2. NAME, TITLE AND PROFESSIONAL VITA OF THE PROPOSED INTERN SUPERVISOR, WHO MUST BE A SENIOR PRACTITIONER IN THE INTERGROUP RELATIONS FIELD. (ACADEMIC BACKGROUND WHICH DOES NOT RELATE TO INTERGROUP WORK NEED NOT BE INCLUDED). THIS ITEM SHOULD ALSO CONTAIN INFORMATION INDICATING THE ABILITY OF THE PROPOSED SUPERVISOR TO DEVOTE A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME FOR SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE OF THE INTERN.

FOLLOWING THE DESIGNATION OF AGENCIES WHICH WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM, THE AGENCIES WILL PROCEED TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS WITH THE ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES. THOSE AGENCIES WHICH CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT WITH AN INTERN WILL THEN

RECEIVE "LETTERS OF AGREEMENT" BY WHICH THE UNDERSTANDING WITH NAIRO BECOMES FORMALIZED. THEY MUST BE SIGNED PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE TRAINING INSTITUTE. THEY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING STIPULATIONS:

1. THE AGENCY WILL MATCH NAIRO'S $2,500 GRANT WITH AN EQUAL AMOUNT TO PROVIDE THE INTERN WITH AN ANNUAL STIPEND OF $5,000.

2. THE INTERN WILL ATTEND A 10-DAY TRAINING SEMINAR, DIRECTED BY THE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS, OF THE AJC WITH ALL EXPENSES PAID BY THE FOUNDATION.

3. THE AGENCY WILL PAY ITS PRO-RATED SHARE FOR AN EVALUATIVE SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN THE ELEVENTH MONTH OF THE TRAINING YEAR. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THIS WILL NOT EXCEED $300 PLUS TRAVEL ALLOWANCE FOR THE INTERN AND HIS SUPERVISOR.

4. THE AGENCY WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE INTERN'S SUPERVISOR TO BE PRESENT FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY OF THE EVALUATIVE SEMINAR.

5. THE AGENCY WILL ASSIGN THE INTERN TO A SENIOR PROFESSIONAL WHO WILL BE DESIGNATED "SUPERVISOR" AND WHO WILL BE ASKED TO MAKE QUARTERLY REPORTS TO NAIRO'S CAREER SERVICE BOARD.

6. THE AGENCY WILL CARRY OUT THE TRAINING PLAN AS SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE NAIRO CAREER SERVICE BOARD.

ADDENDUM:

TO ENABLE THE INTERN-ELIGIBLES TO SEEK INTERVIEWS WITH ONLY THOSE AGENCIES IN WHOSE PROGRAMS THEY MIGHT HAVE AN INTEREST, AGENCIES ARE REQUESTED TO SUBMIT A ONE-PARAGRAPH SKETCH OF THEIR TRAINING PROGRAM.

NOTE: PLEASE SUBMIT ALL MATERIALS IN SIX COPIES, SO THAT EACH MEMBER OF THE AGENCY COMMITTEE MAY STUDY THEM PRIOR TO THE TIME WHEN THE COMMITTEE MEETS TO REVIEW ALL AGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.

5/22/64

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NAIRO IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THROUGH THE CONTINUING GENEROSITY OF THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION PLANS ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR THE SELECTION OF A SECOND GROUP OF INTERNS IN HUMAN RIGHTS, WHO WILL RECEIVE ONE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING WITH AN INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENCY.

THE CAREER SERVICE BOARD, WHICH ADMINISTERS THIS PROGRAM ON BEHALF OF NAIRO & ERMF, HAS REQUESTED ME TO ENCOURAGE THE PARTICIPATION IN THIS COMING YEAR'S INTERNSHIPS OF QUALIFIED AGENCIES WHICH WERE NOT REPRESENTED IN THE PILOT PROJECT. I AM ENCLOSING SOME MATERIALS WHICH WILL OUTLINE THE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM AND THE STANDARDS FOR AGENCY PARTICIPATION.

OUR FIRST GROUP OF INTERNS HAS NOW COMPLETED THREE MONTHS ON THE JOB AND WE ARE, FRANKLY, QUITE EXCITED WITH OUR EXPERIENCE TO DATE. THE INTERNS HAVE PROVED TO BE VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THEY ARE SERVING -- IN ADDITION TO RECEIVING THE BASIC, PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS WORK. IT IS NOW OUR BELIEF, AS IT HAD BEEN OUR PROFOUND HOPE, THAT THESE INTERNS WILL BE A RICH SOURCE OF NEW, CAPABLE AND WELL-FOCUSED PROFESSIONALS UPON WHICH THIS BURGEONING FIELD MAY DEPEND FOR YEARS TO COME.

THE ENCLOSED "GUIDELINES" HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN ORDER TO ASSIST AGENCIES IN THE FORMULATION OF THEIR TRAINING PLANS. PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL UPON US FOR ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU MAY REQUIRE. THE DEADLINE FOR THE SUBMISSION OF TRAINING PLANS IS JUNE 19.

AGENCIES DESIRING TO JOIN IN THIS PROGRAM SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RESPOND TO:

NAIRO CAREER SERVICE BOARD
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ENCLOSURES

5/26/64

HERMAN H. LONG
CHAIRMAN
CAREER SERVICE BOARD

file

November 14, 1966

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
3712 Capers Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Dr. Williams:

No agendas for the Annual Meeting were mailed out this year.

The Executive Committee will meet at 10:00 on the 16th. First thing on the schedule for the meeting itself is lunch at 12:30. A business session starting at 2:00 will include reports from the Executive Committee, Development Committee, and the Executive Director. At 7:00 there will be a state councils' dinner, with a report from me and presentation of the George Mitchell Award.

At 9:00 on Thursday there will be presentations by the special project directors and department heads. A second business session will start at 2:00. Time will be allowed during the day for interested persons to talk to the various special project directors. The annual dinner will be at 7:30, following a reception at 6:30. John Wheeler will give the address.

I am uncertain about the program for Friday morning, but the last thing on the agenda is lunch.

Hope to see you here.

Cordially,

Ed Stanfield

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 3-2744

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1966

TO: Members of the Special Committee on the Relationship between SRC and the State Councils

FROM: Ed Stanfield

Enclosed is a copy of Paul Anthony's response to the ideas which came out of the meeting of the committee which was held in September. Although you have already been sent my summary of the meeting, another copy is attached for easy reference.

I would appreciate having some expression from each member of this committee about the desirability (or lack thereof) of meeting during the SRC Annual Meeting. My own thought is that you ought to get together, if for no other reason than to decide how to proceed from this point.

I favor meeting during the SRC meeting.

Frank Wilkins
3712 Cayers Ave
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

P.S. Will SRC be sending out the meeting agenda soon?

Rec'd 1/11/65

RA - please reply

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C.
January 9, 1965

Dear Leslie:

I have intended, ever since the meeting in Atlanta, to write to thank you for including me (and my wife) in the meeting. It was certainly an informative, instructive and stimulating experience, and your remarks the last day were the highlight of it all. I look forward to attending more.

$30.00 CR
1/11/65
RHA

Enclosed is a small contribution for the work of the Council.

I hope you and Paul Anthony have received invitations to the annual meeting of the North CarolinaCouncil. We have just changed the date, to avoid conflicts with some Friday evening Jewsish services, so that our meeting will now be Saturday evening, January 23, at the Holiday Inn in Greensboro. Dr. Otis Singletary of the Job Corps will be our speaker and in addition we will make a special award, named for Dr. Howard Odum, to Miss Gertrude Weil in honor of her many years of work in this field. Needless to say, we would be honored to have you or Paul or both, or anyone else you might like to suggest, as our guests at our dinner and meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

T. Franklin Williams, M. D.

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Williams

January 18, 1965

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

Les has asked me to respond to your letter of the 9th. A week at home has slowed the process somewhat, but finally...

First, we thank you sincerely for the contribution. Contributions are, to us, a vote of confidence and while we seek neither the funds nor the vote directly, we value them highly when they come from good friends such as you and Carter.

To our regret neither Les nor I can attend the Annual Dinner, even though the date has changed. Both of us have commitments for next weekend which must be honored. I trust, however, that a large number of SEC members will be in attendance.

Finally, welcome to membership on the Council. Believe it or not, the staff takes great pride in the makeup of the Council and takes with all seriousness the directives and guidance which comes from that body. In that spirit it is a real honor to have you as one of our bosses.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Rec'd 10/12/65

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

October 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

First of all, let me send you congratulations on what I understand is a significant grant from the Ford Foundation. I am confident it will be put to very good use.

It is indeed in connection with its use that I am writing — primarily to put on paper the view I have already expressed by telephone, about the relation between the Southern Regional Council and the state councils. Specifically, I would like to urge that, to a far greater degree than in the past, the Southern Regional Council channel its projects and studies through the state councils. This would both strengthen the state councils and give the Southern Regional Council greater returns on its investment in and support of state councils.

It would seem logical to me to have the executive director of a state council be the contracting person with the SRC for carrying out that portion of an SRC project which fell within that state. Budget and supporting personnel for each project would of course be determined individually. This approach presupposes state executive directors who are competent to see that the types of projects you initiate are carried out but my impression is that the state directors I know could do this. If the SRC can establish and announce a policy along the general lines suggested here, then the selection of new state directors (as we are in the process of doing now) cantake this requirement into consideration. Also, to the extent that funds for supervising projects would include payment for a part of the time of the state director, it might be possible to improve somewhat the salary to be offered executive directors.

I would of course be glad to discuss this further. I hope you can see from these brief remarks that what I envisage and want is stronger support by the SRC for state councils, on the one hand, and greater and more specific assistance for the SRC by state councils, on the other.

Let me add that we will be interviewing the first candidate for our executive director this Saturday, October 16, 11:30 to 1:30, at the Blair House, between Durham and Chapel Hill. He is Mr. Leander Morgan of New Bern. Needless to say, we would welcome Al Ulmer or yourself or anyone else you might like to have join us. We have one or two other good candidates to interview also.

Yours sincerely,

Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams, M. D., Chairman

cc: Dr. Raymond Wheeler

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

November 8, 1965

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
c/o North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Room 301
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Frank:

Please forgive me this long delay in answering your letter about state councils/SRC relationships.

With the Ford Foundation sponsored programs -- and indeed all our programs and projects -- there will be the closest working relationship. For instance, we will begin in January regular meetings in Atlanta every two months of state directors, not only to share information but to jointly plan many of our programs. SRC will take care of expenses. If we find funds for a new Voter project, they will be spent in consultation with, and in some instances through, state councils. More will be said of this at our Annual Meeting, but all our program planning is being done with the idea of a close partnership.

The Ford Foundation has accepted a new proposal from us for additional grant-in-aid funds. If this is approved it would allow a Council like NCCHR additional funds of $6,000 - $8,000, which we hope would assure adequate salary and travel cost for a professional staff of at least two persons.

We look forward to seeing you next Sunday and hope it will be possible for Carter to be with you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

cc: Ray Wheeler

N.C.

November 29, 1965

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Chairman
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Frank:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,800 for 1966 for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm

ES 17

January 5, 1966

file

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams,

I regret that we did not have an opportunity to talk the other evening at the Chapel of the Cross. You seemed quite busy and it was necessary that I speak with Mr. Berry about the difficulties encountered in Wilmington.

You mentioned that you had not received a copy of the November "Newsletter." We placed your name on the mailing list. Enclosed is a copy of the "Newsletter," the November staff report, and the bibliography of available tutoring materials. In the staff report pages three and four list our existing projects. Six projects listed as "organizing" are now operating.

We are presently drafting a request for renewal of grants for the period September 1, 1966 to June 1, 1967. This request will go to our three grantors within two weeks. The proposal contains provisions for an expansion of our staff. This expansion makes it necessary for us to consider other office locations. The facilities at LINC will not accommodate us.

We plan to include an item in our budget requesting funds for office rent. Mr. Howe and I think we will require about 1,000 square feet of office space.

I would like to know whether the Council is interested in renewing our discussions regarding the house in Durham, presently owned by Mr. John Wheeler's bank. We might pay a rate of rent covering a good portion of the yearly amount owed the bank for mortgage. This would save us considerable funds yet guarantee you a large portion of your required yearly payment. I understand the Durham Council might also be interested in some such arrangement.

I think we could pay some portion of the cost for upkeep and janitorial services plus a portion of the utilities. The above procedure need not necessarily apply to the house. I would be interested in these arrangements regarding any other possible office locations as well.

I understand that the Executive Committee discussed relocation of the office and rejected it for financial reasons. We can possibly share the cost of office space or the cost of permanent space. I need to know immediately whether we can consider this possibility so it can be included in next year's budget. I have spoken to Paul Anthony about this; he said he would like to talk with you.

I will be in Washington for an O.E.O. meeting Saturday and Sunday. Could we get together Monday morning or sometime Tuesday?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Lawler
Coordinator of Field Activities

MHL:lc

January 7, 1966

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,200. This represents your first quarterly grant-in-aid for 1966.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

January 10, 1966

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

Mr. Ed Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I would appreciate it very much if we can work out arrangements to have Mr. Levin B. West of Charlotte visit you and others on the staff of the SRC, including Paul Anthony, to give him a chance to become acquainted with the people and resources of the SRC and to give you all a chance to become acquainted with him.

The Rev. Mr. West is being very seriously considered for the post of Executive Director of our Council. I am asking Miss Blackwell to send you a copy of his biography.

Mr. West is away this week but will be returning next Monday. I hope his visit to Atlanta might occur later next week, i.e. sometime in the period of Tuesday or Wednesday to Friday, January 18-21. If you could let me know about suitable dates from your point of view, with copy to Miss Blackwell, we can be in touch with Mr. West, probably before next Monday, and confirm the plans to you.

I understand that you will probably be able to pay his expenses for this trip. If so, it will be much appreciated.

I would like to discuss him further with you, probably both before and after his visit to you.

We will be looking forward to your attendance at our annual meeting on January 22, and will want to call on you for brief comments.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

T. Franklin Williams, M. D.
Chairman

Potter

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

LEVIN B. WEST

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 23, 1936. Educated in the Baltimore public school system. A 1961 graduate of Morgan State College with an A. B. Degree in Economics and a 1964 graduate of Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary with a B. D. degree. I was licensed as a Christian minister in 1960 and ordained in 1964 as a Baptist minister.

While a student at Morgan State College, I was the chairman of the local student movement, which was responsible for integrating 169 or more eating establishements and gaining employment in chain stores, utility companies and heavy industry. I also was a co-chairman of the local register-and-vote drive in Baltimore, which ultimately led to the election of of officials that would represent the total community. I was also a member of many community projects whose basic objective was equality for all people, regardless of race, color, creed or ancestry. The Mayor of Baltimore awarded me a citation of "contributing time, service and energy toward delimiting juvenile delinquency" in the city. While in Baltimore, I received numerous awards for my participation in community affairs.

Upon graduation from Morgan State College, I entered Johnson C. Smith University Theological Seminary. For three and a half years I was the associate minister of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Charlotte, N. C. I have also served as the Minister of Social Services for the Mecklenburg Baptist Association in a pilot program on poverty. In this particular area I was responsible for the total program which included:

1. Juvenile delinquency rehabilitation program.
2. Prison ministry was established to work with inmates on a one to one basis.
   a. counseling inmates
   b. inmates and families
   c. visitations to the homes
   d. attempts to find employment

3. Classes in adult aeducation were established.
4. Analysis was made on the present day-care centers and how they could be improved.
5. Statistical analysis was made of the population shift of ethnic groups in Mecklenburg County.
6. The program guidelines for rehabilitation of juveniles was edited and authored by me. It is entitled "Big Brother and Big Sister."

At present I am the field representative for the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Western North Carolina. In this capacity I have the responsibility of investigating job discrimination as it is related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Here I tried to use the power of persuasion in mediating certain situations, as well as lecturing to interested groups throughout the city.

I have been married for eight years and I am the father of three daughters, ages 4, 2, and 5 months. I am also a member of the following organizations: Young Democratic Club of North Carolina (served on the legislative committee of YDC State Convention), Elks (I.B.P.O.E. of W), Master Mason (Prince Hall), Baptist Ministers Association of Charlotte and surrounding areas, Mecklenburg Ministers Association, and Secretary of the Charlotte Branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

# # # #

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, N. C.
February 27, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Mr. Robert Sigmon is, I believe, coming to Atlanta to meet you and others of the Southern Regional Council on March 2. I think you have a copy of his biographical material; if not I will ask that one be sent you promptly.

He has been interviewed by a number of members of our Board, in Charlotte, Greensboro and Durham, and be me, and we are all well-impressed with him. We may arrange for him to meet one or two more this week, but our present plan, providing your evaluation is favorable, is to offer him the position of executive director with our state council as promptly as possible.

We would therefore like your and Paul's and others' views as soon as possible after his visit with you — preferably by telephone call to Mr. John R. Taylor in Greensboro (telephones: office 274-8471, home 274-4892) or to me (office 966-8445, home 942-2371) — followed by letter.

Mr. Sigmon has made it clear to us that he is undecided about what he wants to do next. We hope that his visit with you will help him have a better idea of the potentialities of the work he could do with us and the backing he could expect from the SRC.

Thanks very much for your help in this and many other ways.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

T. Franklin Williams, M. D.

cc: Mr. John R. Taylor

C

O

P

Y

405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
March 4, 1966

Dear Bob:

I was disappointed to learn that your planned visit to the Southern Regional Council this week had not worked out. I have thought all along that you could best get an idea of the needs and possibilities for the type of work our state Council can do from people like those on the staff of the SRC, plus some more of our own Council members like Dr. Emery Rann and Mr. Fred Alexander. What some of these deeply and responsibly involved people can tell you will, I am confident, be of great help to you as you weigh the possibilities about your own future. It is at least good to know that you will be seeing Dr. Rann next week and have another appointment with Mr. Stanfield in Atlanta on March 16. If there is any chance to talk further with Mr. Alexander I hope you will.

As I think you already know, those in our Council who have had a chance to meet you have been impressed that you have the qualifications needed for the position of Executive Director with our Council. Our intention, as soon as possible after your visit to the SRC, is to make a final decision about the terms of a definite proposal to you for this position. This step will, I think, help you to make your own decision and will help us to get on with our work.

Needless to say, I, or John Taylor, or Raymond Wheeler, or just about anyone else in the Council would be very glad to discuss further any aspects of our common interests.

Yours sincerely,

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

file

Mr. Robert L. Sigmon
2038 Randolph Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

cc: Mr. John R. Taylor

March 21, 1966

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

Here are the address of Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr. and Mr. Baxton Bryant:

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
297-6568

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
506 E. Bellevue Dr.
Nashville, Tennessee
292-8903

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

April 21, 1966

Dr. Franklin T. Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

Here is the information concerning the young man I mentioned on the telephone. He is to get in touch with me later to let me know what his address will be. In the event that you will be interested, let me know and I'll try to place him in contact with you.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

~~Pat~~

May 2, 1966

file

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

Herewith are the data on John A. Pecoul, whom I mentioned to you in Greensboro.

The booklet from Temple University placement bureau arrived only today, and I must say that his recommendations are glowing ones.

Despite his expressed interest in living in a larger city, it occurs to me that Mr. Pecoul might be persuaded to consider the North Carolina Council position because of his interest in relating university to politics and urban problems. North Carolina seems to me to have more than its share of adademic communities and also more than its share of small cities. Also, a lot of college and university folks seem to be in the North Carolina Council.

Anyway, he seems to be a young man of the calibre you are looking for, and if he is anything like as good as he looks on paper he is the kind of person I would like to see on state council staffs. If your committee is seriously interested, let's try to get him to Atlanta and then Charlotte or Raleigh to look him over. We would be willing to share the expense, provided he would give serious consideration to North Carolina,--which is a point you probably should discuss on the telephone.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosure

May 3, 1966

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

We seem to have another likely candidate for the North Carolina Council Director post. He is Mr. William C. Allred, Jr., of 505 Woodlawn Avenue, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mr. Allred is presently working for Pilot Life Insurance Company, where he has been for four years and a half. He was in Atlanta yesterday to take his oral examination for a M.A. degree in history at Emory. He will receive this degree in June. He stopped by the Southern Regional Council office because he had done his research here in 1961. His thesis is a history of the Southern Regional Council! For this reason Paul says that he probably knows more about SRC and the state councils (at least up until 1962) than anyone else except a very few old-timers.

Allred was born in Winston-Salem. He is 32 years old, but seems a bit older. He did his undergraduate work (B.A.) at Wake Forest (1952-54 and 1956-58) with his major in history and government and a minor in religion.

He has expressed a definite interest in human relations work in general and the North Carolina position in particular. Paul thinks highly of him from his association with him here in 1961, and I have the impression from an hour's conversation with him that he would be very competent as Director of the North Carolina Council.

His telephone number in Greensboro is 273-4077.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 24, 1966

COPY

Mr. John A. Pecoul, Jr.
2106 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear John:

After careful thought, we decided to offer our executive director's position first to Mr. William C. Allred, Jr., and he has accepted. I wanted you to know this as promptly as possible so that we would cause no delay in other alternatives you are considering.

I want to thank you again for all of us for coming by on Saturday and count on further acquaintance with you in work in this field in years to come.

Yours sincerely,

TFW

T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

file

TFW/b

cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28202
AREA CODE 704-376-6833

May 18, 1966

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William Pollard, *Treasurer*
Youth Educational Services

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Please tell Mr. Pecoul when you see him on Friday that I would appreciate it if he will go to the Voyager Inn from the airport, and I will arrange to meet him there around 11:00 a.m. to talk with him before the luncheon meeting.

Sincerely yours,

T. Franklin Williams

T. Franklin Williams

file

TFW/b

FOR YOUR INFORMATION!

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 18, 1966

TO: Mr. John R. Taylor
Dr. G. E. Duncan
Dr. C. E. Boulware
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
Mr. John H. Wheeler
Mr. Nathaniel B. White

FROM: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

Mr. William Allison cannot attend the luncheon meeting on Saturday, May 21. However, attending with Mr. John Pecoul, Jr., will be Mr. William C. Allred, Jr., of Greensboro.

Mr. Allred, currently working for the Pilot Life Insurance Company, has just completed a Master's Degree at Emory University in Atlanta. His thesis being based on the history of the Southern Regional Council, he is well informed on the background of council work. He is also well recommended by Mr. Paul Anthony and Mr. Ed Stanfield.

Mrs. Sarah Herbin has decided that she is not prepared to leave her position with the North Carolina Fund, at least until another year or so.

cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 14, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I made up the enclosed reports while Mrs. Spearman was on a field trip and am sending them along in order to meet the January 15 deadline. I showed them to her briefly and she indicated a few places where I had classified expenses inaccurately. We will make an adjusted cumulative statement when I can get with her later. I trust that this over-all picture will suffice and assure you that any adjustments needed will be only minor ones.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

file

E.S.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

February 1, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Mr. Ed Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Friends:

I am writing this letter to both of you to clear up a stipulation set forth in the guidelines which accompanied the 1967 announcement of the SRC grant to SCCHR. No doubt I shall be writing for fuller information on a number of items, if needed. At the moment, however, I would like to clear up your reference to having our books audited annually by a CPA.

Paul, you will recall the expensive audit which we had made a number of years back by an expensive company. All the work was done by a totally green, recent graduate of U.S.C. and from our point of view left much to be desired, especially by way of a reasonable charge. At that time, Paul, you told me that SRC was not using a CPA but a person in whose skill and integrity you had complete confidence. I remember your confiding the flexibility he allowed in adjusting over-charges which invariably occurred to certain funds when a person professionally responsible for allocating charges cannot be on hand to advise against what fund each expenditure shall be entered. Naturally I understood your need for this flexibility, which we find also. At that time I also understood that if it were satisfactory with our board that it would not be necessary for us to use the professional services of a CPA. We have not done so. I am wondering if the present guidelines are to be interpreted as a new policy to be strictly adhered to. Please advise fully.

Last year our treasurer was a CPA who took the trouble to visit our office frequently, check with the bookkeeper and run a variety of checks on the system being used. Since this person has moved to Charleston, South Carolina, and will not be available for these frequent checks, we had planned to try to work for 1967 an arrangement similar to the one Frances Pauley had told me she uses -- that is, to have monthly audits by an accountant whereby the December cumulative report would represent an annual audit. I doubt seriously that we could get such a service from one of the CPA firms but perhaps could from several reputable accountants whom we plan to approach.

We shall not take any step in this matter until advised by you. ----

NOTE: Mrs. Spearman was interrupted before she was able to dictate about a few other matters. I am sure she will be doing this as soon as she returns from a field trip.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Florence Thompson, Office Sec.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

February 22, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I was so busy cutting stencils and following up on office detail for our two meetings on Sunday that I delayed getting the enclosed reports off to you sooner -- you will understand, I am sure.

Good Please Id

Please have your secretary send us three or four copies of the guidelines which set forth conditions of the 1967 grants. Unhappily none of us seems able to put our hands on the one copy which we had. This will help us very much. Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

P.S. I had wanted to introduce myself to you Sunday, but by the time I reached the front of the hall you had disappeared.

F.T.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

March 3, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Mr. Ed Stanfield, Director of
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Athanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Spearman has asked me to remind you that to date we have not received a reply to our letter of January 31 about having our books audited annually by a CPA.

We shall appreciate an early reply so that we will know how to proceed. Thank you.

With all good wishes,

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

July 10, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Your letter concerning the audit has been received in Mrs. Spearman's absence and I hasten to reply.

The auditor who was to have audited our books unfortunately had some large jobs which put our "small deal" off. Just recently when he was to have begun the work, the entire building where his office was located has been taken over by the military and threw him into such confusion that the audit has been further delayed. About five and one-half hours work has been put on the audit and hopefully it can be resumed and completed shortly.

With this explanation, I hope that the grant can be sent. Let me assure you that we will take as prompt action in this matter as possible.

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

July 11, 1967

Mrs. Florence Thompson
Office Secretary
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of July 10 explaining the delay in sending a copy of your audit for 1966 of the audit of the South Carolina Council.

You understand, I am sure, that we are not at all anxious about this matter; however, in fairness to the state councils which did get their audits completed within the six months allowed by the grant-in-aid conditions, I do not feel that we should make an exception in case of the South Carolina Council.

The grant will be sent, as I am sure you understand, but the quarterly payment now due will simply be delayed until a copy of the official audit is received.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Pro - Miss

Mississippi Faces NAACP Plot Claim

7-13-67

BOSTON (UPI)—The State of Mississippi, in an effort to erase the Negro voting plurality, has devised a system of starvation which amounts to a "plan of genocide," it was charged today.

The genocide claim came in a report prepared for submission to the 58th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Poeple (NAACP) meeting here. The report was compiled by two New York City welfare workers who left their jobs to work for the NAACP.

The two men, Alex Waites and Rollie Eubanks, told a news conference Wednesday that the alleged starvation plan is being implemented in Mississippi's delta region. They said they spent 15 days in the region studying and investigating conditions in the poverty-stricken areas.

"They are trying to kill the Negro voting plurality in Mississippi," Waites said. "Mississippi has a plan of genocide to get rid of as many Negroes as possible," he added.

Waites and Eubanks in their report said "the principal problem is starvation and survival brought about by omnipresent and systematic exclusion of Negro agrarian workers from the economy of the delta."

The report criticizes state and federal programs for "contributions towards the destruction of the individual, physically and emotionally." It also demands classification of Mississippi as an emergency poverty area and urged "immediate federal action to provide minimum health and welfare services."

The report also criticized the food stamp program operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as "another means of exploitation of the poor." Families often are tricked into paying higher prices or higher interest rates on stamps they buy or borrow, the report said.

At an earlier news conference, NAACP national labor secretary Herbert Hill said the organization would actively seek injunctions against all construction projects funded with public monies unless "The lily-white AFL-CIO Building Trades Union ceases discriminatory union membership practices."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COOL HEAD PREVENTS HOT TIME

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. (UPI) — Donald H. Richards, 35, Bellaire, has been credited with a cool head after he managed to avert any injuries in a traffic collision on a main street—between a car and his airplane.

Richards landed the plane on Eighth Street after it developed trouble. He maneuvered the craft so it only nudged a car.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

C O P Y

Executive Office of the President
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July 20, 1967

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Gentlemen:

As discussed with Mrs. Alice Spearman, we plan to initia e an audit of South Carolina Council on Human Relations, on or about August 7, 1967. The audit will include coverahe of all OEO grants.

In order to preclude any unnecessary delay in performing the audit, I wpuld appreciate you having the following data ready for the auditor:

A. The names and locations of the various organizations, including delegate agencies involved in the conduct and/or administration of programs.

B. The nemes,and titles of employees in each organization included in "A" above. This should cover the time period from inception to date.

C. The names, addresses, and background of all board and committee members from inception to date. Please denote replacements, etc. by date.

D. All books of account and supporting documentation for grantee and delegate agencies.

E. All personnel records.

F. A list of non-expendable items purchased with grant funds.

G. A current reconciliation of bank accounts used for OEO grant programs.

H. All available written accounting and procedures manuals or instructions.

I. Support for program budgets.

J. A copy or copies of the public accountant's audit reports.

K. Any documentation or proof of compliance with grant conditions.

L. Personnel and operating procedures and regulations.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Gary L. Furlong

Gary L. Furlong
Regional Auditor

July 25, 1967

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice,

Yesterday, Mr. James called me and requested that I come to Columbia as soon as possible, to fill-out a form required for the audit of SPEED-UP's books. The situation was explained to me as a crisis, and, of course, I was anxious to help.

Enclosed are my expenses. I hope you will reimburse me soon, since I had to borrow the money to make the trip.

By the way, please write me and tell me what is happening in South Carolina.

Thanks

Bill Roberts

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TRAVEL EXPENSE ACCOUNT

FROM JULY 24, 1967 TO _____

DATE	FROM	TO	TOTAL MILES	COST	HOTEL	MEALS	TIPS	PARK-ING	OTHER
JULY 24	ATL	CAE		16.70					
	CAE	ATL		14.49		1.38		.30	8.60

No: Date: Purposes of trips:

TO COME TO COLUMBIA TO FILL OUT FEDERAL FORMS
FOR SPEED-UP AUDIT... AT REQUEST OF MR. L. S. JAMES

EXPLANATION OF EXPENDATURES

TAXIES WERE NECESSARY BECAUSE THERE WAS NO ONE IN COLUMBIA TO TAKE ME FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE SCCHR OFFICE.

NOTE: I HAD TO BORROW MONEY TO MAKE THIS TRIP.....

ISSUED BY
DELTA AIR LINES, INC.

SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
PASSENGER'S COUPON

DATE OF ISSUE

PASSENGER NAME — NOT TRANSFERABLE

ROBERTS

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

VALID UNTIL

TICKET DESIGNATOR

ACCT.-DEPT.-USE ONLY

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	FARE BASIS	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS	ALLOW.
COLUMBIA	TN	DAL	43 T	7/24	1005 P	OK	

TO: ATLANTA

BAGGAGE CHECKED UNCHECKED — PCS. — WT. — UNCK. WT.

FARE	TOTAL	ROUTE CODE	CPN.	TICKET NUMBER
$13.80	$14.49			
TAX .69				

EQUIV. AMT. PD.

FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY — FROM/TO | CARRIER | FARE CALCULATION

FARE

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

FORM OF PAYMENT

ENDORSEMENTS

AIRLINE 006 — FORM 101 — SERIAL NUMBER 601 663

JUL 24 67

ISSUED BY
DELTA AIR LINES, INC.

SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
PASSENGER'S COUPON

DATE OF ISSUE

PASSENGER NAME — NOT TRANSFERABLE

Wm Roberts

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

VALID UNTIL

TICKET DESIGNATOR

ACCT. DEPT. USE ONLY

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	FARE BASIS	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS	ALLOW.
ATLANTA	Y	DL	530 Y	7/24	1005 P	OK	

TO: Columbia

BAGGAGE CHECKED UNCHECKED — PCS. — WT. — UNCK. WT.

FARE	TOTAL	ROUTE CODE	CPN.	TICKET NUMBER
15.70	16.70			
TAX .70				

EQUIV. AMT. PD.

FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY — FROM/TO | CARRIER | FARE CALCULATION

FARE

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

FORM OF PAYMENT

ENDORSEMENTS

AIRLINE 006 — FORM 101 — SERIAL NUMBER 374 219

JUL 28 67

105

PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY RAND McNALLY

Aug 16, '67

Federal Aid Said To Abet Segregation

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A spokesman for the American Friends Service Committee charged today the widely praised federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act is preserving segregation in the South.

M. Hayes Mizell, director of the committee's South Carolina Community Relations Program, said ESEA funds are shoring up floundering Negro schools and encouraging Negro parents to keep their children in segregated schools.

"We are concerned that ESEA is indirectly contributing to the preservation of the dual segregated school system in many areas of the South," he told the Senate Education Subcommittee.

Mizell said ESEA funds are creating the impression among Negroes that education in Negro schools has significantly improved. This gives comfort to those who say it is the duty of the Negro community to stay with the Negro school and make it better, he said.

Mizell also charged that U. S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe has been unsuccessful in seeing that ESEA funds remain available to Negro children when they transfer to previously all white schools.

He said parents of children who benefit from ESEA funds for poor children have no voice in how the funds are used. This causes the funds to be used to teach Negroes skills traditionally associated with minority groups, Mizell said.

He said the result often was great misunderstanding and even hostility between the Negro community and school authorities.

Mizell also charged that the federal government has failed to properly enforce school desegregation guidelines.

He cited Dorchester County School District One in South Carolina as an example.

Mizell said he had worked with Negroes there last year and 140 children had shifted to white schools.

During the school year there were numerous instances of physical harassment and "complaint after complaint" was filed with the federal government, he said.

The government took no action and as a result there will be only 61 Negro children in desegregated schools there this year, Mizell said.

He attacked freedom of choice desegregation plans operating in the South.

Such plans "leave it to powerless Negro children to take the initiative to abolish the dual school system which they did not create," he said.

"Freedom of choice isn't worth a damn," Mizell quoted one South Carolina Negro as saying.

ED-Sc

ESTABLISHED 1894

CHARLESTON EVENING POST

134 Columbus Street, Charleston, S. C.

Robert M. Hitt Jr. — Editor

William P. Cheshire — Associate Editor

Friday, August 18, 1967

Mr. Mizell For The State

It is the considered judgment of Hayes Mizell that South Carolina's freedom-of-choice system for making school assignments is a dud. Mr. Mizell, it may be recalled, heads the South Carolina chapter of the American Friends Service Committee. And the American Friends Service Committee, it may be recalled, is known more for its promotion of forced integration than for its efforts in behalf of freedom. Mr. Mizell's verdict is scarcely surprising.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that compulsory segregation in the classrooms is dead, and that the number of Negro children in previously all-white Southern schools increases significantly each fall. Year before last, the percentage of Negroes attending integrated classrooms in the 11 Southern states was a bare 7.5. Last year this figure more than doubled — it rose to 16.9—and this September it certainly will increase again.

Mr. Mizell is unimpressed, as he explained this week to Sen. Wayne Morse's subcommittee on education. The subcommittee is in the process of weighing the effectiveness of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and Mr. Mizell was there to file his customary brief in behalf of state and federal compulsion.

The trouble with the Education Act, he explained to the senators, is that it has helped poorer Negro schools. Many of these schools now provide training available nowhere else in the community. Is this any way to promote integration? Negro students who enjoy special advantages where they are can hardly be expected to appreciate, as Mr. Mizell does, the overriding importance of sitting next to a white child. Presumably these Negroes go to school to learn and not to foster the New Society that Mr. Mizell seems so anxious to promote.

If Mr. Mizell were alone in his delusions they would make no difference. But he is not. Among his powerful allies he can count a host of government officials, including the U.S. Commissioner of Education and more than one eminence of the federal bench. It is the belief of all these deluded brethren that integration, to be worth having, must be compulsory. It is the method, more than the result, that counts; and they would gladly substitute their greater understanding for the free choice of parents and children alike.

No doubt they are sincere in believing that this way lies the New Jerusalem. It is quite beside the point. Their error is as dangerous as it would be if they were conscious of what they are promoting. For what they are promoting is a compulsory society, as opposed to a free society. New arrivals will receive no kinder reception for having traveled to the destination on someone's good intentions.

This is not to say that Mr. Mizell and those who share his philosophy will bring about the republic's immediate collapse. Rome was not built in a day; neither did it fall in a day; and neither shall we. Nevertheless, those who would sacrifice the judgment and free choice of the individual for the allegedly superior wisdom of the state are furthering the process of deterioration. Mr. Mizell is among this company, and those of us who live within earshot of his counsel should keep the fact in mind.

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

September 14, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Tomorrow is the fifteenth! And our finance report is not yet ready because of the serious illness*of the person who took over this work the end of June. I am stepping in at the last minute and have the report just about ready for August, but then there is the cumulative report also. So I am asking your indulgence and shall be sending the reports at the earliest time I can.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Florence A. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

*Pneumonia, no less.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 28, 1967

Mr. William F. Roberts
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Bill:

By now, you've probably guessed that this pertains to SPEED-UP. I am writing this at Mrs. Spearman's request. It seems that in her going over of the files of SPEED-UP, she has found some discrepancies in the inventory. In other words, she is not sure of what some of the listings are--for example:

1- file #404 @ $54.80
1 file #404 @ $54.80
1 file #501 @ 49.60 (utility table)

Could this utility table be the sand-colored 30x72 table on which books were kept? A more appropriate name would be "conference table," but perhaps this is its real name. Also, the mimeograph machine sets on a greenish-gray table or file, and the ditto machine is on a gray one with a white top. Both are metal. Would they be the files #404 costing $54.80 each? Since they are not the same kind, it seems the price might be different. Or they may have cost the same amount. Also the inventory file lists 3 Aiva TP-706 tape recorders @ $35.00 each. But there is no similar listing for 8 M-8000 GE tape recorders purchased from K-mart.

It seems that one auditor complained about her not knowing exactly what was what. So she would like to have some clarifications and thinks that you can provide them, either by letter or personal visit. I'll leave that up to you to decide.

Congratulations on the new arrival and say hell-o to Toby.

Sincerely

Edna

Edna Smith

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 [redacted] Lady St.
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

March 21 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

Will you please send materials concerning the purposes and work of SRC to Dr. Ralph M. Tindall, Department of Psychology, University of South Carolina, 29208?

I am sending him recent issues of New South and the Events at Orangeburg brochure, but have not been able to find any brochures or publications which give general overall information about SRC.

Thank you so much for your help on this.

Sincerely

Libby

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)

Carol: Send attached brochure -

E

Sent 3-25-68

Bolivar County, Mississippi

Mrs. Ruth Hanft (202/382-2247)

Jim Sparks
Rural Services
S.E. Regional O.E.O
Rm. 301 E.
101 Marietta St.
ATLANTA, Ga.

Bob Saunders
Civil Rights
OEO Regional
101 Marietta
Atl. Ga.

Monday only day he will be in town

McDonald
522 1420

Friday — Wednesday

covering memo

urge appro. agencies to apply

Call attention

Pg. 13

Note HRC bulletins breed in any given area or community in light of what is discussed in introduction.

Sect. whom may apply

Write Boston or ✓

Call about Southern Branch

Omar Buchwalter

OEO Reg.

526-4322

Tufts 617/423-4600

CAP Memorandum
Comprehensive Health Services Guidelines
(Section 211, Economic Opportunity Act)

Condition of poverty undermine mental & physical health —
Health services now offered to poor are inadequate i.e. inaccessible, insufficient, impersonal etc.
Health services for poor, in too many instances, are:
Based on outmoded concepts - (OEO memo states such services may be no longer consistent with Democracy)
Stripped of a good therapeutic relationship - (Poor patient-doctor relation)
fragmented - (not oriented to serious ills)
inaccessible in terms of place & time.
offered in dismal climate - (sordid, overcrowded & dirty)
(disrespect of surroundings lead to staff attitudes)
Confusing in their Eligibility Standards -
Not conducive to effective use.
Towards the goal of offering "equal access to health services as good as we can make them, & that the poor will no longer be forced to barter their dignity for their health" OEO has supported the development of neighborhood health centers as part of the Demonstration programs of the C.A.P. (Program broadened under 1966 EOA amendment Section 211-2, the Comprehensive Health Services Amendment)

to be eligible under Sect. 211, a comprehensive Health program must:

1) be focused on areas having a high concentration of poverty

2) utilize existing agencies & resources (maximum feasible participation) to provide health services including but not limited to preventive, diagnostic, treatment, rehabilitation, mental health, dental & follow-up services.

3) insure services are readily accessible attempt to provide employment, education, social or other assistance to those served.

Funds cannot be used for actual cost of institutional care except under extreme circumstances - almost ~~everything~~ other health related service can be included, including services aimed at prevention of ~~addi~~ narcotic addiction or rehabilitation of addicts.

OED will not support the provision of those services for which support is available from other sources. this includes State & local welfare medical care, other federal programs etc. - Can include ~~cost~~ cost of ~~th~~ transportation.

WHO MAY APPLY

Any private or public non profit agency. among eligible are C.A.P. agencies, medical schools, hospitals, Official health agencies, etc. - where the applicant agency does not have ~~the~~ professional competence, it may contract with another agency to provide services under its sponsorship.

Should be a component project of ~~of~~ title IIA activity.

Should be ~~prepa~~ presented & coordinated by Community action agency.

Requirements

1) focus on needs of poor.

factors to determine

a) extent of unemployment or under employment.

b) proportion of persons receiving aid from existing agencies

c) # of migrant families

d) School drop out's

e) Housing conditions

f) Crime & juvenile delinquency.

g) military Rejection rate.

h) incidence of disease & mortality rate

i) adequacy of health facilities & services.

J.) additional factors which indicate poverty, particularly as they relate to health.

Involvement of poor - must be developed, conducted & administered with full participation of persons being served. (whole community concept)

Prior effort must be maintained

Must comply with civil Rights act.

May or may not be part of Multi-purpose Neighborhood Service Center.

Should be integrated w/existing Services.

* No eligibility determination should be made at the time of need or Request for Service, beyond verifying that the patient Resides in the AREA being Served.

Neighborhood health council (representative) should be involved in final decision regarding specifics of eligibility criteria.

Emphasis should be placed on health personnel & patient relationship.

New ways should be sought to develop, train & utilize a health team. ie beyond doctor, nurse, social worker to include such things as physical-assistant, health ~~ti~~ ~~to~~ visitor, community health aide etc.

application forms available from.

Health Division
Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20501

BEE 523.1046

OED

202 ~~393~~

382 5466

South Carolinian Doesn't Pussy-Foot About Life

S.C. — POPE

1/3/67 Charlotte Observer

By JACK BASS
Observer Columbia Bureau

COLUMBIA, S.C. — For almost three years as a young woman, Alice Buck Norwood traveled the world, living on skimpy savings, $500 from her father, and by her wits.

She spent six weeks in Russia with a student group in 1930 and later found herself branded a Communist as a result.

To save money, she slept on the floor of train stations in India—with hundreds of the native poor.

Through it all, the South Carolina banker's daughter developed a sense of compassion, a rejection of race as a measure of individual worth, and a desire "to teach people to raise hell and do something."

AS EXECUTIVE director of the S.C. Council of Human Relations, she took over a sickly organization in 1954 with 78 members and has given it her own drive and vitality.

She has been Mrs. Eugene Spearman for almost 30 years, a smartly-tailored — but not overly stylish—animated aristocrat committed to democracy.

Strangers meeting her for the first time usually guess she is in her early 50s. It is almost unbelievable that she will be 65 next year—a fact she easily

volunteers—and is talking of retirement.

"You have only one life to live and you have to choose whether you want to go around pussy-footing about what you believe is right," Mrs. Spearman says.

At the same time, she believes it "stupid to alienate people who are just as sincere in the light of the experience they've had as you are."

While she may be a reformer, she doesn't believe it practical to try to tell other people what they should think.

THERE ARE still Negro leaders in South Carolina who distrust all whites, but there are others who once felt this way who have found through this woman of commitment a bridge of reconciliation.

When Gov. Donald S. Russell announced in December, 1963 his Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP) program to provide job training and basic education for adults on an integrated basis, many Negro leaders viewed it cynically as another empty promise. There had been almost no desegregation in South Carolina at that point. The 1964 Civil Rights Act was six months away.

In several counties, quiet

visits by a field representative of the Human Relations Council persuaded local leaders to work in support of the program. There have been more than 6,000 graduates of STEP since it began.

As a pilot project, its success resulted in several amendments to the Manpower Development and Training Act. In South Carolina, STEP provided the foundation for a more massive assault against the crippling roadblocks of untrained and uneducated masses. This will be Project T-Square (Training for Tomorrow), a $20 million federally financed, state-operated project aimed at reaching 22,000 adults in two years.

MRS. SPEARMAN'S eyes sparkle at the memory of her work as a New Deal administrator in South Carolina. She met the man she married while she was state director of the Worker's Education Project.

It was in this role that the

Hearst newspapers called her a Communist, strongly implying that her visit to Russia had trained her to implant subversive ideas in the minds of the poor.

Never one to back down for a minute, Mrs. Spearman stood up to the charge, saw it discredited and recalls with fondness the support she received from the South Carolina press and legislature.

Much of Mrs. Spearman's interest in the welfare of others came about as a result of experiences during her childhood.

Although her family was aristocratic, Mrs. Spearman attended public schools in Marion because her father was "very democratic."

While attending Converse College in Spartanburg, she spent a summer working in a textile mill to learn about both the conditions and the

character of the working girls.

She came to admire the girls and abhor the conditions.

After two years of study at Columbia University, she began her travels abroad, there again to see people in impoverished conditions.

When her father died in 1932, she returned to South Carolina to stay.

Among other activities, she has been administrator of relief in Marion County, a member of a White House study committee called by Eleanor Roosevelt and S.C. director of the Worker's Education Project.

After her husband died in 1962, she was executive director of the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs before taking charge of the human relations council.

Charlotte Observer

Progress Continues In Human Relations

1/3/67

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Mrs. Eugene Spearman didn't hesitate to accept when the job of executive director of the S.C. Council on Human Relations was formed.

"It fit my temperament," she recalls.

She gathered together the remnants of the old S.C. Council on Interracial Cooperation and started piecing together a new organization.

FROM 78 members, the rolls quickly went up to 500, and then she says, "The resistance movement began."

In Camden, a school bandmaster was severely beaten. The dean of the school of education at the University of South Carolina was fired for saying that segregation in schools could not be morally defended.

Complusory school attendance was repealed, as was a constitutional requirement for a public school system.

There were crosses burned in the yards of persons who dared speak out.

"We could only tread water," she says of the late 50s.

Even in the roughest years of the 50s, Mrs. Spearman says she was never really threatened or physically intimidated. "People here are not mean people," she maintains. "There are wonderful people in this state."

CONDITIONS and attitudes have changed in South Carolina, and the Council on Human Relations has become activist in many programs in the last few years.

In 1965, when state and local officials looked with suspicion at Head Start programs, the council organized groups in more than 30 counties to make applications.

In many instances, the public schools later agreed to help run the programs. More than 18,000 pre-schoolers participated in 1966, and every county in the state has indicated plans to apply for a Head Start program next year.

Meanwhile, membership in the council had climbed to 1,178 persons in 153 communities by September of this year. The number of local councils on human relations increased to 12 this year from a previous high of eight.

LAST SUMMER, the S.C. Council on Human Relations secured a demonstration grant for $137,454 from the Office of Economic Opportunity for SPEED-UP (Student Program for Educational and Economic Development).

This was a crash 12-week program in which 2,000 high school students from low income families received special accelerated training. A number of South Carolina college seniors and graduates particiapated, living in the communities in which they worked, with whites often living with Negro families in 13 counties and 28 neighborhoods under the guidance of local bi-racial advisory committees.

Since 1961, the council has received supporting grants from the Field Foundation, beginning the first year with $3,500. A $17,000 grant has been announced for fiscal 1967 to help the expanding programs.

S.C. - DOPE

GREENVILLE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Formation

In the Spring of 1964, two American Friends Service Committee workers, Bill Bagwell and Charles Davis, came to Greenville to learn what was being done to prepare for desegregation of schools in the Fall. Mr. Bagwell was a former Greenvillian who had taught in the past at Furman University. Discussions were held with Furman University faculty, staff members of the YWCA, key business and professional people and parents of students expected to make the change.

An informal meeting was held at the home of a local lawyer, John Bolt Culbertson, and it was decided that a more formal, public meeting should be held and Negro parents invited. It was also decided that an organization should be formed.

On March 3, 1964, twelve people met at the Springfield Baptist Church. A vote was cast to name the organization the Greenville Education Committee. A nominating committee was chosen to bring in a slate of officers for the next meeting. Mr. Bagwell felt that there was no present need for dues, but should there develop a need for mailings, a small donation would be asked from each member.

On April 14, 1964, the following were voted into office: Chairman--the Reverend D. C. Francis, pastor of Springfield Baptist Church, Vice Chairman--Dr. W. F. Gibson, and Executive Secretary--Mrs. Rance Smith, past president of Greenville Chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Operation

Messrs. Davis and Bagwell continued to meet with the committee. It was suggested by Mr. Davis that the students who would transfer to formerly all-white schools might be helped by taking part in a summer school program of six to eight weeks under the guidance of college students or teachers. He also suggested the Committee plan study hall sessions or discussion meetings with both white and Negro students participating.

One informal, bi-racial meeting was held at the Springfield Baptist Church. The students were enthusiastic and the meeting was highly successful, with refreshments served by a group of Negro parents. However, following the meeting there was some concern on the part of the parents of the white children. One mother phoned to say "I think you had better drop the idea of Negro and white children meeting together," and the white student who had been instrumental in bringing the group to the meeting reported they were sorry, but could not meet with the Negroes again.

Plans for the first summer tutorial program was made during the May 19, 1964 meeting. In order to pay for operational costs and expense of room and board for the supervisory teacher to be supplied by American Friends Service Committee a fee of $20 per student was decided upon, with a $5. charge for each additional child per family. Mr. James McJunkin was voted into office as treasurer at that meeting.

The 1964 summer project was held at the Springfield Baptist Church with 55 Negro students attending. The sessions were conducted from June 22 to July 31, and was staffed by 17 volunteer teachers (5 civil rights workers and 2 young lawyers; 14 white and 3 Negro). Miss Sara Lowrey, retired head of the Speech Department at Furman University, agreed to serve as Director of the school and to intercede on behalf of the Committee for use of a school building and text books. Although the Committee was denied permission to use a school building for the classes, permission was given for use of text books for a deposit of $1.00 per book.

Classes were held in all levels of English, mathematics, United States history, South Carolina history, a special class in French, and another in study techniques.

A fellowship hour culminated the summer session and was well attended by parents and friends. The first summer tutorial program was considered a success both educationally and psychologically.

Following the summer tutorial program, the Committee continued to meet to discuss with parents problems that arose and to act as mediator to the Greenville County School District. Many problems did arise. Parents reported Negro principals were uncooperative in issuing transfer forms. The executive body of the Committee felt this issue should be discussed with Dr. M. T. Anderson, County School Superintendent. Dr. Anderson gave assurance that he would re-emphasize to the area superintendents the importance of having all principals comply with Judge Martin's Court Order of April 14, 1964 regarding school desegregation.

Attorney Donald Sampson was voted chairman of Program Resource Committee on August 9, 1964, designed to teach "how we adapt to social change".

Miss Lowrey and Mrs. Smith visited Dr. Charles Franzen, head of the Department of Elementary Education at Furman to seek assistance in conducting a study hall after school. On February 1, 1965, Dr. Franzen met with the Committee and announced that he, along with Mrs. Virgil Williams, a former teacher, and a group of Furman students would serve as tutors. In the Spring of 1965 the first after-school study session was held, with 45 children participating. Bobbie Spinx, the student supervisor, and six other Furman students tutored Wednesday and Thursday afternoons for one and a half hours.

Miss Lowrey suggested the Committee should recruit local people to serve as teachers for the 1965 summer tutorial program; that there had been a feeling expressed against having outsiders coming in to help. Two retired teachers agreed to help, along with one active teacher from Greenville Senior High, two Furman University Students, one of whom was exceptionally good. A retired principal agreed to act as Director. Approximately 60 children enrolled. However, one of the Furman students was unable to continue because of his father's opposition, one of the retired teachers worked only two of the six weeks, the other retired teacher had to stop work because of illness, and the director went on a two-week leave, all of which created a chaotic condition as far as discipline went. Miss Lowrey saved the day by working with the staff that was left and some additional volunteers. The children claimed they gained something from the program that summer. The workers hoped some gains had been made. The executive body of the Committee felt that unless a better program could be offered the following summer, it should not undertake a summer school in 1966.

Starting in December, 1965, and through the Spring of 1966, after-school study hall sessions were held three days a week at Tabernacle Baptist Church and later at Springfield Baptist Church. Another group of Furman students agreed to serve as tutors, however each of them was able to come only one afternoon per week. This fact, plus frequent absences and session breaks made for many problems. The attendance of the children became irregular as well and they were often difficult to control. A different tutor coming each day resulted in a different approach to subject matter each day. The tutors complained of the lack of organization, and although there was one adult supervisor each afternoon, many problems remained unsolved.

* * *

Late in 1965, the Committee learned about the Charleston tutorial project, staffed by Southern Teaching Program, Inc. of New Haven, Connecticut. It was agreed that the Negro children in Greenville needed more educational help than was being provided by the schools. Mr. Donald Moore, the Coordinator of the Southern Teaching Program, Inc. was contacted and a request was made for tutoring aid for the summer of 1966.

The policy of Southern Teaching Program, Inc. is to supply teachers for communities requesting them, with the local community providing salaries, living accomodations, and funds to cover operational expenses. Because of the financial problem of the Greenville Education Committee, STP agreed to pay their teachers a weekly salary of $50 from a grant. The Committee, with its limited funds, was able to pay a local teacher only $25 a week to serve as coordinator.

Coming to Greenville to work was Miss Susan Schaflander, Math Major, Cornell University, A. B. degree; Mr. Robert Ginsburg, Economics Major with a Master's degree from Princeton; Miss Christina Simpson, B. A. in Elementary Education; Mr. Peter Keville, B. A. Philosophy, Cornell -- M.A. English, Columbia; and Miss Jenny Lee Yates, a Greenville resident, Furman University: 1961-65, B.A., Magna Cum Laude; Major fields: Philosophy, Religion and English; Academic honors: Hand and Torch Honor Society, academic scholarship, General Excellence Scholarship, College Teaching Honors Program, (Who's Who Among Students in American Universities). Yale University School of Divinity, 1965-66, scholarship.

Fifty-three students participated in the summer program in 1966. A fee of $10 per child was charged. Some students who were unable to pay were able to attend and interested citizens made some scholarships available. Parents made an effort to raise additional funds to finance the project. The students presented the play "A Raisin in the Sun" and receipts were over $200. The total amount raised under the supervision of the Committee was $1113.53. $320 was received as donations and STP provided $1650 for salaries, making a total of $3083.53.

The major goal of the program was to motivate students to become actively involved in the learning process: to think, question, argue, and form opinions, in a manner that differed radically from the rote-learning orientation of the regular school. Although a fair amount of the classwork sought to improve basic skills in reading, composition, and mathematics, such goals were never approached through drill. The underlying goal was to give the student an attitude toward learning and toward analyzing information and making decisions that he could carry beyond the summer program.

Each student in general, had three one-hour classes each day in reading, English, and mathematics. This classwork in a group of ten students was followed up by individual conferences between teachers and students in the afternoon. In addition the afternoon also involved foreign language work, music, art, student newspapers, and drama throughout the South Carolina projects of STP, Inc. Other activities in Greenville's program consisted of discussion groups, a debating team, tours of government buildings-university campuses, and a local mill; swims, boating, and picnics; and visits to the Zoo and the Public Library.

At the end of the summer all teachers concurred that the students showed marked improvement. Some showed remarkable skills far beyond their own expectations and those of the teachers. Mr. Peter Keville, English teacher, expressed the sentiment of the teachers when he said, "I not only found a clear majority of my students to be responsive, capable of hard work, in short eminently educatable, but I also found many of them to be witty and resourceful in their own right as well. It was a pleasure for me to share the classroom with

them, and I feel strongly that the spontenaity and increased quality of our dialogue there testifies to how necessary and vital this program can be to their intellectual growth". In recent months, for the first time, a follow-up program has been conducted to assist some of the more able students seeking scholarship help.

Plans for 1967

The Committee is thinking of following last summer's program with particular emphasis on reading and language arts; to find and motivate students who have undiscovered potential. It is expected that in the summer of 1967, each student benefitting from the enrichment program will be required to tutor a younger child two afternoons a week. The teachers are looking forward with enthusiasm to the challenge they experienced last summer.

However, one problem remains unsolved. In order to meet the needs of our expanded program we must have more adequate facilities. The church facilities used in the past, although conveniently located, are not suited for a teaching-learning atmosphere on a large scale. The Committee has approached other centrally located churches and private schools for housing, but has not yet been successful in obtaining free or low-cost accomodations. As was mentioned earlier, the community is responsible for facilities, room and board for teachers, curriculum material, daily transportation for the staff, janitorial service, equipment, a local coordinator, and secretarial help. An estimated budget is included on page 6.

After reading the preceeding account of the past three years activities, we believe, you will agree that our program does meet a definite need in the community. In order to continue the beneficial work that we have started, and to meet the ever increasing needs of this type program we seek the support of the community through your gifts and volunteer services. Anyone desiring to give volunteer service please telephone Mrs. Richard Miller at 233-1758. Make checks payable to the GREENVILLE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, and mail to Mrs. R. S. Smith, 22-A East Coffee Street, Greenville, S.C. 29601.

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR 1967 SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM

Teachers salaries	$2,400.00
Coordinator's salary	360.00
School facilities.	450.00
Teachers room and board.	630.00
Daily transportation costs.	~~50.00~~
Janitorial service.	~~120.00~~
Secretarial assistance.	~~60.00~~
Insurance.	85.00
Curriculum material.	250.00
Stationery	50.00
Postage	~~20.00~~
Crayons.	~~5.00~~
Snacks	125.00
TOTAL	$4,605.00

Note: After estimating the above budget on a minimal scale we have experienced a rise in several budget items and now estimate the operation at $6000.

S.C. - M+F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT FOR 1966

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1966	$380.75	
Income Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1966	$50,461.37	
Total Funds Available		$ 50,842.12
Total Expense		50,464.82
Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1966		$ 377.30

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1966		$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid		
Operating Fund (SRC)	$ 4,600.00	
Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00	
NAIRO	1,250.00	
Field Foundation	8,500.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid (SRC)	9,000.00	
SRC Student Projects	1,612.50	
SRC Special Programs	401.10	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	2,416.15	
Conferences	426.50	
Memberships	6,021.50	
Refunds	671.70	
Columbia Council	237.00	
Voided Check #2306	22.00	
Miscellaneous	345.06	
Anonymous	2,507.86	
Interest	450.00	
Total		$50,461.37
Grand Total		$50.842.12

	EXPENSE			
Operating Fund:				
Rent	$ 399.50			
Postage	81.40			
Telephone	190.10			
Office Supplies	139.21			
Travel	1,072.87			
Salaries	8,000.00			
Program	664.00			
Miscellaneous	230.22			
Annual meeting	224.07			
Employer Social Security	277.20			
Quarterly State taxes	74.32	$11,352.89		
Total				
Field Foundation:				
General				
Salaries	$4,152.56			
Travel and Meals	1,351.03			
Program and Distribution	1,470.21			
Administration	1,342.22			
Annual meeting	320.67			
Employer Social Security	209.47			
Total		$8,846.16		
Student				
Salaries	4,323.29			
Travel	351.22		$18,277.33	
Program and Distribution	1,599.58			
Administration	2,852.26			
Student Conferences	110.50			
Employer Social Security	186.21			
Quarterly state taxes	8.11			
Total		9,431.17		
ERI			1,250.02	
Special Student Programs			576.60	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid				
Salaries	6,842.27			
Administration	556.11			
Travel	122.25			
Employer Social Security	288.89			
Quarterly State taxes	39.38			
Total			7,848.90	
NSF - James travel			248.40	
Rural Advancement Program				
Salaries	7,830.16			
Travel	1,631.17			
Administration	1,051.09			
Employer Social Security	331.49			
Quarterly State taxes	36.02			
Total			10,879.93	
Clothing			30.75	
Total Expense				$50,464.82

S.C. - M+F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT JANUARY 1967

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
January 1967 Income	2,790.95	
Total Funds available for January 1967		$ 3,168.26
Total Expense for January 1967		3,144.43
~~XXXX~~ Balance on hand January 31, 1967		23.83 *

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967		$ 377.31
Grants-in-Aid:		
SRC Quarterly Operating Fund for January	$ 1,133.33 *	
Rural Advancement Project for January	1,000.00 *	
Operating Fund:		
Memberships	542.00	
Miscellaneous	32.25	
Taxes withheld but unremitted (State)	49.37	
Columbia Council Income	34.00	
Total Income available for January 1967		$ 2,790.95
Total Funds available for January 1967		$ 3,168.26

* Plus $4,266.67 SRC grants for February and March, 1967

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY 1967 - Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:				
Rent	$ 33.00			
Postage	10.00			
Travel	45.77			
Salaries	666.66			
Office Equipment	24.48			
Miscellaneous	1.90			
Employer Social Security	29.34			
Total			$ 811.15	
Field Foundation				
General:				
Salaries	287.50			
Travel and Meals	23.60			
Program and Distribution	30.00			
Administration	18.25			
Employer Social Security	12.66			
Total		372.01		
Student:				
Salaries	470.82			
Program and Distribution	10.00			
Employer Social Security	20.72			
Total		501.54	873.55	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:				
Salaries	541.66			
Administration	30.00			
Travel	41.34			
Employer Social Security	23.84			
Total			636.84	
Rural Advancement Program:				
Salaries	733.13			
Travel	16.50			
Administration	41.00			
Employer Social Security	32.26			
Total			822.89	
Total Expenses for January				$ 3,144.43

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

JANUARY 1967
and
CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Students	New Students	Total
January	70	20	2	1	93
Members whose dues become payable Feb. - Dec. 1967					1247

Total SCCHR membership Jan. 31, 1967 1340

SC - F+M

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

JANUARY 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

BY LOCAL COUNCILS

New and Renewed Members:	Aiken Council	9	
	Clemson "	3	
	Sumter "	3	
	Columbia "	31	
	Rock Hill "	8	
	Cheraw "	1	
		55	
Members at large		38	
Total		93	93
Members whose dues become payable Feb. - Dec. 1967)	Aiken Council	28	
	Charleston "	85	
	Clemson "	24	
	Hartsville "	33	
	Sumter "	39	
	Columbia "	246	
	Rock Hill "	28	
	Greenville "	9	
	North Augusta	12	
	Cheraw Council	4	
	Jasper-Hampton	14	
	Barnwell Council	18	
		540	540
Members at large whose dues become payable Feb. - Dec. 1967		707	707
	Total SCCHR membership Jan.31, 1967		1340

S.C. - M+F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT FEBRUARY 1967

Bank Balance brought forward February 1, 1967	$ 23.83	
February 1967 Income	3,338.64	
Total Funds available for February 1967		$3,362.47 *
Total Expense for February 1967		3,730.59
Balance on hand February 28, 1967		-368.12 *

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward February 1, 1967		$ 23.83
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC quarterly Operating Fundfor February	$1,133.33 *	
Rural Advancement Project for February	1,000.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	35.00	
Memberships	1,096.50	
Miscellaneous	28.50	
State taxes withheld but unremitted	45.31	
Total Income for February 1967		3,338.64
Total Funds available for February		$3,362.47 *

*SRC grants for March 1967	$2,133.34
February deficit	-368.12
Balance for March 1967	1,765.22

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1967 - Page 2

EXPENSE

Operating Fund				
Rent	$ 33.00			
Postage	15.00			
Telephone	35.99			
Travel	11.81			
Salaries	666.66			
Program	86.00			
Employer Social Security	29.34			
Total			877.80	
Field Foundation				
General				
Salaries	$ 382.51			
Travel and Meals	27.90			
Program and Distribution	18.00			
Administration	22.05			
Employer Social Security	16.79			
Total		467.25		
Student				
Salaries	497.90			
Travel	58.20			
Program and Distribution	5.00			
Administration	36.00			
Employer Social Security	21.91			
Total		619.01	$ 1,086.26)	
Work-Study	89.90		89.90)	$1,176.16
Expanded Grant-in-Aid				
Salaries	541.66			
Administration	59.69			
Travel	84.27			
Employer Social Security	23.84			
Total			709.46	
Rural Advancement Program				
Salaries	625.00			
Travel	254.52			
Administration	60.14			
Employer Social Security	27.50			
Total			967.16	
Total Expenses for February				$3,730.59

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1967

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
January-February 1967 Total Income	6,129.59	
Total Funds available Jan-Feb. 1967		$6,506.90
Total Expense Jan.-Feb. 1967		6,875.01
Balance on hand February 28, 1967		-368.11

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967		$ 377.31
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC Quarterly Operating Fund	$2,266.66	
Rural Advancement Project	2,000.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	35.00	
Memberships	1,638.50	
Miscellaneous	60.75	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	94.68	
Columbia Council Income	34.00	
Total Income January-February		6,129.59
Total Funds available Jan.-Feb. 1967		$ 6,506.90

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 66.00		
Postage	25.00		
Telephone	35.99		
Travel	57.58		
Salaries	1,333.32		
Program	86.00		
Office Equipment	24.48		
Miscellaneous	1.90		
Employer Social Security	58.68		
Total			$1,688.95
Field Foundation:			
General			
Salaries	670.01		
Travel and Meals	51.50		
Program and Distribution	48.00		
Administration	40.30		
Employer Social Security	29.45		
Total		$839.26	
Student			
Salaries	968.72		
Travel	58.20		
Program and Distribution	15.00		
Administration	36.00		
Employer Social Security	42.63	1,120.55	
Work-Study	89.90	89.90	
Total			2,049.71
Expanded Grant-in-Aid			
Salaries	1,083.32		
Administration	89.69		
Travel	125.61		
Employer Social Security	47.68		
Total			1,346.30
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	1,358.13		
Travel	271.02		
Administration	101.14		
Employer Social Security	59.76		
Total			1,790.05
Total Expenses January-February 1967			$6,875.01

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FEBRUARY 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

BY LOCAL COUNCILS

New and Renewed Members Jan. - Feb. 1967		
	Aiken Council	21
	Charleston "	17
	Clemson "	38
	Hartsville "	31
	Sumter "	8
	Columbia "	81
	Rock Hill "	27
	Greenville "	5
	Cheraw "	1
		229
Members whose dues become payable March - Dec. 1967		411
		640
Jan. - Feb. Members-at-Large		67
		707
Members-at-Large whose dues become payable March - Dec. 1967		678
Renewed Student Members 3 New Student Members 4		7
Total SCCHR Membership Feb. 28, 1967		1392

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FEBRUARY 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

BY LOCAL COUNCILS

New and Renewed Members	Aiken Council	12	
	Charleston "	17	
	Clemson "	35	
	Hartsville "	31	
	Sumter "	5	
	Columbia "	50	
	Rock Hill "	19	
	Greenville "	5	
		174	
Members-at-Large		29	
Total		203	203
Members whose dues become payable March - Dec., 1967	Aiken Council	27	
	Charleston "	68	
	Clemson "	4	
	Hartsville "	4	
	Sumter "	37	
	Columbia "	200	
	Rock Hill "	18	
	Greenville "	5	
	North Augusta Cncl.	12	
	Cheraw Council	4	
	Jasper-Hampton "	14	
	Barnwell "	18	
		411	411

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT MARCH 1967

Balance brought forward March 1, 1967	$ -368.12	
Income for March 1967	6,870.24	
Total funds available for March 1967		$ 6,502.12
Total expense for March 1967		3,962.12
Balance on hand March 31, 1967		2,540.00

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward March 1, 1967		$ -368.12
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC quarterly grant for March	$1,133.34	
Rural Advancement Project for March	1,000.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	32.00	
Memberships	598.00	
Refunded taxes	40.41	
Miscellaneous	29.00	
Savings and Loan withdrawal	4,000.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	9.49	
Columbia Council income	28.00	
Total Income for March 1967		$ 6,870.24
Funds available for March 1967		$ 6,502.12

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 33.00		
Postage	5.00		
Telephone	13.39		
Office Supplies	3.89		
Salaries	666.68		
Program	188.00		
Miscellaneous	.20		
Employer Social Security	29.32		
Quarterly state taxes (Jan.& Feb.)	37.16		
Total			$ 976.64
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	287.50		
Travel and Meals	82.40		
Program and Distribution	87.35		
Administration	13.00		
Special	160.00		
Employer Social Security	12.66		
Quarterly state taxes (Jan.& Feb.)	.56		
Total		$ 643.47	
Student			
Salaries	470.84		
Travel	62.00		
Program and Distribution	64.19		
Administration	6.49		
Employer Social Security	20.72		
Quarterly state taxes (Jan.& Feb.)	16.04		
Total		640.28	1,283.75
Operation Search			
Travel	95.00		
Administration	2.22		
Total			97.22
Expanded Grant-in-Aid			
Salaries	479.18		
Administration	56.04		
Travel	47.38		
Employer Social Security	21.09		
Quarterly state taxes (Jan.& Feb.)	23.60		
Total			627.29
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	729.38		
Travel	67.40		
Administration	83.46		
Employer Social Security	32.07		
Quarterly state taxes (Jan.& Feb.)	21.16		
Total			933.47
Columbia Council expense	43.75		43.75
Total Expenses for March 1967			$ 3,962.12

1

S.C. - 111 F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY THRU MARCH 1967

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
Total Income January through March 1967	13,004.17	
Total funds available January-March, 1967		$ 13,381.48
Total Expenses January-March 1967		10,841.48
Balance on hand March 31, 1967		$ 2,540.00

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967		$ 377.31
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC Quarterly Operating Fund	$3,400.00	
Rural Advancement Project	3,000.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	67.00	
Memberships	2,236.50	
Miscellaneous	90.25	
Refunded taxes	40.41	
Savings and Loan withdrawal	4,000.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	108.01	
Columbia Council Income	62.00	
Total Income Jan.-Feb.-March	13,004.17	13,004.17
Total funds available Jan.-Feb.-March 1967		13,381.48

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 99.00		
Postage	30.00		
Telephone	49.38		
Office Supplies	3.89		
Travel	57.58		
Salaries	2,000.00		
Program	274.00		
Miscellaneous	2.10		
Office Equipment	24.48		
Employer Social Security	88.00		
Quarterly State taxes	37.16		
Total			$ 2,665.59
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	957.51		
Travel and Meals	133.90		
Program and Distribution	135.35		
Administration	53.30		
Special	160.00		
Employer Social Security	42.08		
Quarterly State taxes	.56		
Total		$1,482.70	
Student			
Salaries	1,479.97		
Travel	87.00		
Program and Distribution	79.19		
Administration	6.49		
Employer Social Security	63.32		
Quarterly State taxes	16.04		
Total	1,732.04	1,732.01	3,214.71
Operation Search			
Travel	130.42		130.42
Work-Study	89.90		89.90
Expanded Grant-in-Aid			
Salaries	1,562.50		
Administration	145.73		
Travel	172.99		
Employer Social Security	68.77		
Quarterly State taxes	23.60		1,973.59
Total			
Rural			
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	2,087.51		
Travel	338.42		
Administration	184.60		
Employer Social Security	91.83		
Quarterly State taxes	21.16		
Total			2,723.52
Columbia Council Expense	43.75		43.75
Total Expenses January through March 1967			$10,841.48

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

March, 1967
CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY LOCAL COUNCILS

New and Renewed Members
Jan. - March 1967

Aiken Council		30
Charleston	"	24
Clemson	"	44
Hartsville	"	33
Sumter	"	10
Columbis	"	112
Rock Hill	"	27
Greenville	"	9
		289

Members whose dues become payable April-Dec., 1967	567
	856
Jan.,-March Member-at-Large	90
	946
Members-at-Large whose dues become payable March-Dec. 1967	553
Renewed Student Members 2 New Student Members 9	11
Total SCCHR Membership April 18, 1967	1,510

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

March, 1967
CUMLATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS
BY LOCAL COUNCIL

New and Renewed Members

Aiken Council	21	
Charleston "	89	
Clemson "	35	
Hartsville "	31	
Sumter "	39	
Columbia "	221	
Rock Hill "	35	
Greenville "	12	
	483	
Members-at-Large	253	
Total	736	736

Members whose dues
become payable April-Dec., 1967

Aiken Council	26	
Charleston "	75	
Clemson "	10	
Hartsville "	6	
Sumter "	39	
Columbia "	231	
Rock Hill "	18	
Greenville "	9	
North Augusta"	12	
Cheraw "	4	
Jasper-Hampton "	14	
Barnwell "	18	
	472	472

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT APRIL 1967

Balance brought forward April 1, 1967	$ 2,540.00	
Income for April 1967	2,643.87	
Total Funds Available for April 1967		$ 5,183.87
Total expense for April 1967		3,762.26
Balance on hand April 30, 1967		$ 1,421.61 1/

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward April 1, 1967		$ 2,540.00
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC grant for April	$ 1,133.33	
Rural Advancement Project for April	1,000.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	30.00	
Memberships	367.75	
Miscellaneous	32.99	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	49.80	
Columbia Council Income	30.00	
Total Income for April 1967		$ 2,643.87
Funds available for April 1967		$ 5,183.87

1/ Plus $4,266.67 SRC grants for May and June 1967

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Salaries	$ 666.66		
Travel	104.65		
Program and Distribution			
Administration	50.03		
Miscellaneous	38.54		
Employer Social Security	29.36		
Total			$ 889.24
Local Council Refunds	84.00		84.00
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	322.50		
Travel and Meals	67.65		
Program and Distribution	78.88		
Administration	6.19		
Employer Social Security	14.24		
Total		$ 489.46	
Student			
Salaries	416.66		
Travel	.77		
Program and Distribution	54.06		
Administration	84.20		
Employer Social Security	18.34		
Total		574.03	
			$ 1,063.49
Faxon Honorarium 1/	100.00		100.00
Extension Program			
Salaries	513.48		
Travel	62.34		
Program and Distribution	75.15		
Administration	32.00		
Employer Social Security	22.62		
Total			705.59
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	726.88		
Travel	108.32		
Administration	52.72		
Employer Social Security	32.02		
Total			919.94
Total Expenses for April 1967			$3,762.26

1/ To be covered by refund from SRC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY THRU APRIL 1967

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
Total income January through April 1967	15,549.52	
Total funds available January-April 1967		$ 15,926.83
Total expenses January-April 1967		14,505.22
Balance on hand April 30, 1967		$ 1,421.61 1/

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967		$ 377.31
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC quarterly grant (thru April)	$ 4,533.33	
Rural Advancement Project	4,000.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	97.00	
Memberships	2,604.25	
Miscellaneous	123.24	
Refunded Taxes	40.41	
Savings & Loan withdrawal	4,000.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	59.29	
Columbia Council Income	92.00	
Total Income Jan. 1 through April 30,1967		15,549.52
Total Funds available Jan. 1 through April 30, 1967		$15,926.83

1/ Plus $4,266.67 SRC grants for May and June 1967

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Administration	$ 232.30		
Salaries	2,666.66		
Travel	162.23		
Office Equipment and Repair	63.02		
Miscellaneous	2.10		
Employer Social Security	117.36		
Total			$ 3,243.67
Local Council Refunds	358.00		358.00
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	1,280.01		
Travel and Meals	201.55		
Program and Distribution	214.23		
Administration	59.49		
Employer Social Security	56.32		
Special	160.00		
Total		$1,971.60	
Student			
Salaries	1,896.63		
Travel	87.77		
Program and Distribution	133.25		
Administration	90.69		
Employer Social Security	81.66		
Total		2,290.00	4,261.60
Faxon Honorarium 1/	100.00		100.00
Operation Search			
Travel	130.42		130.42
Work-Study			
Travel and Work Meets	89.90		89.90
Extension			
Salaries	2,075.98		
Travel	235.33		
Program and Distribution	75.15		
Administration	177.73		
Employer Social Security	91.39		
Total			2,655.58
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	2,814.39		
Travel	446.74		
Administration	237.32		
Employer Social Security	123.85		
Total			3,622.30
Columbia Council Expense	43.75		43.75
Total Expenses January through April 1967			$14,505.22

1/ To be covered by refund from SRC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Monthly Report for APRIL

Memberships Paid[1]	80
Contributors[2]	1
Members Making Additional Payments[3]	(8)
Total Number of Participants	81

By Councils:

Aiken	9
Barnwell	14
Charleston	1
Clemson	5
Columbia	24
Greenville	2
North Augusta	2
Rock Hill	1
	58
Out of State Members	6
	64
Members At Large	25
	89
Members Making Additional Payments	-8
	81

1. New Members and Renewed Members

2. Non-members, Contributors only

3. Members (new or renewed before current month) not added to avoid duplication in total number of participants

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE JANUARY - APRIL MEMBERSHIP BY COUNCILS

Aiken	37
Barnwell	14
Charleston	13
Clemson	42
Columbia	139
Florence	15
Greenville	12
Hartsville	37
North Augusta	-
Rock Hill	28
Sumter	10
	347
Out-of-State	19
Total	366
Members At Large	141
Total	507

Members whose dues become payable May - December 1967 652

Total SCCHR membership January through April, 1967 - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,159

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT MAY 1967

Balance brought forward May 1, 1967	$ $ 1,421.61 1/	
Income for May 1967	3,352.75	
Total Funds Available for May 1967		$ 4,774.36
Total expense for May 1967		3,655.45
Balance on hand May 31, 1967		$ 1,118.91 1/

1/ Plus $2,133.34 SRC grant for June 1967

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward May 1, 1967		$ 1,421.61 1/
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC grant for May	$ 1,133.33	
Rural Advancement Project for May	1,000.00	
SRC Consultant fees	344.84	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	-	
Memberships	564.50	
Miscellaneous	30.52	
RAP special project	200.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	51.56	
Columbia Council Income	28.00	
Total Income for May 1967		$ 3,352.75
Funds available for May 1967		$ 4,774.36

1/ Plus $2,133.34 SRC grants for June 1967

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR MAY 1967 - Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Salaries	$ 666.66		
Travel	77.33		
Administration	49.17		
Office Equipment Repair	18.50		
Miscellaneous	.20		
Employer Social Security	29.33		
Total			$ 841.19
Local Council Refunds	24.00		24.00
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	408.25		
Travel and Meals	144.40		
Administration	52.39		
Employer Social Security	17.94		
Total		$ 622.98	
Student			1,280.99
Salaries	416.66		
Travel	127.56		
Administration	95.45		
Employer Social Security	18.34		
Total		$ 658.01	
Extension Program			
Salaries	416.66		
Travel	106.05		
Program and Distribution	50.00		
Administration	74.20		
Employer Social Security	18.34		
Total			665.25
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	713.75		
Travel	61.04		
Administration	37.85		
Employer Social Security	31.38		
Total			844.02
Total Expenses for May 1967			$3,655.45

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY THRU MAY 1967

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
Total income January through May 1967	18,902.27	
Total funds available January-May 1967		$ 19,279.58
Total expenses January -May 1967		18,160.67
Balance on hand May 31, 1967		1,118.91 1/

1/ Plus $2,133.34 SRC grants for June 1967

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967		$ 377.31
Grants-in-Aid		
SRC quarterly grants (thru May)	$ 5,666.66	
Rural Advancement Project	5,000.00	
SRC consultant fees	344.84	
RAP special coop project	200.00	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	97.00	
Memberships	3,168.75	
Miscellaneous	153.76	
Refunded taxes	40.41	
Savings & Loan withdrawal	4,000.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	110.85	
Columbia Council Income	120.00	
Total Income Jan. 1 through May 31, 1967		18,902.27
Total Funds available Jan. 1 through May 31, 1967		19,279.58

EXPENSE

Operating Fund			
Administration	$ 281.47		
Salaries	3,333.32		
Travel and Meals	239.56		
Office Equipment and Repair	81.52		
Miscellaneous	2.30		
Employer Social Security	146.69		
Total			$4,084.86
Local Council Refunds	382.00		382.00
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	$1,688.26		
Travel and Meals	345.95		
Program and Distribution	214.23		
Administration	111.88		
Employer Social Security	174.26		
Special	160.00		
Total		$2,594.58	
Student			
Salaries	$2,313.29		
Travel and Meals	215.33		
Program and Distribution	133.25		
Administration	186.14		
Employer Social Security	100.00		
Total		$2,948.01	$5,542.59
Faxon Honorarium 1/	100.00		100.00
Operation Search			
Travel	130.42		130.42
Work-Study			
Travel and Work Meets	89.90		89.90
Extension			
Salaries	2,492.64		
Travel	341.38		
Program and Distribution	125.15		
Administration	251.93		
Employer Social Security	109.73		
Total	3,320.83		3,320.83
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	3,528.14		
Travel and Meals	507.78		
Administration	275.17		
Employer Social Security	155.23		
Total			4,466.32
Columbia Council Expense	43.75		43.75
Total Expenses January through May 1967			$18,160.67

1/ Covered by refund from SRC

S.C. - M + F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

MAY 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through April 1967					1,159
Paid in May 1967	44	41	2	-	87
Total					1,246

S. C. - M+F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT JUNE 1967

Balance brought forward June 1, 1967	$ 1,118.91	
Income for June 1967	2,889.94	
Total funds available for June 1967		4,008.85
Total expense for June 1967		4,485.90
Balance on hand June 1967		- 477.05

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EXPENSE

OPERATING FUND		
Salaries	666.66	
Office Supplies	46.28	
Tel. and Tel.	31.83	
Postage	10.00	
Rent	16.00	
Employer's FICA	29.29	
Miscellaneous (literature)	28.90	
Total		828.96
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS	24.00	24.00
FIELD FOUNDATION		
GENERAL		
Salaries	478.25	
Office Supplies	105.56	
Employer's FICA	21.00	
Total		604.81
STUDENT		
Salaries	416.66	
Travel	69.25	
Office Supplies	57.57	
Tel. and Tel.	4.75	
Postage	5.00	
Rent	43.00	
Employer's FICA	18.30	
Total		614.53
EXTENSION RROGRAM		
Salaries	416.66	
Office Supplies	15.85	
Tel. and Tel.	23.25	
Postage	25.00	
Rent	23.00	
Employer's FICA	18.30	
Total		522.06
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
Salaries	881.25	
Travel	188.62	
Office Supplies	8.70	
Tel. and Tel.	33.49	
Postage	10.00	
Rent	7.00	
Employer's FICA	38.72	
Total		1,167.78
MISCELLANEOUS AND SHORT TERM PROJECTS		
HEAD START (tax penalty)	12.91	12.91
* Voter Education Program	500.00	
* Speed-Up Rent	36.00	
* State taxes April and May paid	110.85	
* Expense Not SCCHR Total		646.85
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR JUNE 1967		XXXXXXXXXXX 4,485.90

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY THRU JUNE 1967

Bank Balance brought forward Jan 1, 1967	377.31	
Total income January through June	21,792.21	
Total funds available January - June		22,169.52
Total expenses January - June		22,646.57
Balance on hand June 30, 1967		- 477.05

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EXPENSE

OPERATING FUND			
Salaries	3,999.98		
Travel	225.81		
Office Supplies	104.32		
Tel. and Tel.	111.57 ~~XXXXX~~		
Postage	82.83		
Rent	131.00		
EMP. FICA	175.98		
Miscellaneous	102.60		
Columbia Council	58.35		
Total		4,992.48	
Local Council Refunds	470.00	470.00	
FIELD FOUNDATION			
GENERAL			
Salaries	2,166.51		
Travel	345.95		
Office Supplies	209.54		
Tel. and Tel.	22.05		
Postage	84.38		
Rent	-0-		
Emp. FICA	95.29		
Miscellaneous	276.26		
Total		3,199.98	
STUDENT			
Salaries	2,689.54		
Travel	284.58		
Office Supplies	160.91		
Tel. and Tel.	29.74		
Postage	96.05		
Rent	179.00		
Emp. FICA	118.33		
Miscellaneous	16.04		
Total		3,574.19	
EXTENSION PROGRAM			
Salaries	2,909.30		
Travel	341.38		
Office Spplies	34.04		
Tel. and Tel.	114.14		
Postage	113.00		
Rent	138.00		
Emp. FICA	128.03		
Miscellaneous	88.60		
Total		3,866.49	
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT			
Salaries	4,409.39		
Travel	696.40		
Office Supplies	27.72		
Tel. and Tel.	118.16		
Postage	54.48		
Rent	122.00		
Emp. FICA	193.89		
Miscellaneous	44.16		
Total		5,666.20	

MISCELLANEOUS

Total 877.23

TOTAL EXPENSE
JAN 1 THRU JUNE 30
#22,646.57

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

JUNE 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through May 1967					1,246
Paid in June 1967	57	162	-	-	219
					1,465
	Minus unrenewed members				99
Total memberships June 30, 1967					1,366

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

S.C. - F+M

FINANCE REPORT JULY 1967

Balance brought forward July 1	$-477.05	
Income for July (see below)	6,467.35	
Total funds available for July		5,990.30
Total expense for July (see page 2)		3,629.74
Balance on hand July 31		2,360.56

INCOME

Balance brought forward July 1			-477.05
GRANTS-IN-AID			
Rural Advancement Project for July		1,000.00	
OPERATING FUND			
Contributions	5.00		
Memberships	557.50		
Interest from Savings & Loan	814.38		
Total Operating Fund		1,376.88	
Withdrawals from Savings and Loan		4,000.00	
Unremitted taxes		90.47	
Total Income for July			6,467.35
Total funds available for July			5,990.30

EXPENSE - TOTAL $3,629.74

OPERATING FUND

Emp. FICA	29.33	
Rent	16.00	
Postage	-0-	
Tel. and Tel.	25.14	
Office Supplies	10.00	
Travel	6.18	
Salaries	666.66	
Misc.	34.58	
Total	787.89	787.89

FIELD FOUNDATION

GENERAL

Emp. FICA	23.12	
Rent	-0-	
Postage	20.00	
Tel. and Tel.	9.71	
Office Supplies	27.06	
Travel	9.91	
Salaries	525.50	
Misc.	10.00	
Total	625.30	625.30

STUDENT

Emp. FICA	18.34	
Rent	43.00	
Postage	-0-	
Tel. and Tel.	3.80	
Office Supplies	1.79	
Travel	-0-	
Salaries	416.66	
Misc.	-0-	
Total	483.59	483.59

EXTENSION PROGRAM

Emp. FICA	9.17	
Rent	23.00	
Postage	15.00	
Tel. and Tel.	4.35	
Office Supplies	5.65	
Travel	-0-	
Salaries	416.66	
Misc.	-0-	
Total	473.83	473.83

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

Emp. FICA	41.64	
Rent	7.00	
Postage	15.00	
Tel and Tel	39.99	
Office Supplies	4.57	
Travel	138.67	
Salaries	946.90	
Spec. Coop Project	23.36	
Total	1,217.13	1,217.13

LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS 42.00

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 LAUREL STREET, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT
JANUARY THROUGH JULY 1967

Balance brought forward January 1	377.31	
Total Income January - July (see below)	28,287.31	
Total funds available January - July		28,664.62
Total expenses January - July (see page 2)		26,304.06
Balance on hand July 31, 1967		2,360.56

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EXPENSE

OPERATING FUND		
Employer's FICA	205.31	
Rent	147.00	
Postage	82.83	
Tel. & Tel.	136.71	
Office Supplies	138.80	
Travel	245.74	
Salaries	4,666.64	
Miscellaneous	122.43	
TOTAL		5,745.46
FIELD FOUNDATION - GENERAL		
Employer's FICA	118.41	
Postage	104.38	
Tel. & Tel.	31.76	
Office Supplies	236.60	
Travel	355.86	
Salaries	2,692.01	
Miscellaneous	285.70	
TOTAL		3,824.72
FIELD FOUNDATION - STUDENT		
Employer's FICA	136.67	
Rent	186.00	
Postage	96.06	
Tel. and Tel.	33.54	
Office Supplies	162.70	
Travel	284.58	
Salaries	3,106.20	
Miscellaneous	100.00	
TOTAL		4,105.75
EXTENSION PROGRAM		
Employer's FICA	137.20	
Rent	161.00	
Postage	128.00	
Tel. & Tel.	118.49	
Office Supplies	39.69	
Travel	341.38	
Salaries	3,325.96	
Miscellaneous	65.00	
TOTAL		4,316.72
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
Employer's FICA	235.53	
Rent	129.00	
Postage	69.48	
Tel. & Tel.	158.15	
Office Supplies	32.29	
Travel	835.07	
Salaries	5,356.29	
Miscellaneous	35.36	
TOTAL		6,851.17
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS		512.00
MISCELLANEOUS & SHORT TERM PROJECTS		
Speed-Up Rent		216.00
Operation Search		129.43
Work Study		89.90
Voter Education Project		500.00
Head Start Tax penalty		12.91

TOTAL EXPENSE JANUARY -JULY 26,304.06

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

JULY 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through June 1967	453	337	6	6	802
July 1967	39	91	-	-	130
Totals	492	428	6	6	932
Memberships August through December 1966					403
Total current membership July 31, 1967					1,335

S.C. - M+F

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY TOWNS - JULY 31, 1967

Abbeville	2
Aiken	54
Allendale	4
Anderson	10
Andrews	6
Barnwell	30
Beaufort	4
Bennettsville	4
Bishopville	4
Blackville	10
Blair	9
Blenheim	1
Cades	1
Camden	16
Carlisle	2
Cassett	1
Central	2
Charleston	66
Charleston Heights	1
Cheraw	4
Chester	6
Clemson	37
Cleveland	1
Clinton	6
Columbia	263
Conway	1
Cordova	2
Cottageville	3
Coward	6
Cross	36
Dalzell	3
Darlington	4
Denmark	26
Dillon	4
Donalds	1
Due West	6
Early Branch	3
Edgefield	6
Elloree	2
Estill	1
Eutawville	8
Fairfax	1
Florence	36
Fort Mill	1
Frogmore	3
Furman	1
Gaffney	1
Graniteville	1
Greeleyville	8
Greenville	26
Greenwood	4
Gresham	7
Hampton	1
Hartsville	39
Heath Springs	1
Hemingway	2
Holly Hill	86
Inman	1
John's Island	1
Johnston	10
Kingstree	17
Kline	3
Lake City	45
Lancaster	2
Laurens	1
Little Rock	1
Lowrays	5
Lynchburg	3
Marion	20
Mayesville	4
Mount Pleasant	5
Mullins	7
Myrtle Beach	1
Nesmith	3
Neeses	2
Newberry	5
New Ellenton	2
New Zion	1
Ninety Six	1
North Augusta	2
Orangeburg	44
Out-of-State	66
Pageland	9
Pendleton	3
Perry	1
Pineville	7
Rembert	1
Ridgeland	7
Rock Hill	51
Round O	1
Saint George	2
Saint Matthews	1
Saint Stephen	4
Saluda	1
Scranton	3
Sellers	4
Seneca	4
Shelton	2
Society Hill	1
Spartanburg	14
Springfield	31
Salley	1
Salters	3
Sullivans Island	0
Summerville	2
Sumter	24
Taylors	2
Trenton	10
Varnville	2
Vaucluse	1
Wagener	2
Walterboro	4
Warrenville	2
Waterloo	1
West Columbia	1
West Union	1
Williston	1
Winnsboro	3
York	2
Total	1,335

S. C. - 1114 F

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT AUGUST 1967

Balance brought forward August 1	($ 2,360.56 minus $38.67*= 2,321.89)	
Income for August (see below)	1692.94	
Total funds available for August		$ 4,014.83
Total expense for August (see page 2)		4,368.18
Balance on hand August 31, 1967		- 353.35

INCOME

Balance brought forward August 1, 1967	$2,360.56 minus $38.67 = $2.321.89	
GRANTS-IN-AID (RAP for Aug.)	1,000.00	
OPERATING FUND		
Contributions	--	
Memberships	$ 529.00	
Total Operating Fund		1,529.00
Unremitted taxes (State)	44.66	
Retroactive unremitted taxes for ANS	99.28	
Columbia Council	20.00	163.94
Total Income for August		1,692.94
Total funds available for August 1967		4,014.83

*This $38.67 was inadvertently not included in the Federal taxes (withholding and FICA) paid in July but was deducted from the ledger balande and is therefore being deducted from the balance being brought forward in this report; August tax payments including the $38.67 effect the needed adjustment.

EXPENSE

OPERATING FUND			
Salaries	$ 1,333.38		
Travel	54.63		
Telephone	36.88		
Postage	15.00		
Rent	23.00		
Employer's FICA	29.34		
Miscellaneous (Bank Charge)	.25		
Total		$1,492.48	
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS		28.00	
FIELD FOUNDATION			
General			
Salaries	485.50		
Travel	41.47		
Office Supplies	14.71		
Literature & Subscriptions	15.97		
Moving Allowance	188.00		
Employer's FICA	21.33		
Total		766.98	
STUDENT			
Salaries	416.66		
Office Supplies	23.43		
Telephone	8.25		
Postage	5.00		
Rent	22.00		
Employer's FICA	18.34		
Total		493.68	
EXTENSION PROGRAM			
Salaries	402.50		
Office Supplies	.90		
Telephone	3.80		
Postage	31.00		
Rent	22.00		
Luncheon	10.82		
Employer's FICA	28.06		
Total		499.08	
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT			
Salaries	845.33		
Travel	45.92		
Office Supplies	.90		
Telephone	27.28		
Postage	5.00		
Rent	22.00		
Employer's FICA	36.01		
Total		982.44	
MISCELLANEOUS AND SHORT TERM PROJECYD (RAP $200 fund)		105.52	
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR AUGUST 1967			$4,368.18

S.C.-NHF

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

AUGUST 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through July 1967	492	428	6	6	932
August 1967	52	31	-	-	83
Totals	544	459	6	6	1,015
Memberships September through December 1967					316
Total current membership August 31, 1967					1,331

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT SEPTEMBER 1967

Balance brought forward September 1	$ -353.35	
Income for September (see below)	18,648.00	
Total funds available for September		$18,294.65
Total expense for September (see page 2)		4,291.21
Balance on hand September 30, 1967		$14,003.44

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward September 1, 1967		$ -353.35
GRANTS-IN-AID		
RAP	$ 1,000.00	
FIELD	17,000.00	
		$18,000.00
OPERATING FUND		
Contributions	25.00	
Memberships	605.00	
Total Operating Fund		$18,630.00
Columbia Council	18.00	18.00
Total Income for September		18,648.00

EXPENSE

OPERATING FUND			
Salaries	1,583.34		
Travel	70.15		
Office Supplies	13.10		
Telephone	17.37		
Rent	23.00		
Employer's FICA	92.40		
Miscellaneous	.20		
TOTAL		$1,799.56	
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS		28.00	
FIELD FOUNDATION			
GENERAL			
Salaries	287.50		
Office Supplies	8.80		
Postage	20.00		
Miscellaneous	2.00		
Employer's FICA	12.66		
TOTAL		330.96	
STUDENT			
Salaries	416.70		
Telephone	3.79		
Postage	5.00		
Rent	22.00		
Employer's FICA	18.34		
TOTAL		465.83	
EXTENSION PROGRAM			
Salaries	520.86		
Office Supplies	.80		
Telephone	3.80		
Postage	15.00		
Rent	22.00		
Employer's FICA	22.94		
TOTAL		585.40	
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT			
Salaries	668.75		
Travel	56.04		
Office Supplies	2.80		
Telephone	46.70		
Postage	10.00		
Rent	22.00		
Employer's FICA	29.43		
TOTAL		835.72	
Retroactive taxes not paid in August		99.28	
South Carolina quarterly taxes		96.46	
MISCELLANEOUS AND SHORT TERM PROJECTS			
RAP special NSF fund - travel		50.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR SEPTEMBER 1967			$4,291.21

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

SEPTEMBER 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through August 1967	544	459	6	6	1,015
Memberships September	57	25	2	1	85
Totals	601	484	8	7	1,100
Memberships October through December 1967					214
Total current memberships September 30, 1967					1,314

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - OCTOBER 1967

Balance brought forward October 1, 1967	$14,003.44	
Income for October (see below)	10,747.42	
Total funds available for October		$24.750.86
Total expense for October (see page 2)		4,446.23
Balance on hand October 31, 1967		$20,304.63

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward October 1, 1967			$14,003.44
GRANTS-IN-AID			
SRC (Operating & Extension - 3rd & 4th quarters)	$6,800.00		
Rural Advancement Program		3,000.00	9,800
			9,800.00
OPERATING FUND			
Contributions		500.00	
Memberships		384.00	
Total Operating Fund			884.00
Total Income for October			10,684.00
Voided Check #337	$1.00		
Repayment for office supplies	.65		
Unremitted Taxes (South Carolina	61.77		63.42
Total Income ~~Total Funds available~~ for October 1967			$10,747.42

EXPENSES

OPERATING FUND				
Salaries	$1,583.34			
Travel	110.94			
Telephone	27.04			
Rent	67.00			
Miscellaneous	3.20			
Employer's FICA	36.66			
Total			$1,828.18	
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS			72.00	
FIELD FOUNDATION - GENERAL				
Salaries	323.75			
Meetings and Dinners	35.60			
Program and Distribution	120.31			
Administration	20.00			
Employer's FICA	13.80			
Total		$513.46		
FIELD FOUNDATION - STUDENT				
Salaries	416.66			
Telephone	3.79			
Travel	2.75			
Employer's FICA	18.34			
Total		441.54		
field total			955.00	
EXTENSION PROGRAM				
Salaries	416.66			
Telephone	3.80			
Office Supplies	3.71			
Employer's FICA	18.32			
Total			442.49	
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM				
Salaries	835.00			
Travel	88.24			
Office Supplies	14.34			
Telephone	23.75			
Rent	22.00			
Employer's FICA	36.74			
Total			1,020.07	
				$4,317.74
MISCELLANEOUS AND SHORT TERM PROJECTS				
Moving			100.00	
RAP special $200.00 fund			20.00	
Expense not SCCHR			6.27	
Columbia Council Office Supplies			2.22	
Total				128.49
TOTAL EXPENSES FOR OCTOBER 1967				$4,446.23

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

OCTOBER 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through September 1967	601	484	8	7	1,100
Memberships October	72	35	1	1	109
Totals	673	519	9	8	1,209
Memberships November and December 1967					152
Total current memberships October 31, 1967					1,361.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT
JANUARY THROUGH OCTOBER 1967

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
Total Income January - October (see below)	59,141.26	
Total funds available January - October		$59,518.57
Total expenses January - October (see page 2)		39,213.94
Balance on hand October 31, 1967		$20,304.63

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INCOME

GRANTS-IN-AID			
SRC Quarterly Grants	$13,600.00		
Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00		
SRC Consultant fees	344.84		
RAP Special Co-op Project (NSF)	200.00		
FIELD FOUNDATION	17,000.00		
		$43,144.84	
OPERATING FUND			
Contributions	654.00		
Memberships	5,887.25		
Interest from Savings & Loan	814.38		
Miscellaneous	19.02		
Savings & Loan withdrawals	8,000.00		
		$15,374.65	
			$58,519.49
Columbia Council Income			170.00
Speed-Up Rent			390.00
Unremitted taxes			61.77
			$59,141.26

	EXPENSE		
OPERATING FUND			
Employer's FICA	$ 363.71		
Rent	260.00		
Postage	97.83		
Tel. & Tel.	218.00		
Office Supplies	151.90		
Travel	481.46		
Salaries	9,166.70		
Miscellaneous	126.08	$10,865.68	
FIELD FOUNDATION - GENERAL			
Employer's FICA	166.20		
Administration	20.00		
Program & Distribution	536.56		
Travel and Meals	432.93		
Salaries	3,788.76		
Miscellaneous	303.67		
Moving Allowance	188.00	5,436.12	
FIELD FOUNDATION - STUDENT			
Employer's FICA	191.69		
Rent	230.00		
Postage	106.06		
Tel. & Tel.	49.37		
Office Supplies	186.13		
Travel	287.33		
Salaries	4,356.22		
Miscellaneous	100.00	5,506.80	
EXTENSION PROGRAM			
Employer's FICA	206.52		
Rent	205.00		
Postage	174.00		
Tel. & Tel.	129.89		
Office Supplies	45.10		
Travel & Meals	352.20		
Salaries	4,665.98		
Miscellaneous	65.00	5,843.69	
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT			
Employer's FICA	337.71		
Rent	195.00		
Postage	84.48		
Tel. & Tel.	255.88		
Office Supplies	50.33		
Travel	1,025.27		
Salaries	7,705.37		
Miscellaneous	35.36	9,689.40	
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS		640.00	
MISCELLANEOUS & SHORT TERM PROJECTS			
Speed-Up Rent		216.00	
Operation Search		129.43	
Work-Study		89.90	
Voter Education Project		500.00	
Head Start Tax Penalty		12.91	
RAP Special Travel Fund		175.52	
Moving		100.00	
Columbia Council		2.22	
Miscellaneous		6.27	
TOTAL EXPENSE JANUARY - OCTOBER			$39,213.94

S.C. - M. + F.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - NOVEMBER 1967

Balance brought forward Nov. 1, 1967 (adjusted)	$ 1,871.19	
Income for November (see below)	5,192.99	
Total funds available for November		$ 7,064.18
Total expense for November (see page 2)		5,846.00
Balance on hand November 30, 1967		$ 1,218.18

- -

INCOME

GRANTS-IN-AID		
SRC grant for November	$ 1,133.33	
Rural Advancement Program	1,000.00	
Field	1,416.66	
		$ 3,549.99
OPERATING FUND		
Memberships		512.50
Total income for November		$ 4,062.49
UNREMITTED TAXES (S.C. for November)		44.00
ANNUAL DINNER		578.25
GIFTS FOR ALICE SPEARMAN		492.25
COLUMBIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS		16.00
TOTAL		$ 5,192.99

	EXPENSES		
OPERATING FUND			
Employer's FICA	$ 36.66		
Rent for Nov. & Dec. plus parking	265.64		
Tel.& Tel. (includes installing new system at new address	215.63		
Office Supplies	171.33		
Travel and Meals	112.96		
Salaries	833.34		
Miscellaneous (bank charge)	.10		
Miscellaneous	53.66	$ 1,689.32	
FIELD FOUNDATION			
Employer's FICA	33.83		
Salaries	769.79	803.62	
EXTENSION PROGRAM			
Employer's FICA	18.34		
Rent	70.84		
Travel and Meals	15.85		
Salaries	416.66	521.69	
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT			
Employer's FICA	23.88		
Rent	94.86		
Tel. & Tel.	49.44		
Travel	91.20		
Salaries	817.50	1,076.88	
MISCELLANEOUS & SHORT TERM PROJECTS			
Annual Meeting and Dinner	1,339.49	1,339.49	
Columbia Council	15.00	15.00	
Gifts for Alice N. Spearman	400.00	400.00	
TOTAL EXPENSE			$5,846.00

PAGINATION INCORRECT

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT
JANUARY THROUGH NOVEMBER 1967

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967	$ 377.31	
Total Income January -November (see below)	60,784.26	
Total funds available January - November		$ 61,161.57
Total expenses January - November (see page 2)		45,059.94
Balance on hand November 30, 1967		16,101.63

- -

INCOME

GRANTS-IN-AID			
SRC Quarterly Grants	$13,600.00		
Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00		
SRC Consultant fees	344.84		
RAP Special Co-op Project (NSF)	200.00		
FIELD FOUNDATION	17,000.00		
		$43,144.84	
OPERATING FUND			
Contributions	654.00		
Memberships	6,399.75		
Interest from Savings & Loan	814.38		
Miscellaneous	19.02		
Savings & Loan withdrawals	3,000.00		
		15,887.15	
			$ 59,031.99
Columbia Council Income			186.00
Speed-Up Rent			390.00
Unremitted taxes			105.77
Annual Meeting and Dinner			578.25
Gifts for Alice Spearman			492.25
Total			$ 60,784.26

	EXPENSE	
OPERATING FUND		
Employer's FICA	$ 409.37	
Rent	525.64	
Postage	97.83	
Tel. & Tel.	433.63	
Office Supplies	323.23	
Travel	594.42	
Salaries	10,000.04	
Miscellaneous	134.84	$ 12,510.00
FIELD FOUNDATION - GENERAL		
Employer's FICA	200.03	
Administration	20.00	
Program & Distributinn	536.56	
Travel and Meals	432.93	
Salaries	4,558.55	
Miscellaneous	303.67	
Moving Allowance	188.00	6,239.74
FIELD FOUNDATION - STUDENT		
Employer's FICA	191.69	
Rent	230.00	
Postage	106.06	
Tel. & Tel.	49.37	
Office Supplies	186.13	
Travel	287.33	
Salaries	4,356.22	
Miscellaneous	100.00	5,506.80
EXTENSION PROGRAM		
Employer's FICA	224.86	
Rent	275.84	
Postage	174.00	
Tel. & Tel.	129.89	
Office Supplies	45.10	
Travel and Meals	368.05	
Salaries	5,082.64	
Miscellaneous	65.00	6,365.38
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
Employer's FICA	361.59	
Rent	289.86	
Postage	84.48	
Tel. & Tel.	305.32	
Office Supplies	50.33	
Travel	1,116.47	
Salaries	8,522.87	
Miscellaneous	35.36	10,766.28
LOCAL COUNCIL REFUNDS		640.00
MISCELLANEOUS & SHORT TERM PROJECTS		
Speed-Up Rent		216.00
Operation Search		129.43
Work-Study		89.90
Voter Education Project		500.00
Head Start Tax Penalty		12.91
RAP Special Travel Fund		175.52
Moving		100.00
Columbia Council		17.22
Miscellaneous		6.27
Annual Meeting		1,339.49
Gifts for A. N. Spearman		400.00
Typewriter Repairs		45.00
		$45,059.94

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

NOVEMBER 1967

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through October 1967	673	519	9	8	1,209
November Memberships	69	33	-	-	102
	742	552	9	8	1,311
December 1966 memberships still current					53
					1,364

SRC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT -- JANUARY 1968

Balance brought forward January 1, 1968	$44,895.68	
Income for January (see below)	3,444.26	
Funds available for January		$48,339.94
Total expense for January (see page 2)		3,622.76
Balance on hand January 31, 1968		$44,717.18

- -

INCOME

GRANTS-IN-AID		
SRC-RAP	$3,000.00	
OPERATING FUND		
Contributions	150.26	
Memberships	294.00	
Total Income for January		$3,444.26

EXPENSES

	Amount in Budget	Current Expenses	Cumulative Expenses	Balance in Budget
Salaries	$39,346.68	$2,771.62	$2,771.62	$36,575.06
Employer FICA	1,750.00	121.92	121.92	1,628.08
Group Insurance	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00
Travel	4,500.00	131.93	131.93	4,368.07
Rent	3,000.00	215.67	215.67	2,784.33
Telephone	1,500.00	93.09	93.09	1,406.91
Postage	2,000.00	70.95	70.95	1,929.05
Office Supplies	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00
Printing	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00
Equipment Maintenance	150.00	-	-	150.00
Bond Premium	75.00	-	-	75.00
Auditor's Fees	300.00	-	-	300.00
Membership in other Organizations	100.00	-	-	100.00
Research Materials	350.00	4.50	4.50	345.50
SCCHR Conferences	2,000.00	12.88	12.88	1,987.12
Local Council Support	500.00	-	-	500.00
Local Council Refunds	1,500.00	200.00	200.00	1,300.00
Student Program	800.00	-	-	800.00
Law Student Intern	500.00	-	-	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	.20	.20	499.80
Contingency Fund	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Other	-			-
Total	$64,871.68	$3,622.76	$3,622.76	$61,248.92

SRC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - FEBRUARY 1968

Balance brought forward February 1, 1968	$44,717.18	
Income for February (see below)	765.03	
Funds available for February		$45,482.21
Total expense for February (see page 2)		4,339.78
Balance on hand February 29, 1968		$41,142.43

- -

INCOME

OPERATING FUND

Contributions	$185.50	
Memberships	579.53	
Total Income for February		$765.03

EXPENSES

	Amount in Budget	Current Expenses	Cumulative Expenses	Balance in Budget
Salaries	$39,346.68	$3,008.47	$5,780.09	$33,566.59
Employer FICA	1,750.00	132.37	254.29	1,495.71
Group Insurance	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00
Travel	4,500.00	511.03	642.96	3,857.04
Rent	3,000.00	219.67	435.34	2,564.66
Telephone	1,500.00	118.79	211.88	1,288.12
Postage	2,000.00	96.00	166.95	1,833.05
Office Supplies	2,000.00	35.68	35.68	1,964.32
Printing	1,500.00	73.14	73.14	1,426.86
Equipment Maintenance	150.00	-	-	150.00
Bond Premium	75.00	-	-	75.00
Auditor's Fees	300.00	-	-	300.00
Membership in other Organizations	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Research Materials	350.00	6.37	10.87	339.13
SCCHR Conferences	2,000.00	-	12.88	1,987.12
Local Council Support	500.00	-	-	500.00
Local Council Refunds	1,500.00	64.00	264.00	1,236.00
Student Program	800.00	24.26	24.26	775.74
Law Student Intern	500.00	-	-	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	-	.20	499.80
Contingency Fund	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Other	-			-
Totals	$64,871.68	$4,339.78	$7,962.54	$56,909.14

SRC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - MARCH 1968

Balance brought forward March 1, 1968	$41,142.43	
Income for March (see below)	4,371.11	
Funds available for March	45,513.54	
Total expense for March	4,211.52	
Balance on hand March 31, 1968		$ 41,302.02

- -

INCOME

GRANTS-IN-AID			
SRC - first quarterly operating fund		$3,475.00	
OPERATING FUND			
Contributions	$411.61		
Memberships	469.50		
		881.11	
Voided checks		15.00	
Total Income for March			$4,371.11

EXPENSES

	Amount in Budget	Current Expenses	Cumulative Expenses	Balance in Budget
Salaries	$39,346.68	$3,183.75	$8,963.84	$30,382.84
Employer FICA	1,750.00	140.07	394.36	1,355.64
Group Insurance	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00
Travel	4,500.00	126.55	769.51	3,730.49
Rent	3,000.00	219.67	655.01	2, 344.99
Telephone	1,500.00	146.19	358.07	1,141.93
Postage	2,000.00	140.00	306.95	1,693.05
Office Supplies	2,000.00	41.58	77.26	1,922.74
Printing	1,500.00	-	73.14	1,426.86
Equipment Maintenance	150.00	-	-	150.00
Bond Premium	75.00	-	-	75.00
Auditor's Fees	300.00	-	-	300.00
Membership in other Organizations	100.00	-	50.00	50.00
Research Materials	350.00	39.34	50.21	299.79
SCCHR Conferences	2,000.00	-	12.88	1,987.12
Local Council Support	500.00	-	-	500.00
Local Council Refunds	1,500.00	130.00	394.00	1,106.00
Student Program	800.00	44.27	68.53	731.47
Law Student Intern	500.00	-	-	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	.10	.30	499.70
Contingency Fund	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Other	--			--
Totals	$64,871.68	4,211.52	12,174.06	$52,697.62

SRC

S.C. - M + F

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

March 1968
Cumulative Membership Statistics

Month Paid	Renewed Member	New Member	Renewed Student	New Student	Renewed Assoc.	New Assoc.	Total
Jan. 1968	51	15	1	0	1	1	69
Feb. 1968	91	29	0	2	17	8	147
Mar. 1968	90	11	2	0	7	3	113
Apr.'67-Dec.'67 (Still Current)							916
							1,245

SRC

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY CITIES - FEBRUARY 29, 1968

Abbeville	1
Aiken	63
Allendale	5
Anderson	12
Andrews	6
Barnwill	32
Beaufort	3
Bennettsville	5
Bishopville	2
Blackville	12
Blair	9
Blenheim	1
Bonneau	3
Cades	1
Camden	12
Cassatt	1
Cayce	2
Central	9
Charleston	75
Charleston Heights	1
Cheraw	5
Clemson	66
Cleveland	1
Clinton	11
Columbia	247
Cordova	1
Cross	5
Conway	5
Dalzell	3
Darlington	3
Denmark	14
Dillon	3
Donalds	1
Due West	5
Early Branch	6
Edgefield	1
Elloree	2
Estill	4
Eutawville	9
Fairfax	1
Florence	29
Fort Mill	1
Frogmore	3
Gadsden	1
Gaffney	1
Graniteville	1
Greenville	48
Greenwood	2
Gresham	1
Greelyville	7
Hampton	1
Hartsville	20
Heath Springs	1
Holly Hill	85
Inman	1
Irmo	1
Johnston	9
Kingstree	17
Kline	3
Lake City	28
Lancaster	3
Laurens	1
Lexington	1
Lynchburg	1
Marion	15
Mayesville	4
Mt. Pleasant	6
Mullins	5
Myrtle Beach	1
Nesmith	2
Newberry	3
New Ellenton	2
New Zion	2
Ninety Six	4
North Augusta	18
North Charleston	3
Orangeburg	42
Out-of-State	59
Pageland	1
Pendleton	3
Perry	2
Pineland	2
Pineville	4
Ridgeland	11
Rock Hill	36
Round-O	1
St. Matthews	1
St. Stephen	1
Sellers	4
Seneca	3
Shelton	2
Spartanburg	8
Springfield	13
State Park	1
Summerton	1
Summerville	3
Sumter	19
Taylors	3
Travelers Rest	2
Trenton	9
Turbeville	1
Varnville	2
Vaucluse	1
Wagener	1
Walterboro	6
Waterloo	1
West Columbia	2
West Union	1
Winnsboro	3
Yemassee	2
York	2
TOTAL	1,232

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

S.C. - F+M

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - APRIL 1968

Balance brought forward April 1, 1968	$41,302.02	
Income for April (see below)	1,044.23	
Total funds available for April		$42,346.25
Total expenses for April (see page 2)		4,631.47
Balance on hand April 30, 1968		$37,714.78
South Carolina taxes withheld		50.90
		$37,765.68

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INCOME

OPERATING FUND

Contributions	$429.63
Memberships	522.00
Student Conference	85.00
Literature sold	7.60
Total	$1,044.23

EXPENSES*

OPERATING FUND

Salaries	$ 2,212.48		
Employer FICA	97.34		
Rent	228.53		
Postage	40.00		
Telephone	89.61		
Travel	136.37		
Office Supplies	120.62		
Rent for storage space	4.00		
Insurance	130.10		
Student Program	186.15		
Newspaper subscriptions	2.80		
Printing	115.85		
Books	7.40		
Bank charge	.10		
Total		$ 3,371.35	
Local Council Refunds		132.00	

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

Salaries	$ 926.66		
Employer FICA	40.78		
Rent	33.14		
Telephone	26.20		
Travel	81.17		
Office Supplies	20.17		
		1,128.12	
Total Expenses			$4,631.47

*Figures on this page represent gross expenses, while those on page 3 represent net expenses.

Example:	Gross expense for Student Program (above)	$186.15
	Less income for Student Conference (page 1)	85.00
	Net expense for Student Program (page 3)	$101.15

EXPENSES

	Amount in Budget	Current Expenses	Cumulative Expenses	Balance in Budget
Salaries	$39,346.68	$3,139.14	$12,102.98	$27,243.70
Employer FICA	1,750.00	138.12	532.48	1,217.52
Group Insurance	1,500.00	130.10	130.10	1,369.90
Travel	4,500.00	217.54	987.05	3,512.95
Rent	3,000.00	265.67	920.68	2,079.32
Telephone	1,500.00	115.81	473.88	1,026.12
Postage	2,000.00	40.00	346.95	1,653.05
Office Supplies	2,000.00	133.19	210.45	1,789.55
Printing	1,500.00	115.85	188.99	1,311.01
Equipment Maintenance	150.00	-	-	150.00
Bond Premium	75.00	-	-	75.00
Auditor's Fees	300.00	-	-	300.00
Membership in other Organizations	100.00	-	50.00	50.00
Research Materials	350.00	10.20	60.41	289.59
SCCHR Conferences	2,000.00	-	12.88	1,987.12
Local Council Support	500.00	-	-	500.00
Local Council Refunds	1,500.00	132.00	526.00	974.00
Student Program	800.00	101.15	169.68	630.32
Law Student Intern	500.00	-	-	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	.10	.40	499.60
Contingency Fund	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Other	-	-	-	-
Totals	$64,871.68	4,538.87	16,712.93	48,158.75

*Figures on this page represent net expenses.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - MAY 1968

Balance brought forward May 1, 1968	$ 37,765.65*	
Income for May (see below)	9,216.09	
Total funds available for May		$46,981.74
Total expenses for May (see page 2)		4,817.05
Balance on hand May 31, 1968		$42,164.69
South Carolina taxes withheld		50.90
		$42,215.59

*Represents check book correction of 3¢

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INCOME

GRANTS		
SRC - Operating	$3,475.00	
SRC - RAP	3,000.00	$ 6,475.00
OPERATING FUND		
Contributions	182.50	
Memberships	428.00	
Columbia CHR for office supplies	60.00	
Student for use of mimeo	.50	
Unused postage in meter	1.88	
Columbia CHR for ½ conference	43.21	
Columbia CHR reimbursement for Poor People's campaign advance	25.00	
Loan from Savings and Loan	2,000.00	$ 2,741.09
Total		$ 9,741.09

EXPENSES*

OPERATING FUND

Salaries	$2,212.48	
Employer FICA	97.34	
Rent	207.67	
Postage	160.00	
Telephone	198.94	
Office Supplies	142.16	
Travel	105.00	
Research Materials (Books etc)	41.22	
Local Council Refunds	96.00	
Student Program	15.99	
Wasserman Housing Conference	86.42	
Insurance	50.31	
Donation to Poor Peoples Campaign	50.00	
Poor Peoples Campaign advance for Columbia Council	25.00	
Bank charge	.13	
Total		$ 3,488.66

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

Salaries	926.66	
Employer FICA	40.78	
Rent	35.00	
Postage	6.00	
Telephone	95.53	
Office Supplies	5.95	
Travel	218.47	
Total		$ 1,328.39
Grand Total		$ 4,817.05

*Figures on this page represent gross expenses, while those on page 3 represent net expenses.

EXPENSES*

	Amount in Budget	Current Expenses	Cumulative Expenses	Balance in Budget
Salaries	$39,346.68	$3,139.14	$15,242.12	$24,104.56
Employer FICA	1,750.00	138.12	270.60	1,079.40
Group Insurance	1,500.00	50.31	180.41	1,319.59
Travel	4,500.00	323.47	1,310.52	3,189.48
Rent	3,000.00	242.67	1,163.35	1,836.65
Telephone	1,500.00	294.47	768.35	731.65
Postage	2,000.00	164.12	511.07	1,488.93
Office Supplies	2,000.00	88.11	298.56	1,701.44
Printing	1,500.00	-	188.99	1,311.01
Equipment Maintenance	150.00	-	-	150.00
Bond Premium	75.00	-	-	75.00
Auditor's Fees	300.00	-	-	300.00
Membership in other Organizations	100.00	-	50.00	50.00
Research Materials	350.00	41.22	101.63	248.37
SCCHR Conferences	2,000.00	43.21	56.09	1,943.91
Local Council Support	500.00	-	-	500.00
Local Council Refunds	1,500.00	96.00	622.00	878.00
Student Program	800.00	15.49	185.17	614.83
Law Student Intern	500.00	-	-	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	.13	.53	499.47
Contingency Fund	1,000.00	50.00	50.00	950.00
Other	-	-	-	-
Totals	$64,871.68	$4,686.46	$21,399.39	$42,472.29

*Figures on this page represent net expenses.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT - JUNE 1968

Balance brought forward June 1, 1968	$42,215.59	
Income for June (see below)	685.66	
Total funds available for June		$42,901.25
Total expenses for June (see page 2)		6,922.21
Balance on hand June 30, 1968		$ 35,979.04

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INCOME

OPERATING FUND

Contributions	$ 144.16
Memberships	345.50
Other	3.00
Penn Conference	193.00
Total	$ 685.66

EXPENSES*

OPERATING FUND

Salaries	$ 2,206.77	
Employer FICA	96.97	
Rent	207.67	
Postage	64.00	
Telephone	110.06	
Office Supplies	41.22	
Travel	570.92	
Books, subscriptions, etc.	30.95	
Local Council Refunds	82.00	
Student	8.50	
Insurance	174.89	
Loan repaid plus interest	2,010.81	
Contribution to Poor People's Campaign	25.00	
State taxes for April and May	101.80	
Total		$5,731.56

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

Salaries	970.18	
Employer FICA	42.69	
Rent	35.00	
Postage	-	
Telephone	61.20	
Office Supplies	7.58	
Travel	74.00	
Total		1,190.65

*Figures on this page represent gross expenses, while those on page 3 represent net expenses.

EXPENSE

	Amount in Budget	Current Expenses	Cumulative Expenses	Balance in Budget
Salaries	$39,346.68	$3,174.02	$18,416.14	$20,930.54
Employer FICA	1,750.00	139.66	810.26	939.74
Group Insurance	1,500.00	174.89	355.30	1,144.70
Travel	4,500.00	644.92	1,955.44	2,544.56
Rent	3,000.00	242.67	1,406.02	1,593.98
Telephone	1,500.00	171.26	939.61	560.39
Postage	2,000.00	64.00	575.07	1,424.93
Office Supplies	2,000.00	48.80	347.36	1,652.64
Printing	1,500.00	-	188.99	1,311.01
Equipment Maintenance	150.00	-	-	150.00
Bond Premium	75.00	-	-	75.00
Auditor's Fees	300.00	-	-	300.00
Membership in other Organizations	100.00	-	50.00	50.00
Research Materials	350.00	30.95	132.58	217.42
SCCHR Conferences	2,000.00	-	56.09	1,943.91
Local Council Support	500.00	-	-	500.00
Local Council Refunds	1,500.00	82.00	704.00	796.00
Student Program	800.00	8.50	193.67	606.33
Law Student Intern	500.00	-	-	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	10.81	11.31	488.69
Contingency Fund	1,000.00	25.00	75.00	925.00
Other	-	-	-	-
	$64,871.68	$4,817.48	$26,216.84	$38,654.84

*Figures on this page represent net expenses.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

June 6 1968
Cumulative Membership Statistics

Month Paid	Renewed Member	New Member	Renewed Student	New Student	Renewed Assoc.	New Assoc.	TOTAL
Jan. 1968	51	15	1	0	1	1	69
* Feb. 1968	92	23	0	1	15	9	140
Mar. 1968	90	11	2	0	7	3	113
Apr. 1968	73	42	0	0	1	1	117
May 1968	67	24	2	2	5	0	100
June 1968	44	33	1	0	11	0	89
July '67 - Dec. '67 (Still Current)							526
TOTAL							1,154

(* Adjustments made due to a previous error.)

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY CITIES - JUNE 28, 1968

Abbeville	1
Aiken	42
Allendale	5
Anderson	40
Andrews	6
Barnwell	17
Beaufort	3
Bennettsville	3
Bishopville	2
Blackville	10
Blair	1
Blenheim	1
Bonneau	3
Cades	1
Camden	11
Cassatt	1
Cayce	1
Central	8
Charleston	58
Cheraw	13
Clemson	84
Cleveland	1
Clinton	12
Columbia	291
Conway	3
Cross	3
Dalzell	3
Darlington	3
Denmark	15
Dillon	1
Donalds	1
Due West	7
Early Branch	6
Elloree	2
Estill	4
Eutawville	1
Florence	35
Frogmore	6
Gadsden	1
Gaffney	1
Graniteville	3
Greenville	46
Greeleyville	7
Greer	1
Greenwood	2
Hampton	1
Hartsville	55
Heath Springs	1
Holly Hill	4
Inman	1
Irmo	1
Johnston	2
Kingstree	16
Lake City	2
Lancaster	1
Laurens	1
Lexington	1
Lynchburg	1
Marion	10
Mayesville	4
Mt. Pleasant	4
Mullins	5
Myrtle Beach	1
Nesmith	3
Newberry	2
New Ellenton	2
New Zion	2
Ninety Six	4
North Augusta	16
North Charleston	3
Orangeburg	42
Out-of-State	60
Pendleton	8
Perry	1
Pineland	2
Pineville	2
Rembert	1
Ridgeland	12
Rock Hill	47
St. George	1
Seneca	5
Spartanburg	9
Springfield	7
State Park	1
Summerton	1
Summerville	1
Sumter	19
Taylors	1
Trenton	1
Travelers Rest	1
Vance	1
Varnville	2
Walterboro	8
Waterloo	1
West Columbia	4
West Union	1
Winnsboro	3
Yemassee	2
York	1
TOTAL	1,154

S.C. - Grants-in-Aid

$3,000.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project grant.

Rural Advancement Project

January 3, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,400.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly payment, grant-in- aid

Grants in aid to State Councils

January 16, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,400.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, S. C.

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants in aid to state councils

April 4, 67

J. Edwin Hatfield

$3000.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement

Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

October 5, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$6,800.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Two quarterly payments, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

October 5, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

R.H.A.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 8, 1968

The Reverend Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure (2)

Received 1-10-68
$3000 for RAP
quarterly grant
Paul W. Matthias

$3,475.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1420 Lady Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

March 5, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

May 17, 1968

The Rev. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,475.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid and Rural Advancement Project grant (grant-in-aid, $3,475.00; Rural Advancement Project grant, $3,000.00) for 1968 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

Received May 18, 1968
Paul W. Matthias

$6,475.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1420 Lady Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid and
quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project
grant

Grants-in-aid to
state councils ($3,475.00) and R.A.P. ($3,000.00)

May 17, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

July 22, 1968

The Reverend Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,475.00, the quarterly payment on grant-in-aid ($3,475.00) and Rural Advancement Project grant ($3,000.00) for 1968 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

With appreciation
Received 23 July 1968.
Arthur D. Barnett
Associate Director

$6,475.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1420 Lady Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Quarterly payments, grant-inaid and
Rural Advancement Project grant

Grants in aid to
state councils -- $3,475.00; Rural Advancement Project - $3,000.00

July 22, 1968

Edwin Stanfield

S.C. - PAUL MATTHIAS
5/22/67
ES - Lost
PA

Cashiers Methodist Church

Paul W. Matthias, Minister
Cashiers, North Carolina 28717

May 20, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Executive Dircetor of NAIRO in Washington, D. C. I had recently written to Mr. Routh concerning employment opportunities in the field of human relations, and in his reply which I received yesterday, he said that your agency assists nearly a dozen human relations councils in the various southern states which quite often need new staff members or replacements for old staff members who have taken other jobs.

For several years now I have had a great interest in the civil rights movement in our country and the progress in human relations which has accompanied it in many areas. I have sought to contribute to this progress in a vital way through the churches that I have served both here in North Carolina and in Baltimore, Maryland. Now, however, I would like very much to concentrate my vocational efforts in this particular field of endeavor. I am twenty-nine years old, married, and the father of three small boys. I received my B.A. from Duke University in 1960, and my S.T.B. degree from Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D. C. in 1964.

If you know of any positions for which you think I might qualify, I would greatly appreciate hearing about them at your earliest possible convenience. As a Methodist minister, I am subject to annual pastoral appointment as of June 11, and although I have been looking for a position in this field since last fall, my future is still at this moment indefinite. At this point, however, time is of the essence, and I shall have to make a decision regarding my immediate plans very shortly. With that in mind, let me say that I would be happy to come to Atlanta for interviews if this would help. I am only about one hundred and fifty miles north of you here, and can make the trip in less than three hours. If you need to call me, my number here is (704) 451-3717.

I shall look forward to hearing from you, and will greatly appreciate any assistance you might be able to render.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Matthias

Paul W. Matthias

October 2, 1967

Mr. Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 5, 1967

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

October 5, 1967

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,800.00, two quarterly payments on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

October 5, 1967

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Under separate cover we are sending checks for quarterly payments on the South Carolina Council's grant-in-aid for the third and fourth quarters of 1967 and for the Rural Advancement Project grant, fourth quarter.

These are being sent because Alice did send a report covering the second and third quarters. One condition of the 1967 grant-in-aid has not been met, however. That is the requirement that we receive a copy of the annual audit of the South Carolina Council for 1966. Since this is no fault of yours, it did not seem fair to hold up these payments any longer, but we still have to have a copy of the audit. We would appreciate your attending to the matter. Let me suggest that you turn the books over to a Certified Public Accountant, be prepared to pay a normal fee, and insist on having the work done in a normal period of time. The S. C. Council has, in the past, messed around with somebody who was supposed to do it for nothing -- in an effort to economize. I think it has been false economy.

It was good to talk to you on Tuesday. Keep in touch.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

October 9, 1967

Mr. Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Your October newsletter just arrived. It is interesting and informative -- and readable.

Keep up the good work.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

October 11, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find the two receipt copies from your letters of October 5. I appreciate very much your sending of the two checks totaling $9,800.00, even though the 1966 annual audit has yet to be submitted from our office here. I am bringing your letter concerning the audit to the attention of Bill Wesson, and am confident that this matter will be handled expeditiously. I see no reason why there need be any further delay.

It was good to meet with you and the other members of the SRC staff while in Atlanta, and I look forward to seeing all of you again at the annual meeting there. I especially am grateful for your informative letter to Bill Wesson regarding personnel policies, and also for your encouraging response to my first newsletter.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

PWM/ft

CC to Bill Wesson

November 15, 1967

The Reverend Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human
Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $13,900 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Consitions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

cc: Mr. William Wesson

November 21, 1967

The Reverend Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human
Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

I am planning to arrive in Columbia shortly after noon on the 30th, hoping that that will give me time to see the new offices, etc., before the meeting starts.

Would you be kind enough to get me a room reservation at the Wade Hampton for that night?

Looking forward to seeing you.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Copy to J.W.

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Lady St.
Columbia, South Carolina

November 22, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

It was good to hear that you are planning to be with us next Thursday for our annual meeting. As you requested, I have made a reservation for you at the Wade Hampton, and if at all possible will have someone at the airport to meet you upon arrival. If you will let us know the exact time that your plane is due in, it will facilitate better planning on our part.

I also have a couple of requests that I would appreciate your taking care of for me. First, I am wondering if you have an extra supply of the last issue of the New South on hand, and would allow us to make a limited number available on a sample basis at the annual meeting. We could probably use as many as you could spare up to one hundred. Second, I would like to order on a consignment basis thirty copies of Slum Ghettoes In Your Town. If you can help us in this regard, please send them to us right away.

At this point, it appears that my efforts to get a research-information person of the type I described to you are not going to bear fruit. I'll wait to discuss it with you in detail when I see you up here.

Give my best to your wife and the children.

Cordially,

Paul

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

November 27, 1967

The Reverend Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Matthias:

Mr. Stanfield will arrive in Columbia on Delta Flight 537, 11:35 P.M., Thursday, November 30. He said you need not meet him at the airport, he will take a cab directly to the Wade Hampton Hotel and will call you from there.

Mr. Woods is sending the publications you requested.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mr. Stanfield

January 3, 1968

The Reverend Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

The very fine year-end promotional mailing for NEW SOUTH that you did came across my desk this morning. We appreciate your doing this, Paul, and are confident that it will be fruitful.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

$3,000.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1420 Lady Street

Columbia, South Carolina29201

Quarterly payment, RAP grant

Rural Advancement Project

January 8, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady St.
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

January 11, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the signed receipt copy for the quarterly grant-in-aid to the Rural Advancement Project. Your letter just says "grant-in-aid" and doesn't mention RAP, so I thought I'd clarify it. Don't want to get under-granted, you know!

I sent off the twelve copies of the reports for the Ford Foundation last evening, and I hope they are satisfactory. The financial report leaves something to be desired, I think, in terms of details on the expenses, as well as balancing out correctly with our books. However, I think it is a more realistic statement than we've come up with before, insofar at least as the total picture is concerned. The way our books have been kept, it's amazing we're able to come up with anything besides utter chaos, but I won't belabor that point.

I might see you on Monday for the Model Cities Seminar, but am not sure yet.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Paul

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

PWM:es

January 12, 1968

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Thanks for returning the receipt copy of my grant-payment letter. Failure to mention that it was the RAP grant was just one of those slips. There is no chance of getting "under-granted." Your grant-in-aid payment will be sent as soon as we get the reports for last quarter and the 1966 CPA audit.

The stuff you sent for the Ford Foundation review was fine. I appreciate your being still unsatisfield with the financial reports, but -- believe me -- the ones you sent are the best indication I have seen what the situation is over there.

Keep up the good work.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 [redacted] Lady St.
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

file

February 21, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find two copies of our request for SRC support for the position of Director of Information for the South Carolina Council. You will no doubt recall that when we discussed this at the time when there was a possibility of getting the VISA worker from A.F.S.C. (Paul Anthony and I met and talked with him in Detroit), the figure under consideration was $2400. As we know, however, that possibility did not prove to be something that held much promise, and even if it had, the $2400 did not seem like a very realistic amount for the job that needed to be done.

In any event, we now have a person for the position (Mrs. Ledeen) who, because of her previous work with the Council, is already familiar with the material that we have, and would be extremely helpful in getting it set up and utilized in the manner described in the proposal. She previously served as Extension Director under Alice; however, I think she would be more valuable in this new role.

In addition, Mrs. Ledeen would by her presence on the staff enable me to establish greater continuity with our past as well as benefit by her knowledge of important contacts throughout the state. In other words, she would greatly aid us in our effort to effect an orderly transition in this, my first year with the Council.

At this time, Mrs. Ledeen is on a leave of absence, pending action on this request. If it is possible to act positively and expeditiously on it, I would like for her to begin work in this new capacity

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Atlanta, Georgia

February 21, 1968

on March 1. I realize that is not far away, but since we have already discussed this before, I trust such a request is not altogether improper.

I suppose I could have saved this until I saw you on Friday, but I decided I'd get it in the mail now, and hope that you'll be able to review it before we get together at the Biltmore.

Sincerely,

Paul/es

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

PWM:es

Enclosures

A Request To The Southern Regional Council
from the
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
in support of
The Position of Director of Information

This proposal requests the consideration of the Southern Regional Council for a grant-in-aid to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations for the position of Director of Information. At the outset, we wish to set up this new staff position on a part-time basis, with the person filling it to be employed twenty hours per week.

The responsibilities of this new position will fall into three main categories:

(1) Maintenance and streamlining of our filing system in such a way as to facilitate greater and more efficient use of the many materials at our immediate disposal. We have a good collection of books, brochures, and other resource materials in the civil rights field that could be made available to individuals and local human relations councils on a regular basis. For this to be done, however, there must be someone who can properly categorize what is available, and then devise a procedure for its systematic dissemination.

(2) Research on specific problems and issues which could be used by the South Carolina Council to document needs and substantiate our claims for necessary social change. If we hope to interest and involve concerned people across the state in our efforts, we must be able to place before them specific and irrefutable evidence of need that cannot be denied. Especially in the area of welfare rights is there much work that needs to be done, and here and in other areas, we must come up with facts that can't be ignored rather than just with general statements that can be. The Director of Information would have the key task of compiling such data.

(3) Preparation of new brochures, handbooks, and special reports which will keep the work of the

Council in the public eye. There is emerging in South Carolina a new interest in matters pertaining to the human relations field that we have not heretofore witnessed. In order to capitalize on this trend, we must utilize all the skills at our command to produce attractive and informative materials designed to capture the attention of both present and prospective members of the Council. In addition, we must make greater use of all public news media in order to insure the widest possible exposure of the Council's goals and activities. The Director of Information would assume a major portion of the responsibilities related to this third category.

To allow this new staff position to be filled effectively, the South Carolina Council plans to budget the following amounts:

Salary	$4,000.00
Rent for Information Office	420.00
Literature (Newspapers, Magazines, research materials, etc.).	350.00
	$4,770.00

Of the total amount of $4,770.00, the South Carolina Council respectfully requests that the Southern Regional Council grant $3,000.00 for a one year period. The balance will be paid for by the South Carolina Council out of its own general fund.

March 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

I have read with interest your quarterly report for October-December, 1967. It is refreshingly concise. Many thanks.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/rh

RHV

March 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,475.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/rh

Enclosures (2)

Received 3-7-68
Paul W. Matthias

May 17, 1968

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the quarterly report. A check covering both the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid and the quarterly payment for the Rural Advancement Project is being mailed under separate cover.

Your handbook for local councils is impressive. Congratulations. I hope you shared it with other state council directors.

Best regards,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

July 10, 1968

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Paul:

I noticed today that we are sitting on some $6,475 in grant-in-aid and RAP money for the South Carolina Council, due to the fact that we have no report for the last quarter or, more importantly, no audit for 1967.

What is the status of the audit? As you know from all our conversations touching on the subject, an adequate financial accounting is important to us and, we feel, even more important to the South Carolina Council.

It seems like a long time since I have seen you. I hope everything is going well.

Best regards,

Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

July 22, 1968

Mr. Paul Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Matthias:

Enclosed is a directory of the permanent professional staff persons of the state councils on human relations.

I am in the process of revising the directory. Please let me know by return mail if you have any additions or changes in South Carolina Council.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary to Mr. Stanfield

cl

July 24, 1968

Mr. Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for the quarterly program and financial reports, and for keeping alive the hope of getting Alice's audits!

The suggestions that we send the ASCS information to other state council directors is a good one. We are doing so. We have a USDA report which lists all ASCS payments of $5,000 or more, in case you have need of a list that comprehensive.

I hope you did catch a fish or two in my honor. Is a crab considered a fish?

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 [redacted] Lady St.
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

July 19, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find two copies of my quarterly report. It has been held up by the financial report; otherwise, it would have been in the first week in July.

Alice has put in some long hours the last few weeks getting her books ready, and believe it or not, the auditor began yesterday to go over them for both 1966 and 1967. She says they will be sent in next week.

Also included is a release out of Senator Williams' office in Delaware that I tried to get copies of for all state directors. They wouldn't send me that many, however, so may be you can get this one reproduced and distributed. It's valuable information, to say the least.

I'll be on vacation at Myrtle Beach next week and will try to catch a fish or two in your honor.

Take care.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

PWM:es
Enclosures

S.C. - M+M

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

February 3, 1967

Dear SCCHR Board Member:

The first meeting in 1967 of the SCCHR Board of Directors will be perhaps the most significant and far-reaching on the The Council's history. We must count upon you to be present. If not possible, won't you designate a substitute and let us hear who it will be?

TIME: Sunday afternoon
February 19, 1967
1:30 p.m. -- 3:30 p.m.

PLACE: Trinity Episcopal Church--
Parish House on Senate at
Sumter across from The State
Capitol, Columbia, S. C.

Immediately following the Board meeting there will be a Coffee Hour Fellowship.

At 4 o'clock the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Columbia Council on Human Relations are presenting as speaker Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, in a public observance of Brotherhood Week, which is February 19-26. After reading the enclosed "brief" about Dr. Pitts, I'm sure you will want to stay to hear him.

Please advertise the public meeting which, like the Board meeting, will also be held at Trinity Parish House.

The SCCHR Executive Committee voted to invite some key members and friends of SCCHR to the board meeting, which will not be an executive session but one to chart a new course for which widely representative participation and enthusiasm will be needed.

Your involvement will be vital if we are to build a close-knit, responsible citizens movement in South Carolina.

Yours with great expectations,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina, 29201

February 3, 1967

Dear "Special Person":

The SCCHR Executive Committee voted to hold an "enlarged" Board meeting and wants you to participate in its vital deliberations.

YOU ARE INVITED . . . . .

to participate in two important meetings. Mark your calendar now and begin to make plans to attend!

PLACE: Trinity Episcopal Church -- The Parish House on Senate street at Sumter, across from the State Capitol, Columbia, South Carolina

TIME: Sunday afternoon -- February 19, 1967
1:30 p.m.--3:30 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.--5:30 p.m.

WHAT: First meeting of the 1967 SCCHR Board of Directors-- perhaps the most significant and far-reaching one in The Council's history -- 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Followed by Observance of Brotherhood Week -- a public meeting at which Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, will speak -- 4:00 to 5:30 p.m.

Dr. Pitts is an ardent advocate of education for life as well as for making a living and urges bold, new and creative programs. Although education is a major concern of South Carolina at this time, perhaps most of all it is the depth of this man's faith, the breadth of his understanding and empathy with his fellowman which make the "State Council" and the Columbia Council grateful of the opportunity to present Dr. Lucius Pitts as speaker to open National Brotherhood Week, February 19-25, to a statewide audience.

The Board meeting is scheduled at this time so that members will be available to hear Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, who will speak at the public meeting co-sponsored by the Columbia Council on Human Relations and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, following the Board meeting.

We need you. --- Do come! Let us hear that we may expect you.

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

YOU ARE INVITED to the

1967 OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK
February 19-26

WHERE? . . . At the Parish House, Trinity Episcopal Church, Senate and Sumter streets (across from the State Capitol), Columbia, South Carolina

WHEN? . . . Sunday afternoon
February 19, 1967
at four o'clock

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Columbia Council on Human Relations are presenting jointly as speaker

DR. LUCIUS PITTS
President of Miles College
Birmingham, Alabama

MAN OF THE HOUR . . . Dr. Pitts is a native of Georgia, where as a boy his father farmed as a sharecropper. There he established life-time habits of hard work which 'stood him in good stead' as he labored against the educational odds of poor rural schools and of economic hardships. He knows the personal cost and value of education. Perhaps that is why he became an educator. In no sense, however, is Dr. Pitts a traditional educator; he is a 'telling' advocate of a sweeping overhauling as well as of a mammouth strengthening of education at all levels.

Because thinking South Carolinians realize that education, relevant education, is a top priority for the State if its progress is to continue, Dr. Pitts will be a timely speaker.

Because ways must be found to extend equal opportunities for self realization and expression to all our citizens,

Because all citizens have an equal right to job training and placement, and

Because education of the head and hands will not be enough,

Because citizens are needed with a breadth of understanding and empathy for the educationally, economically and socially disadvantaged among us -- citizens who will help them to help themselves,

Dr. Lucius Pitts, a man of courage, a man of deep faith, is the man to call us to answer the age-old question, Am I My Brothers Keeper? He will indeed be the man of the hour!

COME AND BRING OTHERS WITH YOU

MEMORANDUM No. I, 1

TO: Local Council Presidents, Program Committees and Others Concerned

FROM: Alice N. Spearman, SCCHR Executive Director

DATE: Feb. 3, 1967

RE: 1967 Activities

The 1966 SCCHR annual meeting certainly reflected encouraging enthusiasm and confidence; it gave us all a mandate to move -- to move more rapidly, more effectively and to involve more people in the process.

The new SCCHR officers and members of the executive committee are meeting weekly to implement at the state level recommendations adopted on Dec. 6 at the annual meeting. Hopefully, you are also giving concentrated attention to gearing locally for a forward push on a wider front.

At our first Board of Directors meeting in 1967, scheduled for Sunday, February 19, at 1:30 o'clock at the parish house, Trinity Episcopal Church, Senate and Sumter streets, Columbia, we should be able to perfect our plans jointly so that we shall be able to initiate the most successful year in SCCHR history. The time is ripe, the will to do is growing, plans of action must be launched. As always, we are counting heavily upon you, your commitment and hard work.

This is the first of a series of MEMOS which will be sent to you during 1967 in an effort to improve service to you and provide better organized communication. Let's resolve to make it a two-way street. We need to hear from you often.

Attention Local Council Presidents:

Don't forget to send in promptly the name and address of the other representative of your council elected to serve on the SCCHR Board with the council president for 1967 -- right away, please, if you have not already done so. Mimeographed Board lists are being held up until you do.

Mrs. Florence Thompson, SCCHR office secretary, who mails monthly local council refunds to your respective treasurers, requests that you send also name and address of person who will be serving your organization as treasurer for 1967. A list of all your officers and executive committee would be better still.

ENCLOSURES WITH MEMO NO. I -- Feb. 3, 1967

Enclosed are the following pieces which we trust you will find helpful and will keep on file either for reference or for use in program development:

1. A copy of the SCCHR By-Laws as amended 12-6-66 at the annual meeting.

2. Guidelines for a Paperback Book Project and suggested reading lists from which selections may be made.

Since listing this we have been notified by Southern Regional Council (SRC) that the present grant for the project is exhausted but chances are good for a renewal, especially if sound proposals which reflect enthusiasm and creativity are forthcoming from all of us. Let us hear your plans.

3. A single copy of Action Patterns in School Desegregation, published by Phi Delta Kappa, a professional educators fraternity. Although a bit outdated, sections 1, 3, and 4 may have some ideas of value to educators. --- How are you working to end the dual educational system in your school district?

Note: As we purchase or receive free materials or as it may be processed by committees, local councils, or SCCHR staff, which we believe you will find helpful for program use, we shall be mailing copies to you. Won't you suggest the system you prefer for such distributions? Shall all mailings go to those of you who receive this material or do you prefer to name the program chairman only, a librarian or some other person? Please advise.

S. C. - M+M

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Inc.

Board of Directors Meeting*

Parish House
Trinity Episcopal Church

Columbia, S. C.
Sunday, February 19, 1967

A G E N D A

1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Presiding - Dr. W. H. Wesson, President

Call to Order and Prayer

Minutes - Mrs. C. O. Spann, Secretary

Treasurers Report - Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.

Announcement of Committee Appointments for 1967 -

Administrative: Executive, Finance, Membership, Public Relations

Program Committee and Committees on Effective School Attendance, Registration and Voting, and Utilization of Food Surpluses-- set up to activate recommendations adopted at the 1966 annual meeting.

The following Task Forces which are to continue programming initiated in the workshops at the 1966 annual meeting; Administration of Justice, Economics and Employment, Anti-Poverty, Welfare, Housing, and The Church and Human Relations.

Reports Presented for Discussion and Action, and Others as Information.

Reports from Local Councils, and the Rural Advancement Program.

Discussion - What Goals Shall the Board of Directors, the Local Councils, and the Rural Advancement Program Set for 1967 to Assure Basic Operational Expense of SCCHR?

Summary of next steps and time of next meeting of the Board.

Announcements and Adjournment

3:30 p.m. - 3:50 p.m. -- Coffee Fellowship

4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. -- OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK in Satterlee Hall

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* "Enlarged" meeting designed to secure variety of viewpoint, geographical representation and participation.

#914 JT
11:38 P.R.

Education and Public Works Committee

H. 1310 - A BILL TO PROVIDE A SYSTEM OF REGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SEVEN AND SIXTEEN YEARS.

SECTION 1. All parents or guardians shall cause their children or wards who are in the age group of seven to sixteen years, inclusive, to regularly attend a public or private school of this State which has been approved by the State Board of Education or a member school of the South Carolina Independent Schools' Association, or private schools in existence at the time of the passage of this act, or such other programs which have been approved by the State Board of Education.

SECTION 2. Any parent or guardian who neglects to enroll his child or ward or refuses to make such child or ward attend school shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than fifty dollars or be imprisoned not more than thirty days; each day's absence shall constitute a separate offense; provided, the court may in its discretion suspend the sentence of anyone convicted for a first violation of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to:

(a) Any child who has been graduated from high school or has received the equivalent of a high school education from a school approved by the State Board of Education, or member school of South Carolina Independent Schools' Association, or a private school in existence at the time of the passage of this act;

(b) Any child who obtains a certificate from a licensed physician or psychologist certified by the State Department of Education stating that he is unable to attend school because of a physical or mental disability; provided, there are no suitable special classes available for such child in the school district where he resides;

(c) Any child who has completed the eighth grade and who is determined by the court to be legally and gainfully employed whose employment is further determined by such court to be necessary for the maintenance of his home;

(d) Any child who, at the time this act becomes law, is ten years of age or older and has been out of school for three years or more, provided there are no special classes in the district for the child to attend;

(e) Any child who is married or has been married, any unmarried child who is pregnant or any child who has had a child outside of wedlock.

SECTION 4. Instruction during the school term at a place other than a school may be substituted for school attendance; provided such instruction is approved by the State Board of Education as substantially equivalent to instruction given to children of like ages in the public or private schools where such children reside.

SECTION 5. If the board of trustees of a school district or its designee is unable to obtain the school attendance of a child in the age groups specified in Section 1 of this act, the board or its designee shall report such non-attendance in writing to the juvenile court or such other court in the county as may have jurisdiction of juveniles but exclusive of magistrate's courts notwithstanding the provisions of Section 43-68, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962; provided, that no one except the Board of Trustees or its designee shall have the authority to institute the proceedings herein.

SECTION 6. Upon receipt of such report, the court may forthwith order the appearance before such court of the responsible parent or guardian and if it deems necessary, the minor involved, for such action as the court may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 7. If the court determines that the reported absence occurred without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the responsible parent or guardian or that a bona fide attempt has been made to control and keep the child in school, the court may declare such child to be a delinquent and subject to the provisions of law in such cases.

SECTION 8. Nothing herein shall be construed as granting authority to require enrollment or attendance of a child who has been or may be expelled or suspended by the board of trustees of the district.

SECTION 9. The General Assembly finds: (1) that it is to the best interest of the State of South Carolina and to its citizens that a form of compulsory school attendance be required in this State; (2) that an application of such a law will affect the several school districts in different degrees in its initial applications; (3) that problems of facilities, teacher load, student transportantion and meal provisions are among the problems that will confront the respective school districts in varying degrees and (4) that it is, therefore, essential to the orderly transition to compulsory school attendance to authorize the local school boards to establish different effective dates for the implementation of compulsory school provisions. The provisions of this act shall be implemented in each school district on such date, but not later than July 1, 1974, as shall be determined by the school board of trustees of the district, taking into account the district's financial and physical plant problems. Each school board shall notify the State Department of Education within thirty days after its implementation of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 10. The State Board of Education shall establish rules and regulations defining lawful and unlawful absences beyond those specifically named in this act and such additional regulations as are necessary for the orderly enrollment of pupils so as to provide for uniform dates of entrance.

SECTION 11. If any provision of this act shall be declared to be unconstitutional, such declaration shall not invalidate the remaining provisions of this act.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

From: Christian Action Council
907 Richland St. - Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POSITION PAPER ON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations traditional concern for the future of South Carolina causes us to go on record as strongly recommending to the legislature an effective school attendance law. Concern for the economic, social and political welfare of all the people of South Carolina leads us to urge that the state immediately take this step toward improvement of her educational system.

The facts which make an effective school attendance law necessary are well known by now to most of the public in South Carolina. Fewer than half the children who begin school in the 1st grade go on to complete high school. More than half of those taking the mental examination for induction into the army do not pass the test. Over two-thirds of the population of South Carolina, which is over 25 years of age, did not complete high school. Indeed, more than 51,000 persons over the age of 25 never went to school at all. The average years of education for South Carolinians over 25 years of age is 8.7 years, which is the lowest in the nation.

A direct relationship exists between the level of education and the amount of earnings of the individual. For our under-educated population these facts mean economic disaster. With her low educational level, South Carolina has one of the lowest per capita income rates in the nation. Political studies show that there is also a direct relationship between voter participation and level of education. South Carolina has a poor record of democratic participation in political affairs and it correlates directly with her poor showing in education. The future of the democratic way of government is at stake when citizens do not participate or fail to participate intelligently.

Whether a child obtains a basic education is not just a family matter which effects only the individual; it affects the whole society and thus is the concern of the whole society. The whole society suffers when a large number of people have poor incomes. The whole society suffers when a large number of people are dependents of the state. The whole society suffers when a large number of people do not participate in the political decision-making. Thus the argument that educa-

tion of a person's child is simply a family matter does not hold up.

Another major objection to a compulsory school attendance law is that it might require a parent to send his child to a racially integrated school. This objection is easily answered. Lack of a compulsory school attendance law has not prevented integration in South Carolina. But a better answer is that education is more important than segregation.

A third major objection to the bill is that schools will be overcrowded. This is an objection which is not easily answered. Certainly the Council is not naive enough to lose sight of the fact that higher school attendance would place greater burdens on the school systems at present. Certainly we realize that more money would be necessary. Certainly we realize that more facilities and a broader variety of courses would be necessary to provide meaningful educational programs for persons required to go to school. Some say we cannot afford these programs now. However, the state spends money on programs to educate the illiterate and to train the under-educated adults; the state also spends money on law enforcement to curb the effects of illiteracy; the state and the federal governments and local governments spend money supporting people who cannot get decent jobs because of low education; so, in reality South Carolina cannot afford NOT to educate its citizens. The experience of other states as well as an analysis of welfare and related costs vs. those of education in South Carolina indicate the economy of education.

Basically, education is an investment in the future. It requires a faith in the future of our state and it requires some sacrifice now so that our children may live well tomorrow. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations believes that the people of South Carolina have confidence in their future and are willing to make the necessary investment in educational opportunities to prepare their children for that future. One necessary first step in this preparation is passage of an effective school attendance law.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WORKING PAPER ON REGISTRATION AND VOTING

Re: A Proposed System for the Registration of Electors in South Carolina *

THE REGISTRATION PROCESS

1. Registration should be effected by means of an affadavit of a qualified citizen before an appropriate official. The affadavit of registration should show

(a) The facts necessary to establish the affiant as an elector.

(b) The affiant's name at length.

(c) The affiant's place of residence and post office address with sufficient particularity to identify and to determine the affiant's voting precinct.

(d) The affiant's occupation.

(e) Country or state of the affiant's birth.

(f) Whether the elector has any disabilities by reason of which he cannot mark the ballot, in which case the nature of such disabilities shall be stated.

(g) The affiant's age, height, weight, color of eyes, and race--for means of identification only.

The information furnished by the affiant should be recorded on an index card to which the affiant should sign his name. These index cards should be filed according to precinct and alphabetized according to the name of the affiant in order to permit ready identification of individual voters at the polls on election day. No extrinsic means of identification should be required of an affiant at the time of registration. Social Security cards, driver's licenses and birth certificates have been suggested as a means of ascertaining the identity of a voter at time of registration. Because possession of one or more of these indices of identification are highly correlated with age, urbanity, economic status and ethnicity, they are inappropriate as a means of identification of individuals in a system which is potentially universal. Fingerprints should not be requested of affiants because a comparison of signatures along with other data listed on the registration card should be sufficient to identify an individual voter.

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* Prepared by Frederick S. LeClercq at request of Citizenship Education Committee and in collaboration with other concerned individuals and groups.

2. The political affiliation of the affiant should be declared at the time of registration. If an elector declines to state his political affiliation, that should be stated. No person should be permitted to vote the ballot of any political party at any primary election unless he declares himself an affiliate of that party at the time of registration. Nor should any person be permitted the ballot of any party or to vote for delegates to the convention of any party other than the party designated in his registration. Electors should be given the opportunity to change their political affiliation by executing new affadavits of registration or by designating a change before the close of registration to any individual legally authorized to register voters.

3. The voter should be allowed to make changes in political party affiliation or in residence by notification given to the appropriate authority in writing.

4. Any qualified voter upon petition to the chief registration officer in a county should be deputized as an Assistant Registrar. The officials charged with the registration of voters, whether they be specially created or whether county clerks be assigned this task, should enlist the support and cooperation of interested citizens in such a way as to cover most effectively every section of a county. The persons so deputized should be permitted to register voters anywhere within the county. The incorporation of this provision into South Carolina law would be of great consequence in democratizing the registration system. In the past, the registration books in many counties of our state have been open for registration only at times and places inconvenient to many of our citizens. By allowing appointment of deputy registrars, the state could assure that there would be maximum opportunity for registration. This system would be less costly than one which necessitated a large force of paid public employees. Deputy registrars would perform their services without compensation. In this way the state could both encourage and take advantage of the civic virtue of its citizens. This system would allow interested individual citizens to become deputies and to make registration possible at the heavy-volume traffic points in a county -- e.g., shopping centers, mill gates, bowling centers, etc. In addition, it should be possible for an individual to register between the hours of nine and five daily at the Court House of the county or at any City Hall.

5. When an individual has moved from one precinct to another in a county but has not notified appropriate officials of this move, he should be allowed to vote at the precinct for which he is registered for one election following his change of residence provided that he gives notification of his change of residence at the time at which he votes. In this way, the onus of transferring registration from one precinct to another upon a change of address is borne equally by the system and the individual rather than exclusively by the individual, as is the case today.

6. Election Boards should provide for registration in precincts or at times and places, other than the office of the County Clerk or other head registration official in the county, which are most convenient to large numbers of electors.

7. Any person deputized to register voters should be allowed to secure registration at the places of residence of the persons to be registered. This would allow civic-minded citizens to register voters in door-to-door drives.

8. Upon notification of a change of address the registration card of an individual should be transferred to the appropriate precinct.

9. Any person who willfully causes, secures or allows himself or any other person to be registered as a voter knowing that he or that other person is not entitled to registration should be subject to imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than three years.

10. Each deputy registrar should receipt to the County Clerk or other registration official for all books, pads and index cards issued to him, specifying the numbers of the affidavits received by him. He should be charged with them until he returns and files them. All affidavit books, pads and index cards should be returned by deputies when the books are closed. Any person having charge of affidavits of registration should be guilty of a misdemeanor who neglects or refused to make all the entries required by law or neglects or refuses to take the oath of the elector applying to him for registration or fails or neglects to comply with any provision of the law.

11. Registration should be permanent for life unless or until cancelled. The following should be grounds for cancellation:

(a) The request of the person registered.

(b) Insanity of the person registered legally established.

(c) The conviction of a person for any infamous crime during such time as that individual is incarcerated or on parole.

(d) Death.

(e) Not voting in either of two preceding general elections unless the clerk has written notice from the voter that he still resides and has not removed from the residence stated in the affidavit. Before removing the name of an individual from the list of registered voters in this way written notice should be sent to the individual with a return card to which he could affix his signature and give notice to the Registration Board that he does not wish his registration to be cancelled. Many states use double post-cards to give such notices.

12. Any person should be allowed to proceed by action in the county court to compel the county clerk to cancel any registration made illegally, or which should have been cancelled by reason of facts which occurred subsequently.

13. At periodic intervals the state should make available at no cost to candidates and interested citizens the names and addresses of registered voters by precincts and political affiliations.

14. Every county of the state should be divided into election precincts and the state should make available detailed maps and exterior descriptions of such precincts.

THE VOTING PROCESS

1. Election officers of a precinct should be drawn from the list of qualified voters in that precinct. Separate drawing should be had for every election. This would tend to maximize participation in the political process and tend to prevent fraud. In counties which do not have voting machines, separate groups of individuals should man the polls during the voting hours from the individuals who count the votes after the polls have been closed. Individuals should be excused from serving as election officials for reasons that constitute good cause for failure to serve as jurors. The failure of an appointee to serve as an election officer should be made a misdemeanor subject to fine of $100.00 or thirty days imprisonment or both when such failure is not with good cause. Individuals should be adequately compensated for serving as election officers.

2. Sample ballots should be sent to every registered voter several weeks preceding an election. When measures are to be submitted to the voters by ballot the arguments pro anc con should be printed on the ballot.

3. Upon petition by ten percent of the registered voters of any jurisdiction, legislative or constitutional proposals should be submitted to the people for ratification in an ensuring general election. By making possible the initiative in South Carolina, greater control over the political process will be placed in the hands of the people.

DATES OF ELECTIONS

It is recommended the state not set party primaries or conventions in August as some have suggested. The shortening of the time available for campaigning places even greater emphasis on the necessity for expending vast sums of money in order to make oneself heard politically.

S.C. - M+M

SOUTH CAROLINA

CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

"Group Action for Community Development"

Interprofessional

Business

Civic

Sponsored by

Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association

November 2, 1967

WADE HAMPTON HOTEL

Columbia, South Carolina

PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES:

To identify significant community problems
To note present trends of progress
To locate resources for continued progress
To formulate a unified plan of action

AGENDA

9:30 A. M.
General Assembly ..... Ballroom
Speaker: The Honorable Edward M. Brooke
U. S. Senator, Massachusetts

11:00 A. M.
Group Conferences

GROUP CONFERENCES

EDUCATION ..... Ballroom 3

Chairman: Dr. Lewie C. Roache, Chairman, Department of Natural Sciences, S. C. State College, Orangeburg

Consultants: Mr. T. J. Crawford, Director of Public Relations, S. C. State College, Orangeburg
Mr. Allen L. Code, Supervisor of Adult Education, State Dept. of Education
Mr. A. Wade Martin, Coordinator, State Commission for Technical Education
Dr. George Bair, Education Dir., ETV.

EMPLOYMENT ..... Moultrie Room

Chairmen: Mrs. Daisy D. Johnson, Director, Urban League, Columbia
Attorney Ernest Finney, Sumter

Consultants: Mr. Charles Wilson, Regional Attorney Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Atlanta
Mr. Zack Weston, Minorities Representatives, S. C. Employment Commission, Columbia
Mr. Richard Lyle, Asst. Director of Economic Development and Employment, Southern Regional Office, National Urban League, Atlanta
Attorney Donald Hollowell, Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Atlanta
Atty. Mordecai Johnson, Project Dir., TEAM

VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL ACTION ..... Capitol Room

Chairman: Mr. James T. McCain, Field Representative, CORE Educational Fund

Consultants: Mr. Vernon Jordan, Voter Education Project, Atlanta
Mr. Virgil Dimery, Williamsburg County Voters League, Kingstree
Mr. James Felder, Voter Education Project, Columbia
Mrs. Hattie J. Sims, Magistrate, Gadsden

HEALTH AND WELFARE-Executive Room

Chairman: Mr. Dewey M. Duckett, Jr., Office of Economic Opportunity, Columbia

Consultants: Dr. Walter Fries, Government Inter-Agency Council on Mental Retardation, Columbia
Mrs. Deborah Southerland, Director of Division of Child Welfare, S. C. Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbia
Dr. T. C. McFall, Administrator McClennon Banks, Memorial Hospital, Charleston
Mrs. Harry Arant, Jr., President, S. C. Association for Retarded Children, Columbia
Mr. James Womack, Assistant to the Director, .S. C. Department of Public Welfare
Dr. John C. Bull, Physician, Member S. C. Mental Health Commission Spartanburg

1:00 P. M. Luncheon ..... Ballroom
Speaker: Dr. William Holmes Borders, Sr. Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta

2:30 P. M. ..... Group Conferences

BUSINESS AND FINANCE .... Ballroom 3

Chairmen: Mrs. Modjeska M. Simpkins, Assistant Cashier, Victory Savings Bank, Columbia
Mr. Allard Alston, Josten's Sales Rep.

Consultants: Mr. T. M. Alexander, Sr., President, Alexander and Company Insurance Agencies, Atlanta
Mr. J. Kenneth Lee, President, American Federal Savings and Loan Association, Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. D. M. Zimmerman, Treasurer, Edisto Federal Credit Union, S. C. State College, Orangeburg
Mr. James Miles, Director, Technical Assistance Credit Union League, Columbia
Mr. E. W. Waddell, Housing Authority, Charlotte

LEGAL AID ..... Capitol Room

Chairmen: Attorney Matthew Perry, Columbia
Attorney Willie T. Smith, Greenville

Consultants: Mr. James Cordell, Director of Legal Services, Office of Economic Opportunity, Southeastern Region, Atlanta
Mr. James Cureton, Staff Attorney Legal Aid Service Agency, Columbia
Mr. Edward A. Harter, Jr., Exec. Dir., Legal Aid Service, OEO, Columbia

RECREATION ..... Moultrie Room

Chairman: Mr. Paul Webber, Field Representative, South Carolina Office of Economic Opportunity

Consultants: Mr. O. C. Dawson, Athletic, Health & Physical Education Director, S. C. State College, Orangeburg

Dr. Carl M. Hust, Director, S. C. Commission of Recreation
Mr. E. I. Lawrence, Asst. Director, Williamsburg-Lee County Economic Opportunity Council, Kingstree
Col. John A. May, Chief of Outdoor Recreation Division, Columbia
Mr. Tom Martin, Director of Health and Physical Ed., Booker T. Washington High School, Columbia
Dr. Herbert Brantley, Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Clemson University, Clemson
Dr. Warren Giese, Director, S. C. Physical Fitness Program, University of S. C., Columbia
Mr. William B. Moore, Director of Parks and Recreation, Columbia

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ..... Executive Room

Chairman: Mr. L. S. James, Field Representative, SCCHR/NSF

Consultants: Mr. Sam Odell, Chief of Real Estate Loans Division, Farmers Home Administration, Columbia
Mr. Jerry Knightner, Specialist in Supplement Rent Housing, Federal Housing Authority, Columbia
Rev. Fred C. James, Mt. Pisgah AME Church, Sumter
Mr. William Marsh, State Technical Assistant Coordinator of Office of Economic Opportunity, Columbia
Mr. Townes Holland, State Director, Economic Development Administration, Columbia
Mr. Jac Wasserman, Field Representative, Foundation for Cooperative Housing, Washington

4:30 P. M.
Final Assembly ..... Ballroom
Adjournment

Post Conference Discussion

PALMETTO MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

James E. Brown, DDS ..... President
H. E. Hill, Ph.C ..... Executive Secretary
H. J. Hare, DDS ..... Treasurer
H. S. Smiley, DDS ..... Secretary

EXECUTIVE BOARD

L. W. Long, MD ..... Chairman

T. C. McFall, MD	W W. Jones, DDS
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Dr. C. L. Stephens ..... Chairman

Dr. Noble P. Cooper	Dr. James E. Brown
Dr. T. M. McCottry	Dr. E. E. Oliver
Dr. H. J. Hare	Dr. George Williams
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Mrs. Modjeska M. Simpkins	Mr. E. A. Finney
Mr. Matthew Perry	Mr. Paul Webber
Mr. Walker Solomon	Rev. J. H. Nelson
Mr. Dewey Duckett, Jr.	Mrs. Daisy D. Johnson
Mr. L. S. James	

Miss Edna Smith*
Administrative Secretary

A very exciting array of Negro talent —
Wish you could be with us!
Alice Spearman

CAPITOL PRINTING CO. COLUMBIA, S. C.

* SCCHR professional staffer

10-24-67

Negro Group 10/26/67 STATE 11/10/67 ES

Brooke Will Speak In S.C.

By PHILIP G. GROSE JR.
Governmental Affairs Editor

Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, the first Negro to serve in the Senate since Reconstruction, will speak in Columbia Nov. 2.

The New England Republican becomes the fourth major GOP national figure to visit Columbia in recent months, although his visit may not have the political overtones of his recent predecessors.

Republican governors Ronald Reagan of California and George Romney of Michigan came to South Carolina during the last three weeks, and Sen. Everett Dirksen, Senate majority leader from Illinois, was a summer visitor.

Brooke's visit will be under the sponsorship of the Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, a Negro professional organization, in cooperation with the S. C. Council on Human Relations.

He will address the medical group at the Wade Hampton Hotel at 9:30 a. m. Nov. 2.

Dr. C. L. Stevens of Kingstree, president of the association, said Sen. Brooke is expected to speak on "leadership as it is related to community development."

Dr. Stevens said the Columbia meeting would be "an inter-professional one," with representatives of other professions, businesses and civic groups attending.

State Republican Chairman Harry S. Dent said he had been notified of Brooke's visit, but would not be able to attend because of a two-week military commitment.

Dent said he had sent Sen. Brooke a letter welcoming him to the state, and indicating that the Massachusetts senator "has strong support in South Carolina for some of his ideas."

Brooke gained favor with several GOP conservative leaders with his outspoken support of the war effort in Vietnam. In recent months, he has been mentioned as a possible vice presidential candidate on the 1968 Republican ticket.

BROOKE

S.C. - M+M

P R O P O S E D A G E N D A

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Prince Hall Masonic Temple -- Columbia, South Carolina

November 30 - December 1, 1967

November 30

9:00 A.M.-- Registration
10:00 A.M.-- Workshops on the Following Topics
(To run concurrently):

1. Co-ops and Credit Unions
   (Eastern Lodge Room - upstairs)
2. Low-income Housing
   (Mixed Lodge Room - upstairs)
3. Proposed Reforms for Crime and Corrections (Auditorium stage - street level)
4. Negro History: South Carolina's Neglected Heritage (Room 104 - street level)
5. A New Look At Welfare
   (Room 201 - upstairs)

12:00 Noon-- Lunch -- Everyone on his own.

1:30 P.M.-- Workshop Reports and Group Dialogue with
Dr. Dodson -- Auditorium
Presiding... Dr. Robert J. Moore
Second Vice-president

3:30 P.M.-- Coffee Break.

4:00 P.M.-- Business Meeting - Mixed Lodge Room (upstairs)
Presiding... Dr. William H. Wesson, President

Executive Committee Reports
Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr. - Treasurer
Dr. William H. Wesson ---- President

Executive Staff Reports
Mr. L. S. James, Field Director
Rural Advancement Program

Mrs. Theodore J. Ledeen
Extension Director

Mr. Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

Recognition of Guests

Members' Discussion of Reports and
State Council Affairs

Reports from Local Councils

Report of the Nominating Committee
Mr. John Stevenson, Chairman

Election of Board Members

6:30 P.M.-- Dinner

Invocation
Dr. Walter Storrs, Chairman
Social Science Department, Benedict

Introductions and Recognitions
Dr. William H. Wesson, President

Special Music
Miss Nancy Hayes and Mr. John Gallant

Introduction of Guest Speaker
Rev. Matthew D. McCollom
First Vice-president

Address
Dr. Dan W. Dodson
Director, Center for Human Relations
and Community Studies
New York University

December 1

9:30 A.M.-- Board of Directors Meeting
(Room 104 - street level)

11:30 A.M.-- Adjournment

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Filmstrips on Negro History and Heritage may be viewed in Room 104 (street level) during the lunch hour (12:15-1:15) and the afternoon coffee break (3:30 to 4:00).

2. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc. is a voluntary, non-profit organization, made up of individual members. Its purpose, as stated in the Council by-laws, is as follows:

> "... to carry on in the state of South Carolina an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state, in an endeavor to promote greater unity in South Carolina in efforts toward the development of the human resources of the state, toward community development, in the development of improved inter-group relations; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all intergroup understanding; and to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives."

If you are in accord with these goals and not now a member, we invite you to join the South Carolina Council on Human Relations by filling out the form at the bottom of this page, and returning it, along with your dues, to the membership table in the lobby.

If you are a member but have not yet paid your 1967 dues, please check at the same table, so that you can be reinstated on our current membership list.

.....

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street Columbia, S. C. 29201
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM*

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Occupation _____ Date _____

_____ $5.00 Individual	_____ $10.00 Contributing
_____ $7.50 Husband and Wife	_____ $25.00 Sustaining
_____ $1.50 Student	_____ $60.00 Sponsor
_____ $1.00 Associate	_____ $100.00 Patron

*Membership in the South Carolina Council includes membership in your nearest Local Chapter. (Contributions are tax deductible)

Sociologist Urges New Morality In U.S.

Related Story, 8-A

By PAUL CLANCY
Governmental Affairs Staff

A nationally known sociologist and educator said here Thursday night the United States is facing its greatest crisis in race relations and could either fall as a nation or—by re-arranging community values—achieve a national "new morality."

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies at New York University, warned a meeting of the South Carolina council on Human Relations that race tensions in the nation's cities could lead to "resegregation" of white and Negro races.

Dodson, addressing the council's 13th Annual Meeting, said the riots demonstrate a collapse of faith in the promises the nation has been giving to the struggling Negro. It is a collapse that the civil rights demonstrations didn't experience.

"Unless we can move fast enough to hold the confidence of the mainstream of the Negro community—the confidence that American can deliver on these promises, then I believe we are in for a very dangerous period," Dodson said.

Dodson's specialty is de facto segregation. He helped design the desegregation of Washington, D. C., schools and helped pave the way for the Brooklyn Dodgers to hire Jackie Robinson, the first Negro basketball player to enter the major leagues.

Dodson, who is white, said white society has put up great resistance to desegregation. It has taken in the "bright" Negroes, alienated them for their past, and rationalized the holding down of the rest.

Dodson took issue with social scholars who talk about "lack of father image," "matriarchial domination," or "lack of pre-school learning" as reasons for the lack of success among Negroes.

"If you get the teachers to believe these things," he said, "you might as well write off this entire generation."

He criticized the anti-poverty effort as a "squirting on of just enough welfare" in hopes of "buying off dissention and protest, or tranquilizing people so they wouldn't seek the promised land."

Dodson said American communities have become "morally corrupt by living with unshared privileged" instead of putting the full weight of their institutions behind programs to bridge the gap between races.

Dodson said it is very difficult to teach morality, but it can emerge out of contact and dialogue between races. He said pressures of a struggling minority could force the "rejuvenation of the moral spirit of an entire people."

Dodson said he believes the new morality "will be the salvation of America."

The council installed its new president, the Rev. Matthew D. McCollum, replacing Dr. William H. Weston. It also officially installed Paul W. Matthias as new executive director and paid tribute to Miss Alice Spearman who served in that position since 1955.

Black Power Is Discussed, What It Does, Doesn't Mean

By PAUL CLANCY
Governmental Affairs Staff

"Black power" to most people means violence and lawlessness, a concept that stems from the reaction to recent summers of racial violence and to the militant Negro leaders who came to power under its banner.

On the other hand, many responsible leaders believe that the movement toward power for the Negro — call it responsibility, influence, participation, wealth — is a logical step toward equality.

Dr. Benjamin S. Payton, president of Benedict College in Columbia and former executive director of the Department of Social Justice with the National Council of Churches, was the founder of The National Committee of Negro churchmen which recently organized in Dallas, Tex., to help put the black power movement in perspective and make it work in the church.

The committee came about, Payton said, "as a result of the near hysteria I felt the nation was in over the term black power." The group of about 300 agreed on a statement that finds fault with the concept but at the same time finds it relevant to the Negro movement.

Black power is relevant, Payton said, "Because it lays bare some of the unauthentic notions of integration," the main one being a one-way process of absorbing "deserving" Negroes into white power structures. Payton believes that integration should be a two-way process that continues until the point is reached where institutions are no longer white or black but American institutions.

The black power philosophy also destroys the concept "that any institution that is led by Negroes is by definition somehow inferior. I reject that and I believe any well - thinking white person would reject it," Payton said.

While the committee felt that Negroes, as well as Jews, Italians and "white Anglo Saxon Protestants," need a certain amount of power, it had some harsh criticisms of the more militant of the Negro leadership.

"We certainly do not accept the notion of black power as a thing that should lead to separatism," Payton said. "Indeed, quite the opposite. We take the position that power is needed precisely in order to participate more effectively."

The committee also felt that there is an over-reaction to the "black is beautiful" concept that leads some of the black power advocates to reject everything white and American.

"The value I see in talking about blackness is that it brings people up sharp against the reality that, well, yes, why shouldn't black be called beautiful. But because it's beautiful doesn't mean that white is ugly, nor does it mean that black is superior."

A recent article in Time magazine, Payton said, made it appear that the committee is siding with some of the black power advocates whom he feels are extremists. The committee's position, he said, "is much more analytical, much more sane and much more relevant" to the needs of the country.

The committee hopes to fill what it feels is a vacuum left by both white and Negro churches which, although they led in the fight for civil rights laws, have not had enough concrete program to help the Negro.

"Our churches are spending, just like the white churches, too much money on fine buildings and too little on the kinds of programs that will help unemployed people find jobs and training for jobs, too little money in supporting urban renewal and housing development programs," he said.

The committee has launched a two-pronged attack on the roots of poverty. It has established an economic development corporation with hopes of raising $1 million for "risk loans" to local groups which want to sponsor projects such as housing development or who need "seed money" that could eventually lead to obtaining a government grant.

It has also set up a domestic development bank that will make risk money available for people in the slums to renovate their homes. Loans for such purposes are hard to obtain through the regular lending and mortgaging companies.

Payton said the focus on economic development is exceedingly important. Passing civil right laws does not tackle the social and economic foundations to discrimination and prejudice. The root of the matter he said is isolation from the mainstream of American society.

"If you want to talk about black power, all right," Payton said. "But talk about it as a need to participate more effectively and to get the influence to do it."

Urban Expert Predicts Continuance Of Rioting

A leading authority on urban housing problems predicted Thursday night that violence and Negro rioting in the United States will continue "until we assume the responsibility of building a decent environment for everyone."

Charles Abrams, author of the United Nations urbanization charter, spoke on "The Implications of the Negro Ghetto for the Nation" as a part of a Visiting Scholars Program at the University of South Carolina. The program is sponsored by several USC groups and departments.

"The federal government is standing idly by," Abrams said. "It has no sufficient housing programs . . . All we've had from Washington is the Model Cities Program, a small rent subsidies program and a call to kill rats."

He said the federal government should, among other things, take over education and train teachers "with a Peace Corps, such as we are doing abroad today."

Abrams stressed the importance of the total environment, not just the physical condition of the house itself. He cited such items as attitudes, schools, churches and recreational facilities as contributing to the total environment.

"The government contributes to the environment, so it must accept some of the blame," he said. "Unless the federal government comes to the aid of the large cities, I don't see how they can survive."

"Above all, we need a fiscal revolution in which the federal government takes over what the cities can't do alone."

He said Negroes become "a key force" because they locate together near the center of most cities. "The Negro community is strong if it recognizes its strength," he said.

Abrams said he has no objection to "voluntary ghettoes. My stipulation is that people must be able to leave if they want to do so."

Responding to a question from the audience, the urban housing expert said he would prefer a program of guaranteed jobs, rather than one of guaranteed income.

"I would forget about all other civil rights legislation if we had one simple law stating that a person has the right to live near his work," Abrams said.

He said persons would rather be subsidized in order to buy their own homes than receive rent subsidies.

Abrams criticized the concept of local housing authorities and said such organizations should be state or regional.

"Thousands of Mason-Dixon Lines" are developing in the North and South, he said. Negroes migrating to the North settle in the cities themselves, and the whites move out to the suburbs in fear.

A million Negroes moved into the cities and a million whites left during the period 1950-1960, according to Abrams.

He said Negro violence and rioting is relatively new and more complex than previous rioting. According to a study Abrams made in Philadelphia, "housing was the major area of discontent."

Abrams is currently serving as chairman of the Division of Urban Planning at Columbia University. He has written six books on urban housing and is credited with much of the groundwork on the laws of seizure in the United States.

In two other addresses earlier in the day, Abrams denounced barriers to annexation of adjacent areas.

"The problem is facing you here in Columbia. This morning I saw the Black Bottom area, which is outside the city but only jurisdictionally. These people work in Columbia, and epidemics of disease will fester there," he said.

"You may be lucky there haven't been those who can arouse the Negroes there."

Urban problems followed in the wake of the revolution from an agricultural to an industrial society in this country, according to Abrams.

Students Question Specialist

Charles Abrams, left, housing authority, answers questions by University of South Carolina students following a lecture on campus Thursday in which he criticized the current public housing policy of the federal government. The students are, from left, Don Bushman Jr., Margaret Futch and Jon Birkeli. (Staff Photo by Bill Scroggins.)

Mock Communist Takeover

Students Learn Red Tactics

Listen Closely, Comrades

These sombre-faced students look as if they might have been photographed in any communist setting. But they are actually Columbia High School students Lucy Iverson and Charmaine Jacobs who, along with their fellow classmates, received a practical lesson in communism Thursday. (Photo by Bill Scroggins.)

By LEVONA PAGE
Governmental Affairs Staff

As subdued students marched single file to their classes, suddenly a sharp command from a trench-coat, boots-clad teacher pierced the silence: "Comrades, there will be no talking in the halls . . . move along!"

"There will be absolute compliance with all rules, otherwise you will not become good communists," came another stern directive in the classroom.

Communist Russia?

No. Columbia High School. November 30, 1967.

The principal had been "overthrown," the proletariat had gained control and the school had been "liberated."

As military drums rumbled in the background, the students were told of their school's new status in an eerie announcement over the public address system.

Shock and surprise gradually began to wear off as they learned it was all part of a carefully-planned, well-kept secret in which the student council staged a dramatic illustration of a school system under communist rule.

But even after the secret was out, the practical lesson in patriotism continued.

In the classroom, the students were met by stern-voiced, straight-faced teachers who espoused the communist doctrine and discipline.

"Everything is so much better under the communist system because you have a better chance to rise," propagandized history teacher Miss Hanna Pearlstine. "You must at all times adhere to the party because the party is in power.

"You don't need religion," she continued. "All you need is for the party to tell you what to do."

Once she stopped short in her lecture and motioned into the room a hall patrol, whose red arm band with the hammer and sickle emblem designated him as a party loyalist.

"Escort the Comrade from the room," she directed. The student, whose attention had wandered briefly, was ushered out.

After a few hours, even minutes, it was clear the point of the lesson had been made.

"It was like being in a state of shock almost at first," said student Melinda Covington. "I don't think I would like to be in a communist system . . . you're not an individual anymore."

"This makes you appreciate

(See TAKEOVER, 7-C, Col. 1)

Letters To The Editor

Urges President To Jail Protesters

To the Editor:

I cannot see why our so-called President still will sit in Washington and let Negro so-called non-violent leaders make threats on his and his wife's lives, and not do anything about it. They do what they please, they defy the draft, brag about what they intend to do if the government doesn't do what they ask.

What we need to do is take these so-called preachers, leaders, that are causing this mess and make a special place to lock them up. If necessary take an army base, fence it up, put them in it and see that they do all the demonstrating they want with picks and shovels for about 15 or 20 years.

The morale of this country is going to the dogs. People of the United States know this and are like the rest of us wondering why it is not stopped. I see where Martin Luther King is calling for demonstrations at the White House in Washington if Congress doesn't throw more money their way for his poverty group. I don't see why the government doesn't just turn the Treasury over to them — they're not going to work for a living anyway.

FERRIS BAKER
P. O. Box 365,
Lancaster.

Soldier Gives Thanks To City

To the Editor:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all the ministers, church members, The State newspaper, and all others who so graciously responded to my call (through my mother's letter to the editor) for help and relief for the 15,000 little needy refugee children in my district here in Vietnam.

God bless each one of you, and may the Christ of Christmas make this Christmas the most blessed one you have ever known — because you, too, gave.

CAPT. F. E. TURNIPSEED
Advisory Team 35,
APO San Francisco,
96240.

"What happens if I win?"

All Doubt About The War Vanishes

To the Editor:

Being an American who has been in the service of my country for the past 14 years, I am really concerned with the protests about our commitments here in Southeast Asia.

I was beginning to be a little doubtful until I arrived here and saw things for myself. Now I am convinced that we should stay here until the threat of Communism is broken. I saw the difference in Korea and I can see the difference here already.

I grew up in Great Falls and now call Columbia home.

JAMES R. STARNES
HHD 36th Trans. Bn.,
APO San Francisco,
96312.

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Ed Stanfield

... And that's the way it was in Columbia, South Carolina, Friday, December 1, 1967.

Good night, David.
Good night, Chet.
And good night for the U.S.A.

S.C. - 117+121

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE:

PIEDMONT CONFERENCE ON JOBS AND TRAINING

Saturday, December 2, 1967
Wofford College
Spartanburg, South Carolina

PROGRAM

8:30	to	9:30 A. M.	REGISTRATION
9:30	to	10:30 A. M.	PLENARY SESSION-KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Mr. Samuel C. Jackson Commissioner Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Washington, D. C. Mr. Howard Folkman Director of General Services Committee Technical Education for South Carolina Columbia, S. C.
10:30	to	12:30 P.M.	CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS: JOB OPPORTUNITIES PRESENT AND FUTURE Each workshop will consist of a panel of employer representatives who will discuss current and future job prospects in their respective industries, including skills and training required and other pertinent information of interest to job seekers
12:30	to	2:00 P.M.	LUNCHEON PERIOD (No formal luncheon-lunch will be available in the Cafeteria)
2:00	to	2:45 P.M.	PLENARY SESSION: REPORTS FROM CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS
2:45	to	4:30 P.M.	PLENARY SESSION: EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PLACEMENT Representatives of Vocational Education and Training Institutions: Job Training and Counselling Programs; and Placement Services will describe their respective programs, and inform citizens as to how they may improve their job skills.
4:30	to	5:30 P.M.	SUMMARY SESSION: "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?" A panel of representatives of community and civic organizations will discuss the implementation of Federal, State and local governmental programs on the local level and organizing the community to take advantage of opportunities.

THE ENTIRE PUBLIC IS INVITED. AN INVITATION IS NOT NECESSARY TO ATTEND.

For your information - S.C. Misc

VPA

~~ATTY GEN~~ ES

January 31, 1967

The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr.
4600 Daniel Drive
Columbia, S. C. 29206

Dear Mr. Reese:

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations will soon appoint an Executive Director to replace Mrs. Alice Spearman. Mrs. Spearman, who has given excellent and devoted service, wishes to be relieved of the directorship. We hope to offer an attractive salary to her successor.

Your own work and interests have probably given you some familiarity with the past programs of the Council. The Council Board is currently engaged in formulating new directions for its future activities. We envision the Council as a catalyst of action in human relations -- in voter participation in elections and other public affairs, in public education, in provision of economic opportunity, and in housing, rural development, and social services. We see the Council cooperating with other organizations which are particularly concerned with progress in these areas of human relations. We will probably play an increasing role in informing and enlightening the people of South Carolina concerning human relations problems.

We are seeking an Executive Director whose creative thinking will develop means of carrying out the objectives mentioned above, but we want someone who will broaden and deepen our programs and objectives through his own ideas. Will you let me know whether you would like us to consider you for this position? If you have a summary of your background, will you send me a copy?

I am grateful for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Wesson, Jr.
President

WHW/ft

Sent also to
William Bagwell
Hayes Mizell
George Boudler

Already have biog. data on Joe Levy of Alabama

S. C. - PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

November
1966

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C..29201

* *

YOU ARE INVITED

to the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Tuesday, December 6, 1966 Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C.

9:30 Registration
10:15 Workshops in the following areas:

I. The Administration of Justice
II. Economics and Employment
III. Education and the Schools
IV. The Anti-Poverty Program
V. Welfare
VI. Housing
VII. The Church and Human Relations

12:30 Lunch - everyone on his own

2:15 Registration
2:30 Afternoon session will feature Paul Anthony as speaker, special reports and the annual business meeting.

6:00 Registration
Dinner - Ballroom of the hotel
Address: LESSONS FROM ATLANTA, Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

* *

Please detach and return not later than December 2, 1966, to

S. C. Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C. 29201

Name _____

Address _____

_____ I plan to attend Workshop No.

_____ Please reserve ____ tickets for the dinner at $3.25 each.

_____ Payment enclosed _____ Will pay at banquet

MORE ABOUT THE ANNUAL MEETING

Citizen Involvement in growth and development is basic to continuing and increasing the tempo of progress in South Carolina. This challenge will underlie all aspects of the 1966 annual meeting on December sixth.

Plan Car Pools of SCCHR members and other alert citizens from your community. Arrange to spend the entire day and to participate in the workshops, the afternoon session and the evening dinner meeting! Please send in your reservations for dinner promptly.

THE 1966 REPORT OF PROGRAM: PAST -- PRESENT -- PROPOSED

The report for this year is appearing in two parts prior to the annual meeting so that informed member participation may be increased. For the report on such administrative matters as finance, membership, organization, and staffing see the September-October issue of SCCHR REVIEW.

Workshops to be held on Tuesday morning, December 6 from 10:15 to 12:15 o'clock will highlight and detail the program emphases of SCCGR and a growing number of other agencies, organizations and individuals. Proposed new study and action programs will be projected around the following concerns: The Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement; Anti-Poverty Programs; Welfare; and Housing.

Workshop programs in any of the areas scheduled I through VII will be mailed to those requesting same.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Special Surveys to determine conditions and number of low-income families have been conducted during 1966 in Holly Hill, Elloree, St. George, and in Dillon and Calhoun counties.

Delegations to the South Carolina General Assembly have been approached by special committees of Council members and urged to institute county-wide food distribution programs in several counties.

To Determine Compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a survey was made this year of leading industries in nine (9) counties.

Farmer Cooperatives and Credit Unions are being encouraged, and a few are being organized.

Participation in ASCS Elections (Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service) by farm operators was actively promoted prior to the September elections.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECTS VITAL

Program Activities of the Rural Advancement Project have included reorganization of county groups for better attendance. The number of counties served increased from twenty-four (24) to thirty (30). Ten meeting centers were established convenient to three-county groups. Emphasis has been placed on informational and referral services, and on leadership training.

Projected Programs include efforts at continuous economic development with added emphasis upon 1) low-income housing at minimal costs under FHA (Farmers Home Administration), 2) diversified farming and assistance available for its increase.

UPGRADING EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS: AN EMPHASIS IN SCCHR

SCCHR and Local Councils have a long standing and continuing involvement in educational programs and projects. Basic has been the process of defining needs and problems and keeping abreast of the bold new programs designed to meet them.

Implementation of Programs such as work-study for college students; work-training for high school youth; summer job opportunities for youth, which emphasize training; the Neighborhood Youth Corps which engages school drop-outs in a combination of work and study etc., have been given priority.

Recruitment of Trainees continues for job training at all levels through adult education, technical and vocational education and the STEP program (Special Training for Economic Progress).

Special Preparation Through RAP (SCCHR's Rural Advancement Program) and its tri-county organizations is being made for recruitment of under-employed and unemployed rural people in the massive training program proposed for Project T-Square hopefully to be launched in South Carolina soon.

Dissemination of Information through group meetings, mass mailings, inter-organizational cooperation and support focus upon informed citizen participation in implementation, especially of the following acts:

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-253)

The Higher Education Act (P.L. 89-329)

1965 extensions of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to provide up to 2 years on-the-job or classroom training for persons unemployed because they lack education or skills; and

The educational provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act extended by P.L. 89-253 to June 30, 1968.

Study of needs for effective Compulsory School Attendance legislation and of complementary services is receiving priority.

Cooperation and Support have been given to numerous special projects in education, such as the Southern Rural Training Project; The Southern Teaching Project; the American Friends Service Committee's summer tutoring project for transferees to desegregated schools in three (3) rural counties, and The Southern Christian Leadership Conference's citizenship education program.

School Desegregation - Tutoring projects of SCSCHR and SPEED-UP work with parents, assistance given in the planning and execution of two (2) statewide conferences on school desegregation, an in-depth study of the pattern of desegregation in one school district, and efforts to recruit white teachers for school transfers indicate the scope of the Council's work in this important area. Mr. Hayes Mizell, formerly with SCCHR, is now doing full-time work in this area with A.F.S.C.

Recommendations for Future Educational Programs include: 1) development of an intensified and coordinated citizen effort in support for an adequate compulsory school attendance law; 2) inclusion of qualified Negroes on educational committees, college trustee and school boards and at other policy-making levels; and 3) involvement of more volunteers in tutorials and other projects related to upgrading education at all levels.

THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

This continuing concern in the SCCHR program received new impetus as a result of the outstanding statewide conference on "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective," held in Columbia on October 18. This conference was planned and carried out through the efforts of an ecumenical committee of churchmen. SCCHR leaders and staff were instrumental in initiating this effort and worked in key committee assignments. Over three hundred churchmen assembled to confront crucial issues, to increase understanding and to consider the implications of the Christian faith for contemporary life. A follow-up committee is now at work to continue the process begun at this conference at state and local levels.

The Council distributed information and encouraged participation in denominational regional summer conferences focusing on social concerns. Thirteen council members attended the very outstanding Presbyterian conference on Poverty, the Church and Race in Montreat in mid-August.

Program assistance is now being given in conjunction with the current mission study for major denominations on "Poverty and Affluence." Speakers have been provided and packets of material on the economic situation in South Carolina and on anti-poverty programs are being distributed from the Council office. This packet may be had upon request to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations office as long as the supply of materials lasts, for use in conjunction with the Poverty and Affluence study.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY

The Program of the South Carolina Student Council this year has found student members involved in significant ways in community action. Specifically these are ways in which the students have been involved --

A Work Week-end, held in February at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, proved to be a significant experience for the students and the community people with whom they worked.

Operation Search, a year-round project, seeks out and encourages qualified Negro high school students to continue their education. Through visits to high schools or to community meetings set up for high school students, through mailings to National Achievement Scholars and other recommended high school students, and a wide distribution of materials, students have been informed and encouraged to continue their education. Emphasis has been placed on these students enrolling in one of the recently desegregated colleges of the state.

A Committee on Compulsory School Attendance Law (Co-Co-Sal) has existed for two years. It informs and solicits citizens' support for such a measure, a definite need to undergird all that is done in education in the state.

Tutoring has continued with five student tutoring projects under the auspices of SCSCHR. In February five tutorial training workshops were held in five colleges of the state under the leadership of Lowell Dodge, director of Youth Education Services (YES) in North Carolina. These workshops opened up new techniques in tutoring and gave valuable guidelines for the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People (SPEED-UP), a tutoring and community development arm of the Student Council.

Two Conferences, one in the spring and another in the fall, have been held during the year. Southern Justice was the theme of the spring conference and the fall conference focus was on the Role of the Student in the Educational System. Students from 23 of the colleges of the state have participated in some phase of the SCSCHR program.

Plans for the Future include a continuation of all of the areas of work listed above with a more intensive effort. Students will try to bring about needed changes on their own campuses and in the community, as discussed at the conferences of the year, through work in poverty areas, citizenship education, exchange programs, academic freedom and related campus issues. As we look to the future a greater coordination of the student work with the total program of SCCHR is indicated, with a full time staff person who will spend a great deal of time in campus visitation. College students can have a major role in upgrading this state and helping to solve some of its pressing problems. This is the objective of the student council.

SPEED-UP DECLARED ONE OF TOP STUDENT PROGRAMS IN NATION

SPEED-UP, the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People is a tutoring and community development service which utilizes South Carolina students, working in their own state in poverty areas, helping people to help themselves. It has been evaluated by staff members working with student demonstration projects under the Office of Economic Opportunity as one of the outstanding student projects in the nation.

This Past Summer the full-time SPEED-UP program involved one hundred and fifty South Carolina college students and neighborhood workers in twenty-eight communities in thirteen counties. They taught and tutored children and adults; they also provided programs of recreation, information and cultural enrichment. This was a learning experience for South Carolina's participating college students and for the staff which worked with them.

At Present, SPEED-UP is continuing a tutoring and community development program in a number of the communities, enlisting college students as volunteers who work under the guidance of a small staff of three. SPEED-UP is requesting VISTA volunteers and hopes to place them in ten of the poorer counties of the state. Paperback books, secured through the Southern Regional Council, are being placed in five counties. The SPEED-UP staff has spent much time in drawing up a proposal for a continuing program which is being presented to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D. C.

The Future of SPEED-UP looks - - - -
to the involvement of many more indigenous persons in tutoring and community development programs;
to the establishment of credit unions by assisting the Rural Advancement Project (RAP);
to work with drop-outs as well as the in-school child, developing programs which may apprentice to local businessmen the drop-out who has no desire to return to school;
in general to community action programs which will generate feelings of community pride and self-confidence.

SC- PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

MEMBERSHIP ISSUE JANUARY, 1967

MEMBERS MANDATE: MOVE!

After talking all morning on December 6 in seven important workshops with participants from numerous governmental agencies, private organizations and lay groups, SCCHR members met in the afternoon for the 1966 annual business session. Three specific resolutions were adopted requiring early and widespread action, as follows:

I. To support a comprehensive compulsory education law which will include provisions for adequate and effective administration.

II. To promote state-wide use of surplus foods with programs operating in every county.

III. To support changes in laws to make it easier to register and vote.

Reports from the seven workshops reflected growing ferment and vitality, prerequisites to change. Contained were suggestions for study-and-action programs and projects.

MOVING INTO HIGH GEAR

The 1967 SCCHR Executive Committee is meeting weekly throughout January to put feet on some of the important ideas which were flying around at the 1966 annual meeting and which must have landing gear. You'll be reading and hearing about their proposals soon! Hopefully, many citizens will become actively involved in adapting and carrying them out---members of the council and of other opinion-forming organizations. (See page 4 for members of executive committee.)

TRUTHS FROM GEORGIA

Four friends from Georgia contributed greatly to the quality of the 1966 annual meeting. Dr. Vivian W. Henderson's provocative message delivered at the dinner and Paul Anthony's realistic keynote speech at the afternoon business session will be reported in the February issue of SCCHR REVIEW. Bring these reports to the attention of thoughtful friends and acquaintances. How shall we as citizens make adequate responses (cont. on p. 3, col. 1)

IT'S 1967

and dues are due again -- membership dues in SCCHR! These dues are payable annually and provide membership services and privileges for the calendar year: January through December.

Some of the services offered are: information and fact-finding; a speakers bureau; laision with governmental and private organizations; a newsletter, SCCHR REVIEW; visits from officers, committee chairmen and staff, as requested; program building and materials distribution; local, district and state-wide meetings on timely subjects; leadership training.

SCCHR performs a variety of functions; it is a "seeing-eye," a monitor, an initiator, a pioneer, an experimenter, a sounding-board, a clearing house, a catalyst, a process through which creative ideas are sought and refined cooperatively. It promotes constructive group action. It is a citizens movement.

Privileges include the chance to communicate across traditional barriers with responsible persons of good will and of (cont. on p.3, col.3)

LET'S AVOID EXPENSE OF REMINDERS: PAY 1967 MEMBERSHIP DUES NOW!

ECHOES and PROJECTIONS

The twelfth annual meeting of SCCHR, held in Columbia on December 6, was full of echoes but much fuller of projections: citizen information services; citizen involvement in policy and decision-making; citizen support for expanding use of all available funds for the development of South Carolina's human resources; citizens as volunteers in service to the community.

If there ever has been a time when the task of providing public services should have been solely the responsibility of professionals or even of elected or appointed boards and commissions, that day is gone forever. Together citizens, their elected representatives and paid personnel through joint planning and effort must provide services in education, law enforcement, welfare, health, recreation, child care, home-making, neighborhood improvement, community development, etc. Problems are too complex to be solved by the few. Needs are too great to be met without the cooperation of the many. Unprecedented challenges and opportunities require 'affirmative action' by all of us.

South Carolina is on the move toward giving all children a "Head Start"; toward providing quality education, job training and retraining for all; toward economic and industrial development to assure employment opportunities on a non-discriminatory basis; toward the elimination of poverty. What a long way we have to go. We must keep moving and involving more and more citizens.

Information, interpretation, referral services--old or new-- updating and upgrading of programs, recruitment and training of personnel and volunteers, as well as of the users of their services, must all be provided.

Nothing short of full manpower utilization, of social planning, and of fruitful interaction of all agencies, governmental and private, and of professionals and laymen will suffice. We can succeed. We dare not fail.

SCCHR UNIQUE

Often spoken of simply as "The Council", SCCHR lays no claims to the usual success symbols of size, wealth, or prestige. Rather, such recognition as it has received has been based upon the harmonious working relationship of its diverse and inclusive membership--persons of all faiths, of many denominational backgrounds, of various professions and occupations, Negroes and Caucasians, urban and rural dwellers, a few rich, many not-so-rich, and some poor people. The ties that bind are efforts to build better communities and a more progressive South Carolina. Unique are commitments to developing the human resources and relationships of our state--these are considered our most valuable potential assets!

Truths from Georgia--(cont. from p. 1)

to these "Truths from Georgia"? Dr. Henderson, an eminent economist, is president of Clark College, and Mr. Anthony is director of The Southern Regional Council, both in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, director of field activities of The Southern Regional Council spoke at the mid-day board of directors meeting and participated in the workshop on The Administration of Justice.

Mrs. Frances Pauley, director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, was a consultant to the Welfare workshop. Under her leadership, the Georgia Council has undertaken programs and projects in this vital area.

It's 1967 (cont. from p.1)

"uncommon common sense"; to discuss vital and controversial subjects in an atmosphere of inquiry and tolerance; to enjoy freedom of expression with a maximum of satisfaction and acceptance.

Perhaps the most priceless privilege SCCHR provides is the privilege of helping people to help themselves. Your dues help but additional contributions are needed in order to expand and so that South Carolinians will support SCCHR's basic operation.

Why not pledge to make donations on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis? Form M-F 1 is provided for your convenience.

WITH THE LOCAL COUNCILS---

It would have inspired each member of the Council to have heard the excellent reports from local councils on the occasion of the annual meeting on December 6. There was evidence of growth, vitality, involvement -- a genuine forward movement among our members. In brief, some of the highlights are given:

AIKEN CHR sponsored the Southern Teaching Program which brought to the community six outstanding young teachers and graduate students for an intensive tutorial program with over 100 high school students enrolled for a six weeks period. Dramatic academic progress was made in many cases in this short period, and of greater importance was the fact that students were motivated toward higher achievement.

The CHARLESTON COUNCIL reported on its efforts in setting up the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which was funded by the OEO for 365 school dropouts and 316 in-school youth in Charleston County. The Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps was quoted in his summary report as follows: "Community support left little to be desired. We had tireless support from the Youth Opportunity Center, the City Police Department and the Human Relations Council." This is indicative of the valuable role which a citizens organization such as a Human Relations Council has in the development of anti-poverty programs in a local community.

CLEMSON, the newest of the local councils, has a remarkable record since its organization in October, having moved into action on a number of fronts; voter education; welfare projects for underprivileged families; working toward better sewage system in a Negro community; integration of Scout programs and development of a day care center.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL continues to offer a significant monthly community forum which this fall has presented outstanding speakers: Dr. J. M. Dabbs, Rev. J. M. Hinton, and Dr. William B. Royster. Three committees--Education, Economics and Employment, and Public Relations have plans for the active involvement of members in community projects.

GREENVILLE CHR, in the process of reorganization, is planning participation in the Paperback Book Project of SRC. Last summer SPEED-UP was sponsored and given continuous assistance from dedicated members of the Council who served on the SPEED-UP Advisory Committee.

HARTSVILLE COUNCIL has focused on the surplus food program, has presented to various groups the need for such a program and has sought community support from a variety of groups and individuals. It was reported that in the period of the council's existence (18 months) various public and private community boards and committees have become more broadly representative, including Negro citizens as members.

NORTH AUGUSTA, one of SCCHR's new councils, continues to meet a need in a community which provides almost no channel for bi-racial communication. The group is in the process of doing a fact-finding job concerning educational needs in the community and is seeking information concerning the use of public facilities.

The ROCK HILL COUNCIL reported on the development of a Paperback Book Project, which the council is sponsoring among prisoners, in conjunction with the prison educational program. The Rock Hill Council continues to work cooperatively with the local CAP program, featuring the work of Vista Volunteers in the community.

The SUMTER COUNCIL report showed the way in which this council has moved from talk to action, having begun its involvement in community projects as the chief sponsor of Sumter's first rural Head Start in 1965 and sharing the sponsorship of nine county Head Start centers for the summer of 1966. At present the council is stressing adult education and is sending teachers to be trained for literacy work in the county.

Other council reports later.

LET'S RAISE THE 1967 BUDGET EARLY

MEMBERSHIP DUES PROVIDE FUNDS FOR OPERATION

NEWS FROM SCSCHR

A Work-Week End, to be held at our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, is forthcoming. Students from several colleges throughout the state will participate.

The Operation Search team has fulfilled all of its engagements as of now but hopes to have a few more before the end of the academic year. The team has visited all parts of the state.

Intercollegiate--the Columbia colleges council--has finally organized for this term and also has two advisors: Miss Joyce Cummings, assistant director of the Presbyterian Center, U.S.C. and Rev. Carl Fickens, Lutheran chaplain, U.S.C.
Programs for the group include speakers, films, and tours regarding the issues of education, housing, and labor.

The High School Council, also in Columbia, is going again. The group, although small, constitutes a good core of students from several of the schools in the Columbia area. One of their plans is a petition for a compulsory education law, a strong one which South Carolina direly needs.

~~EXECUTIVE~~ COMMITTEE TO SERVE IN 1967

The following persons were elected to serve on the executive committee for 1967:

President - - - - - Dr. W. H. Wesson
Vice president - - Rev. M. D. McCollom
Vice president - - Dr. Robert J. Moore
Secretary - - - - - Mrs. C. O. Spann
Treasurer - - - - - Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.
Members-at-large - John Hills
- Mrs. C. B. Bailey
- Mrs. John F. Potts

BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Elected as members of the SCCHR Board of Directors to serve the 3-year term 1967-1969 are:

William B. Barron, Rock Hill
Dr. L. E. Brubaker, Columbia
Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole, Cheraw
Austin V. Edwards, Orangeburg
David G. Ellison III, Columbia
Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia
Rev. M. D. McCollom, Walterboro
Hemphill P. Pride II, Columbia
Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., Columbia
Mrs. C. O. Spann, Columbia
John Stevenson, Columbia
Dr. W. H. Wesson, Columbia

Twenty-nine previously elected board members whose 3-year terms expire in 1967 and in 1968 respectively will serve with them also.

IT'S 1967 AND MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE!

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Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
ATLANTA, GA. 30303

S. C. - PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

FEBRUARY 1967

NEVER A DULL MONTH

The first meeting of the 1967 SCCHR Board of Directors, scheduled for February 19 from 1:30 p.m.--3:30 p.m., may well be one of the most significant and far-reaching in the Council's history. The executive committee and the committees and task forces it is activating will present important plans.

February, the shortest month in the year is "long" on special occasions: birthdays of Lincoln and of Washington, Valentine Day, and once every four years--leap year!

Not as well known or widely celebrated in South Carolina are Race Relations Sunday, which falls this year on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, and Brotherhood Week, February 19-26. National Negro History Week is February 12-18. These dates have significance to "Council" members.

1967 OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Of special interest not only to SCCHR-ers but to the public which is cordially invited, will be a meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, February 19, at 4 o'clock in Satterlee Hall in the Parish House of Trinity Episcopal Church, entrance on Senate at Sumter street, across from the State Capitol, Columbia, S. C.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Columbia Council on Human Relations are presenting jointly as speaker Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama

COME
AND BRING OTHERS WITH YOU

MAN OF THE HOUR

Dr. Lucius Pitts is a native of Georgia where as a boy his father farmed as a sharecropper. There he established life-time habits of hard work which 'stood him in good stead' as he labored against the educational odds of poor rural schools and of economic hardships. He knows the personal cost and value of education. Perhaps that is why he became an educator. In no sense, however, is Dr. Pitts a traditional educator; he is a 'telling' advocate of a sweeping overhauling as well as of a mammoth strengthening of education at all levels.

Because thinking South Carolinians realize that education, relevant education, is a top priority for the State if its progress is to continue, Dr. Pitts will be a timely speaker.

Because ways must be found to extend equal opportunities for self realization and expression to all our citizens,

Because all citizens have an equal right to job training and placement, and

Because education of the head and hands will not be enough,

Because citizens are needed with a breadth of understanding and empathy for the educationally, economically and socially disadvantaged among us -- citizens who will help them to help themselves,

Dr. Lucius Pitts, a man of courage, a man of deep faith, is the man to

(Continued on page 3)

CITIZENS HAVE A SELLING JOB

The Negro revolution has broken down legal barriers but much remains to be done to implement the new freedoms and to close the gap between promise and performance, Paul Anthony, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, said in his keynote address to the 12th annual meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, which met in Columbia on December 6, 1966.

Many people in the white community throughout the nation need to understand that there is nothing "radical or revolutionary" about the human rights struggle, he said. In fact, the movement couldn't be more conservative.

"What could be more conservative than trying to preserve and strengthen the basic institutions of our society?" Mr. Anthony asked.

"What could be more conservative than making the church a living, all-inclusive institution, or removing all vestiges of injustice and corruption from the courts, or preserving the democratic process by letting all participate," he continued.

Those who believe that the Negro has achieved equal opportunity before the law are saying, "That's all he's going to get. Now it's up to him," Mr. Anthony said.

Such people are removed from the realities of our rural and urban slums. "They don't know the plight of the child who is still getting a third or tenth rate education, or how far we are from reaching our goals!" he added.

Citizens must become involved. There is a job of interpretation, a selling job, which must be done to "close the gap" between the races which may otherwise continue to widen, Mr. Anthony concluded.

NEW COUNCIL ORGANIZES

Florence held an initial meeting on Jan. 13 for the purpose of organizing a Florence Count Council on Human Relations. A provisional committee had carefully planned a significant program with an outstanding guest speaker, Dr. R. Wright Spears, President of Columbia College, who pointed out the need for the full development of the human resources of the state if we are to meet the challenge of the present and the future.

Provisional chairman, Rev. W.P..Diggs, urged membership in the newly organizing council, and a nominating committee was appointed to present a slate of permanent officers. Congratulations to Florence!

DR. WESSON VISITS LOCAL COUNCILS

The newly elected president of SCCHR, Dr. William H. Wesson of Columbia, is losing no time in getting acquainted with members of local councils throughout South Carolina.

Recent visits have taken Dr. Wesson to Aiken, where action by the local council continues unabated, and to Clemson, where both student and adult councils are working actively.

Dr. Wesson, an economics professor in the School of Business Administration at the University of South Carolina, brings to his position as president enthusiasm, dedication, and past experience, thus assuring the Council of a year of progressive and energetic leadership.

SPARTANBURG DISCUSSION STRESSES COMMUNITY NEEDS

SCCHR members and friends in Spartanburg met together on January 27 for an exploratory conversation concerning a council on human relations for the area. It was agreed that such a group must conceive of itself as a working group, providing a channel whereby concerned citizens may be involved in meeting some of the basic needs of the community. Special interest was expressed in a compulsory school attendance law and in housing. To organize around issues and needs was stressed by many of those present.

A follow-up committee is to convene a second meeting at an early date.

How best make

ADEQUATE CITIZEN RESPONSE?

"Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, gave fresh interpretation and new meaning to statistics about our cities and our region which need to be carefully and objectively studied," said an economist who heard him speak at the SCCHR annual dinner meeting on Dec. 6, 1966. The economist continued, "We need to ask ourselves how we may best make an adequate response."

Dr. Henderson indicated that the emerging new order of cybernation and the computer is destined to bring a complete revolution in the development and use of human resources.

In discussing race relations, he pointed out that we have not yet developed rational dimensions within which our problems can be approached but that some legal remedies such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 have been provided.

Riots being experienced in Atlanta and in other parts of this country portray a sense of urgency. They come out of aspirations for equality, both of opportunity and of achievement. These are not just race riots; more often they are "poor men's riots," Dr. Henderson continued.

"Black Power is not necessarily a self-centered imperialistic idea," he said, "but is the antithesis of race relations." Negroes need whites and whites need Negroes, he added.

Although more opportunities are being provided, many Negroes and poor white people do not have access to them because they don't have the skills to do the job being offered. Dr. Henderson said educational opportunities must continue to be offered to correct the deficiencies, and that equal opportunities should be provided in jobs which can be filled by those having minimum skills.

Dr. Henderson called for public policy to deal with the frustrating economic plight of those beset by problems of jobs, insecurity, housing, education, and an equal opportunity to assure equal success.

MAN OF THE HOUR - Continued from Page 1

call us to answer the age-old question, Am I My Brothers Keeper? He will indeed be the man of the hour!

PROGRAM SERVICE

The SCCHR executive committee has appointed six task forces to prepare suggestions for programs and projects in all of the areas of concern with which the workshops dealt at the 1966 annual meeting on December sixth, except Housing--- we need more information and a chairman!

The workshops presented an overview of needs, problems, opportunities, but only a few found time to project plans for citizen action. Condensed reports are available upon request.

Three of the task forces will be taking a fresh look at long-standing interests:

Economics and Employment

Education and the Schools

The Church and Human Relations

The remaining three task forces will propose new study-and-action programs around the following concerns:

The Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement

Anti-Poverty Programs

Welfare: Policies and Practices

Citizen involvement will be sought.

SCSCHR's WORK WEEK-END

How much do we know about community organization, college students who ventured to Charleston for a week-end project on February 4-6 were asking themselves. Centering around Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, a Church with a neighborhood house, the project was designed to give a small number of students an inside look at what the community was doing. The students got a chance to learn about such organizations as the Eastside Improvement Council, the Mall Youth Development, and the Neighborhood House, all of which are working for a better life for those concerned.

After having heard about the progress of Charleston's eastside, the students were afforded the opportunity of visiting the community and talking with people about the problems in their area. What about employment? Can needy children get free books and lunch? Has there been improved police protection? What's your view on a compulsory education law? What about recreational facilities? These were a few of the general questions asked.

The informal survey over, the group met with delinquent boys of schools in the area. These boys, known as the Jackson Street Panthers, are organized into two clubs -- one for the older students and one for the younger ones -- and are trying to improve their image. After having talked with them about themselves, their interests, and projects on which they are working, one is convinced that their reputation for badness is not really justified.

It was a heartening experience to realize that although here is a community that has a lot of "unfortunate avenues" that have to be cleaned, it is not just talking but is doing something to see that they are cleaned.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Mr. L. S. James, director of SCCHR's Rural Advancement Program (RAP), has been able to provide valuable information at two recent meetings of regional and national importance. If possible more details will be shared at a later date.

The first of these meetings, held in Atlanta in November, was a Hearing of The National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber.

On December 5, Mr. James and Mr. Courtney Siceloff, director of Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C., testified in Raleigh, N. C., before the National Advisory Committee to the United States Department of Agriculture concerning the strengths and weaknesses in the administration of USDA programs, especially the limitation of service to the small farmer.

ANOTHER REMINDER!

1967 DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE
SCCHR NEEDS YOUR
CONTINUING SUPPORT

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SC - PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

Issued by The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
October 1967 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FROM THE DESK OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I suppose that if there is one word that best describes my life during the past month, it would have to be "busy." Since coming to Columbia on September first to assume my duties as the new executive director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, I have been going at double time just to stand still. And although you probably wouldn't expect me to say it, "standing still" is exactly what I am trying to do right now.

By that I mean that at this point in my new career, I am still in the process of trying to evaluate as objectively as possible all that goes into making this statewide organization a truly effective instrument for progressive social change. I am attempting to measure with care both its strengths and its weaknesses, so that I might with some degree of professional acumen be better able to help chart its future course. In short, I am now sizing up the situation to see what my role needs to be as your new director.

To be sure, this evaluative process has many facets, both in the office and in the field, but probably the most important of them all are the opportunities I get to share with you on a person-to-person basis our mutual hopes and dreams. More than anything else, I would like to have your thoughts concerning the tasks to which we as a committed people need to be addressing ourselves. Even if I don't get to sit down with you individually, I still would like to hear from you by 'phone or by letter. We need you and your ideas!

Needless to say, I am indebted beyond the possibility of mortal compensation to my noted and revered predecessor, Mrs. Alice Spearman. She has done a yeoman's job as our executive director since 1954, and all of us who have been associated with her and her work stand a little taller because of her stalwart spirit. May she truly find in her continuing activity and in ours all the deep satisfactions that she so richly deserves.

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

IN CASE YOU'RE WONDERING

Mr. Matthias is twenty-nine years old, married, and the father of three small boys. Originally from Washington, D. C., he received his B. A. from Duke University in 1960 and his S.T.B. degree from Wesley Theological Seminary in 1964. A Methodist minister, Mr. Matthias served for three years in Baltimore, Maryland, and three years in Cashiers, North Carolina, before assuming his new position.

FROM ALICE N. SPEARMAN

"A S W E G O"

To each SCCHR member who has made it possible for me to spend the most important years of my life working with you on the crucial issues of our day here in South Carolina, let me say a warm, "Thank you!" Our has been a venture in faith: faith in the future of our state, faith in the decency of our people, faith in each other and the ultimate triumph of our cause . . . . . .

It is with joy that I share with you another faith, and that is in the young man who is now my successor and will be serving you as executive director. He is more than a symbol of the energy, commitment, and integrity of our young people; he is the embodiment of it.

"As We Go" may each of us share the Council's goals, its 'ways' and practices, and invite to participate in its programs those whom we meet from day-to-day. Only thus will we involve citizens and organizations in our communities, and in our state, in shaping the dramatic social changes which are shaking our society. Thus may we make a reality of our faith in the new ways and the new days that challenge us continuously.

SCCHR TO MOVE OFFICES

As of November 1, the SCCHR will be housed in new office space at 1420 Lady Street in Columbia. This move is designed to facilitate better and more efficient use of personnel and equipment, while at the same time allowing us to remain centrally located here in the capital city. Specific information about the actual room numbers of our new quarters will be given in the next newsletter.

ANNUAL MEETING BEING ORGANIZED

November 30 and December 1 are the dates for this year's annual SCCHR meeting in Columbia. Centering around the theme, "Challenges for Change," those in attendance will hear as the featured speaker Dr. Dan Dodson, the Director of Human Relations Studies at New York University.

The main focus of the session will be on the processes of community organization and development as these effect needed social change. In other words, it is hoped those present will glean some important insights into the "hows" and "wherefores" of positive social action. Several workshops on specific problem areas are now in the making.

A definite schedule of events and programs for the meeting will be forthcoming next month.

PROMINENT SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK OUT!

Fourteen leading state and civic leaders issued a joint statement in Columbia on September 27, calling for continuing progress in human relations. Signing the document as individual citizens, the men said: "South Carolina

is deeply indebted to the responsible Negro and white leaders . . . for remarkable accomplishments which have been invaluable to our progress and harmony.

"We share with them a deep-seated desire to avoid senseless misundertandings by providing for improved forms of communication and community action at all levels."

Signing the statement were:

G. Richard Shafto, W. W. Johnson, E. Crosby Lewis, Robert S. Davis, John K. Cauthen and University of South Carolina President Thomas F. Jones, all of Columbia; Walter Montgomery of Spartanburg; W. F. Robertson, Brown Mahon and Wayne Freeman, all of Greenville; James A. Rogers and Boone Aiken, both of Florence; David Sloan of Marion, and Clemson University President Robert C. Edwards.

In response to their statement, Mr. Matthias has sent letters of appreciation on behalf of the SCCHR to each of these men, and urges local councils and individual members to do the same for those in their area.

SOUTH CAROLINA SELECTED AS SITE OF FIRST DEMONSTRATION CO-OP

Under a program sponsored by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., a multcounty group of low-income farmers is in the process of forming a marketing cooperative to produce vegetables. This demonstration project, funded with a $10,000 grant -- for organizational purposes -- by the Office of Economic Opportunity, will serve 700 or more farmers in six counties and bring upward of one million dollars into the respective communities. Berkeley, Clarendon, and Williamsburg Counties have been selected as the initial three, with Colleton, Dorchester, and Sumter to be added later.

A Survey Committee, composed of potential members of the cooperative, has compiled a list of questions that will require feasibility studies to determine the probability of success of this project. These questions have been sent to the State Technical Action Panel (TAP) and to each county TAP in which the co-op will operate. As soon as reports from them are received, an organizing committee will be selected.

Our Field Representative for the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Mr. L. S. James, has been meeting with small groups of farmers explaining the benefits of the project. He has also secured the cooperation of all related government agencies -- both state and federal -- for this undertaking. Serving as a consultant to the farmers is Mr. Merlin G. Miller of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

The recently appointed resident organizer, Mr. Eugene W. Hagans, has been provided an office in Manning, S. C. (318 W. Boyce Street), so that he can keep in constant contact with farmers in the six areas who are interested in this enterprise.

CLEMSON'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The Clemson Council on Human Relations has been in existence just a little over one year. During that short span, however, it has "produced", for it

lists among its projects and accomplishments the following:

1. Day Care Center--A plan is now being developed for the purchase of property on which the Clemson Council has secured an option.

2. Education Committee--will provide school lunches and text books for children who need these.

3. Cultural Affairs Committee--has arranged for children from culturally deprived homes to attend events at Clemson or community high schools, and has made visits with the children to Greenville and Atlanta.

4. Committee on Legislation--has studied the food stamp plan, federal aid to education, and statutes dealing with loans. A resolution urging compliance with the compulsory school attendance law was sent to the county delegation.

5. Welfare Committee--has provided some assistance to low income families. It also studied the need for a new sewer system outside city limits.

Behold what a small (67 members), enthusiastic, dedicated, and imaginative group can accomplish in one year! Is this not ample evidence of human relations in action? Hearty congratulations to Mr. Eddie Pettigrew, chairman of the Clemson Council, and to every member!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

"I am tempted to believe that what we call necessary institutions are often no more than institutions to which we have grown accustomed, and that in matters of social constitution the field of possibilities is much more extensive than men living in their various societies are ready to imagine."

--Recollections of De Tocqueville

REMEMBER THE ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 30, 1967

SET UP CAR POOLS AND PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

S.C. Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.
29201

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Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

S.C.- PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

Issued by The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street Columbia, S. C. 29201
William H. Wesson, President Paul W. Matthias, Executive Director

DECEMBER 1967

DODSON CITES CHALLENGES AT ANNUAL MEETING

A nationally known educator and sociologist told this year's SCCHR annual meeting audience that the United States is facing its greatest crisis in race relations and could either fall as a nation or -- by re-arranging community values -- achieve a national "new morality."

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies at New York University, and an authority on "de facto segregation," addressed over two hundred and thirty members and friends of the Council at the annual dinner on November 30.

Speaking at the Prince Hall Masonic Lodge in Columbia, Dr. Dodson said recent riots demonstrate a collapse of faith in the promises the nation has been giving to the struggling Negro. "Unless we can move fast enough to hold the confidence of the mainstream of the Negro community -- the confidence that America can deliver on these promises, then I believe we are in for a very dangerous period," Dodson declared.

Warning that race tensions in America today could lead to "resegregation" of whites and Negroes, he said that there could emerge a tribal society where groups come together only to negotiate from positions of power.

Citing the need for honest communication, he asked, "Are we willing to communicate with Negroes only if they tell us what we want to hear?"

Dodson said American communities have become "morally corrupt by living with unshared privilege" instead of putting the full weight of their institutions behind programs to bridge the gap between the races.

Directing his message toward those interested in bettering human relations, Dodson said it is very difficult to teach morality, but it can emerge out of contact and dialogue between races. He stated that the pressures of a struggling minority could force the "rejuvenation of the moral spirit of an entire people."

In addition to his evening address, Dr. Dodson spent two hours on Thursday afternoon in a workshop report and group dialogue session, fielding questions from the floor on a wide range of topics. He also met with the SCCHR Board of Directors on Friday morning for a final two hour discussion of issues and policies.

MRS. SPEARMAN HONORED

Alice N. Spearman, who retired this fall after thirteen years as Executive Director of SCCHR, was honored at this year's annual dinner for her long and outstanding service. Presented with an orchid corsage and a three piece set of luggage from the Council, Mrs. Spearman also received a check for $400.00 from some of her closest friends to make her first trip a more carefree one.

In making the presentation, Dr. James McBride Dabbs waxed eloquent in a manner all his own:

" . . . She brought to the position the assurance of a family long important in the state, and the accompanying courage. She had the knack of getting into, and out of, dangerous situations. We sometimes wondered if she even knew they were dangerous. She was always so eager to know people and learn their opinions and she was willing to ask direct questions to find out. But always her concern and her charm carried her through. The charm more than compensated for the unsouthern directness of the questions.

"She remembered everything you told her and all the people she met. If there were many Alice Spearmans, computers wouldn't have a chance. All she learned was carefully filed away and immediately retrievable. She had a word for everything, and sooner or later used every word.

And still our wonder grew
That one small head could carry all she knew.

"Long ago she won our affection. It is fitting that at the close of her years of service, we should acknowledge formally our gratitude."

May all of us prove worthy of this fine woman's great accomplishments.

McCOLLOM ELECTED PRESIDENT

Rev. Matthew D. McCollom, District Superintendent of the Walterboro District in the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, was unanimously elected as the new SCCHR President at the business session of this year's annual meeting. Rev. McCollom, who has been active in the Council for many years and who has wide contacts in the human relations field in South Carolina, thus becomes the first Negro to win election to the highest SCCHR office. He will assume his new responsibilities on January 1, 1968, when the current President, Dr. William H. Wesson, steps down after a busy year of fine service in this capacity.

Others elected to the 1968 executive committee in addition to McCollom and Wesson (as Past President) are as follows:

First Vice-president:	Dr. Robert J. Moore,	Columbia
Second Vice-president:	Miss Thelma Heath	Columbia
Secretary:	Mrs. C. O. Spann	Columbia
Treasurer:	Mt. Thomas Boyle, Jr.	Columbia
Members-at-large:	Mrs. John F. Potts	Denmark
	Dr. Charles H. Thomas	Orangeburg
	Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	Columbia

BOARD GETS DOZEN NEW FACES

As the by-laws direct, twelve people are elected annually by the membership of SCCHR to serve three-year terms on its Board of Directors. Those chosen to serve from 1968-1970 are:

1. Dr. Racine Brown	Columbia	7. Miss Helen Wallace Mims	Greenwood
2. Mr. Herbert DeCosta	Charleston	8. Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman	Columbia
3. Rev. A. M. Fisher	Columbia	9. Dr. Benjamin F. Payton	Columbia
4. Mrs. Daisy Johnson	Orangeburg	10. Rev. O. L. Porter	Greenville
5. Dr. Everett Laitala	Clemson	11. Mrs. Helen Rader	Columbia
6. Mrs. Ruth Levine	Columbia	12. Dr. Odell R. Reuben	Sumter

In addition to the above, Mrs. James McBride Dabbs and Mrs. Alice N. Spearman were elected to Honorary Life Membership. Also, Mr. Dewey M. Duckett, Columbia, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Dr. James T. Womack who moved out of the state with one year yet to serve.

DUES RAISED IN TWO CATEGORIES

To make the bookkeeping just a little more simple, the Board of Directors at its December 1 meeting authorized the raising of annual dues fifty cents in two categories. The changes, which will go into effect January 1, 1968, are as follows:

Student	$2.00 (currently $1.50)
Husband-Wife	$8.00 (currently $7.50)

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE WORKSHOPS

At the morning session of the Annual Meeting, approximately 250 persons attended five different workshops. Some salient features of what happened follow:

Low-Income Housing Workshop made specific recommendations to the annual business meeting of SCCHR as a result of the morning discussion. These were approved and sent to the SCCHR Board of Directors for further action and implementation. They are of such importance to the Council membership that they are included as the summary report from this workshop:

(1) That the SCCHR, the local councils and individual members request their county legislative delegations to initiate and support legislation for state-wide housing codes.

(2) That the SCCHR organize a committee whose purpose would be to make the general public aware of housing conditions among low-income families in South Carolina and to serve as an agency to disseminate information on the various housing programs to those who need and could use this information: to individuals who may qualify for help, non-profit groups which may sponsor housing projects, to local governmental personnel, and to others.

(3) That the SCCHR, its local councils and individual members support the construction of additional public housing for accomodations of large families (4 and 5 bedrooms).

(4) That the SCCHR and its local councils consider sponsoring housing projects under the Housing Act (221 - h) which allows non-profit organizations to enter the field of low-income housing by receiving low-interest loans to buy delapidated or deteriorating housing units, rehabilitate them, and sell them to low-income families at low-interest rates with long-term loans.

Negro History: South Carolina's Neglected Heritage aroused great interest and focused on problems which have been given little study and thought in the past. Dr. Annette Phinazee, guest leader from Atlanta University School of Library Service, pointed out the long history of "the great white world of books for school children," and stressed the need for the history and contribution of the Negro to be fully integrated into all textbooks and treated as a part of regular courses. Other panelists, Dr. Roland Haynes and Mrs. Dewey Duckett, emphasized the importance of books, especially textbooks, in the development of the self-image of the child, and indicated that both Negro and white children should be given opportunities to know the history and contribution of both races. The inadequacies of present texts, especially in social studies fields in South Carolina, were discussed by Mr. Roy Williams who noted that the concerned teacher found it necessary to supplement the texts and correct inadequacies at many points. Dr. Moseley of the State Department of Education said that textbooks are selected for South Carolina schools on the basis of reliability of authorship, suitability of material, coverage of subject matter, accuracy, etc. A text has to receive a two-thirds majority vote by the committee before being adopted. Up until eight years ago no Negro had served on a selection committee. Now there are several and on one committee they composed 40 percent of the group.

Action was recommended at the local level by concerned parents or citizens to urge the selection of the best texts from those on the recommended lists and to suggest good supplementary books or audio-visuals for library or classroom, or to solicit funds from private sources for purchase of such materials. It was also suggested that ETV in the state be encouraged to use good national films on Negro history.

SCCHR was urged to explore the possibilities of federal or private grants to make a special film on South Carolina Negro history, and also to explore the possibilities of graduate students in southern universities doing research on Negroes past and present in the state.

"A New Look at Welfare" discussed many aspects of problems related to welfare in the state and suggested that there is a need for an organization of welfare recipients in South Carolina similar to the Welfare Rights Movement on a national level. An area for action was noted in urging SCCHR to work for the inclusion of Negroes on welfare boards in the various counties of the state. The special need for legal services for the welfare recipient was underlined since most of the persons on welfare do not know their rights. In this conjunction great concern was expressed concerning the signing over of property to the welfare department, which then legally goes to the department upon the death of the welfare client. Investigation of this practice was requested.

It was mentioned that welfare practices in our state should be in line with the best of the nation as respects the rights and dignity of the individual; that a more equitable distribution based upon need could be worked out; and that the type of help given be designed to assist the person to become independent if possible. Excellent leadership for this workshop was given by Mrs. Von Lehe, Director of Dorchester County Department of Public Welfare; Mrs. Iola Jones of Florence; and Sister Mary Anthony of Charleston.

In line with a continuing interest in welfare, a resolution was passed at the business meeting to follow up on the food stamp program across the state, and to promote community meetings to make available information on existing public welfare programs.

Other workshops were those dealing with

Cooperatives and Credit Unions which gave information on the history of the credit union movement, credit unions for low-income people in the war against poverty, and on the organization of a farmers' cooperative for marketing purposes; and one on Proposed Reforms for Crime and Corrections, which dealt with juvenile delinquency, county chain gangs and youthful offenders, and with law reform and the administration of justice.

Both of these provided significant and fruitful discussion and indicated areas in which further study and work are needed.

HEARING SPOTLIGHTS HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

A white doctor from Beaufort County who said he frequently treats cases of severe anemia and sometimes even rickets, and a 45 year-old Manning mother who supports her family of nine on only $31.00 a month with no welfare, were among witnesses testifying in Columbia on November 9 as to the existence of such conditions in South Carolina.

Dr. Donald Gatch, the white physician, said that at one point five years ago "before he stopped counting," he knew of at least eight deaths of Negro children attributable to parasites in Beaufort County. He suggested that had those children been white, something would long have been done to remedy the conditions under which so many like them have to exist.

Mrs. Gracie Huggins, the Negro mother from Manning, said the only income she had was a $31.00 monthly social security check that her sick mother receives. She stated that some of her children, ranging in age from 3 to 16, get free lunches at school, but the rest get only one meal a day -- grits and fatback. Mrs. Huggins said she applied for welfare three times but each time was turned down. "They said because of the $31.00, they couldn't help me," she added.

The hearing was sponsored by the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, a private group under the chairmanship of Leslie Dunbar, executive director of the Field Foundation, and Dr. Benjamin Mays, recently-retired president of Morehouse College in Atlanta.

What action will be taken by the CCAP or other interested groups in South Carolina has not yet been determined, although several possibilities are under consideration.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?

Somehow someone at the annual meeting picked up the wrong black raincoat with a ring full of keys in one of the pockets. If it was you, the owner would like to have it back (enough to pay a small reward). He's Rev. William Pentis, Box 341, York, South Carolina 29745.

By the way -- your coat with your keys is still at the Masonic Lodge.

WORTH PONDERING

The five Deep South states--Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina--account for 8% of the total United States population and 13% of the national guard. Of the 63,045 guardsmen in these five states, 90 are Negro. (From Fall, 1967, issue of New South.)

This issue of the SCCHR REVIEW is being sent to all non-members who registered at the 1967 annual meeting.

AN END OF THE YEAR IDEA

Sometimes in December, some people find that they would like to share their abundance to help promote justice and dignity for their fellow man. If you happen to be one who is so inclined, we invite you to use the form below in making your contribution to the Council. And, if you are not now a member, why not become one? May you have a holy Christmas and a meaningful new year!

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Yes, I want to help in the struggle to bring justice and dignity to all the people of South Carolina. Enclosed is my contribution of:

____$100 ____$50 ____$25 ____$10 ____Other $____

(Contributions to the South Carolina Council are tax deductible)

In addition to, or instead of, the above donation, I wish to become a member of the Council, as indicated below:

____ Regular $5.00 ____ Student $1.50

____ Husband and Wife $7.50 ____ Associate $1.00

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

S.C. Council on
Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

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Permit No. 758

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

S.C. - PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

Issued by The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Spring 1967 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

GLEANED FROM A MESSAGE OF THE NEW SCCHR PRESIDENT, DR. WILLIAM H. WESSON, JR.

South Carolina in 1967 is much different from South Carolina in 1957. In the last ten years, economic opportunities have been greatly enlarged, the quality of education has been vastly improved, political participation has increased, and contacts between people of differing racial, economic and social backgrounds have begun to develop. Our eyes have been opened to the vast potential for improving the quality of living in a nation that has been blessed with great material wealth and has dreamed of the truly free society. Our eyes have been opened in a state where people are warm and compassionate. But the barriers to freedom must continue to fall, the blessings of material wealth must reach all, and compassion must not bow to irrational custom, tradition, bias, and prejudice. Thus, an organization like the South Carolina Council on Human Relations cannot stop to praise its past, but it must always be concerned with the course into the future which enlarges freedom and enriches living. It must participate in a continuing relevant program in human relations, ever focusing upon specific problems where it can give help. This is why it is now directing its attention to tutorial programs for children who can attend schools of their own choice, to simplification of the registration and voting processes for those who now have the right to exercise a democratic prerogative of participation in elections, to smoothing the path to full economic participation for those who can no longer be shut out because of color, to making the services of public agencies available where inertia and lack of concern have been denying these services -- and saying to all agencies and people who share its goals, "Come and join us. Let's work together."

+ + + + + + + + + + + +

CHALLENGE CAMPAIGNS CALLED FOR

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc., (SCCHR) at its last meeting enthusiastically accepted the challenge to double its membership and financial support from local councils on human relations, from members-at-large of the Council and from concerned friends and allies! The Executive Committee in cooperation with the Chairmen of the Membership and Finance committees have made plans to activate membership enlargement and fund-raising efforts. Challenge Committees are being set up with local councils correlating plans for district meetings, which are launching the campaigns. The ten districts are scheduling these important meetings as soon and as rapidly as possible. Outstanding speakers and panels are being presented.

WHAT'S THE 'PITCH'?

South Carolina is on the move. The constructive involvement of citizens is the most important single factor in determining the forward direction of that movement. A fragmented or a half-hearted approach will not suffice. The Council, already embracing in its programs and projects, widely representative groups of citizens, is reaching out to include a rapidly growing number of persons who are committed to the development of all of our human resources, to improving human

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

relationships and to raising the quality of life and of living of all those who reside in the rural and urban communities throughout South Carolina. New programs are being cooperatively undertaken through exciting new partnerships of local, state, and federal governments. But the magnitude of the tasks is too great for paid professionals in government and in voluntary agencies alone. As citizens, we must be informed, we must participate in the planning and in the policy making. Indeed, the challenge is for a citizen's movement not only of sufficient size but also with the commitment and the know-how to be increasingly effective.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Inform yourself of existing needs, problems and opportunities through available channels such as newspapers and magazines, television and radio, programs and projects, If you belong to a local council on human relations, why not plan more meetings like the Aiken Council held recently in which the entire membership was divided into five groups to pool experience and ideas for programs and projects to be undertaken in the coming weeks and months? Workshops (such as those held at the last SCCHR annual meeting where citizens learned from professionals, and professionals became increasingly aware of citizen support for progressive measures) supply impetus and know-how for change. Members of the SCCHR staff, officers and/or committee members are eager to assist you with programming, as requested.

Familiarize yourself with SCCHR goals--short and long range. Use its program materials and services. Talk with neighbors and friends, get their ideas and give them yours. Invite them to work with your local council and to become members of SCCHR. If you do not have a local council in your community yet, why not get a needed project going and learn what satisfaction, success, even a small beginning, can give? If you need help in getting started, call upon SCCHR for assistance.

A Warm Welcome To . . .

NEW SCCHR CHAPTER

A local chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has been formed it was announced Tuesday.

Dr. Iverson Graham, counselor of Central Methodist Church, and Rev. W. P. Diggs, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, were elected temporary co-chairmen of the group during a meeting Monday.

Dr. Graham said that the purpose of the council would be to call attention to the human equation in life and to emphasize that people of all racial and socio-economic backgrounds are children of God and should be given every opportunity to develop their talents to the maximum of their abilities.

The Council is composed of a group of concerned people who are trying to work harmoniously and cooperatively together for the development of the people of our area, he said.

Dr. Graham predicted that the group will demonstrate its concern for human problems in many ways throughout community life . . .

The assistant co-chairmen of the group are Miss Camile Levy and Mrs. Suanee Dusenbury. The secretary is Miss Mellie Hill Barlow and the treasurer is Mrs. R. N. Beck.

Brooks McCall is chairman of the constitution committee and Steve Ackerman of the program committee.

--Florence Morning News, March 22, 1967

"Youth and Politics" was the subject of a lively presentation and discussion held in Columbia on April 15. Mr. Jack Faxon, a dynamic, young Michigan state representative from Detroit reported on the effective role being played by young people of his district in government and in politics. Both college and high school students participated.

NOW IS THE TIME

To pay your 1967 membership dues if you have not already done so.

To pledge to make regular payments to the Council on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis.

To agree to serve as a visitor to at least five prospective and/or delinquent members who have not yet been contacted before or at your Challenge Meeting -- offer your service to your district Challenge Committee, to your local council president, or to the state office.

To publicize your district Challenge Meeting and make your plans to attend and to bring others with you.

USE THIS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM *

Make checks payable to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. 29201

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Occupation _____ Date _____

_____ $ 5.00 Individual _____ $ 10.00 Contributing

_____ $ 7.50 Husband and Wife _____ $ 25.00 Sustaining

_____ $ 1.50 Student _____ $ 60.00 Sponsor

_____ $ 1.00 Associate _____ $100.00 Patron
(Tax deductible)

* Membership in the South Carolina Council includes membership in your nearest Local Chapter

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

_____Check here if you with to subscribe to NEW SOUTH at $3.00 per year. You will be billed by the Southern Regional Council (SRC).

Published quarterly by the SRC, NEW SOUTH provides members of the South Carolina Council in-depth coverage of our changing region.

POIGNANT PROGRAM POINTERS

Urge immediate implementation by your school district of the recently enacted Compulsory School Attendance Law -- if it hasn't already announced it will do so.

The Economics and Employment Committee has presented excellent program suggestions for information forums and workshops to present to members and the interested public. Write for a copy from SCCHR.

The S.C. General Assembly is giving favorable consideration to the recommendation made by Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse that jails and chain gangs be placed under the supervision of the S.C. Department of Corrections. Act now to create more interest in improving penal institutions, law enforcement and the administration of justice.

ASK
for your
copy of the
SCCHR WORKING PAPER
on
REGISTRATION & VOTING
(If you haven't already done so.)

The Greenville Council is assisting the process of school integration by working with parents, children, faculty and administrators. Recent "hearings" throughout South Carolina have pointed up the inadequacy of the freedom of choice plan and the need for widely representative school boards.

Students have been demonstrating for QUALITY EDUCATION; see what we can do to make it available to everyone in South Carolina.
Assist HEAD START -- Become a summer TUTOR -- recruit for T-SQUARE -- VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE

S.C. Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel St.
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Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia 30303

Intergroup Re

Council Scores S.C. Schoolbooks

Charlotte Observer 1-24-68

White-Oriented Texts Hurt Negroes, Says Report

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The "great white world" of books for South Carolina school children often results in irreparable psychological damage to Negro children, says a report just released by the S.C. Council on Human Relations.

The report calls for modification of textbooks to include more about Negroes and their contributions to American society.

S.C. school texts tend to show only a white-oriented culture despite the fact that more than one-third of the students reading them are Negro, the report states.

As a result, the report says, Negro school children cannot identify with what they read and see in painted illustrations. They have difficulty identifying as American citzens and their self-concept is sometimes severely lowered.

The study shows that only 6.7 per cent of the books for children include Negro American characters. Sixty per cent show Negroes living elsewhere, outside the continental United States.

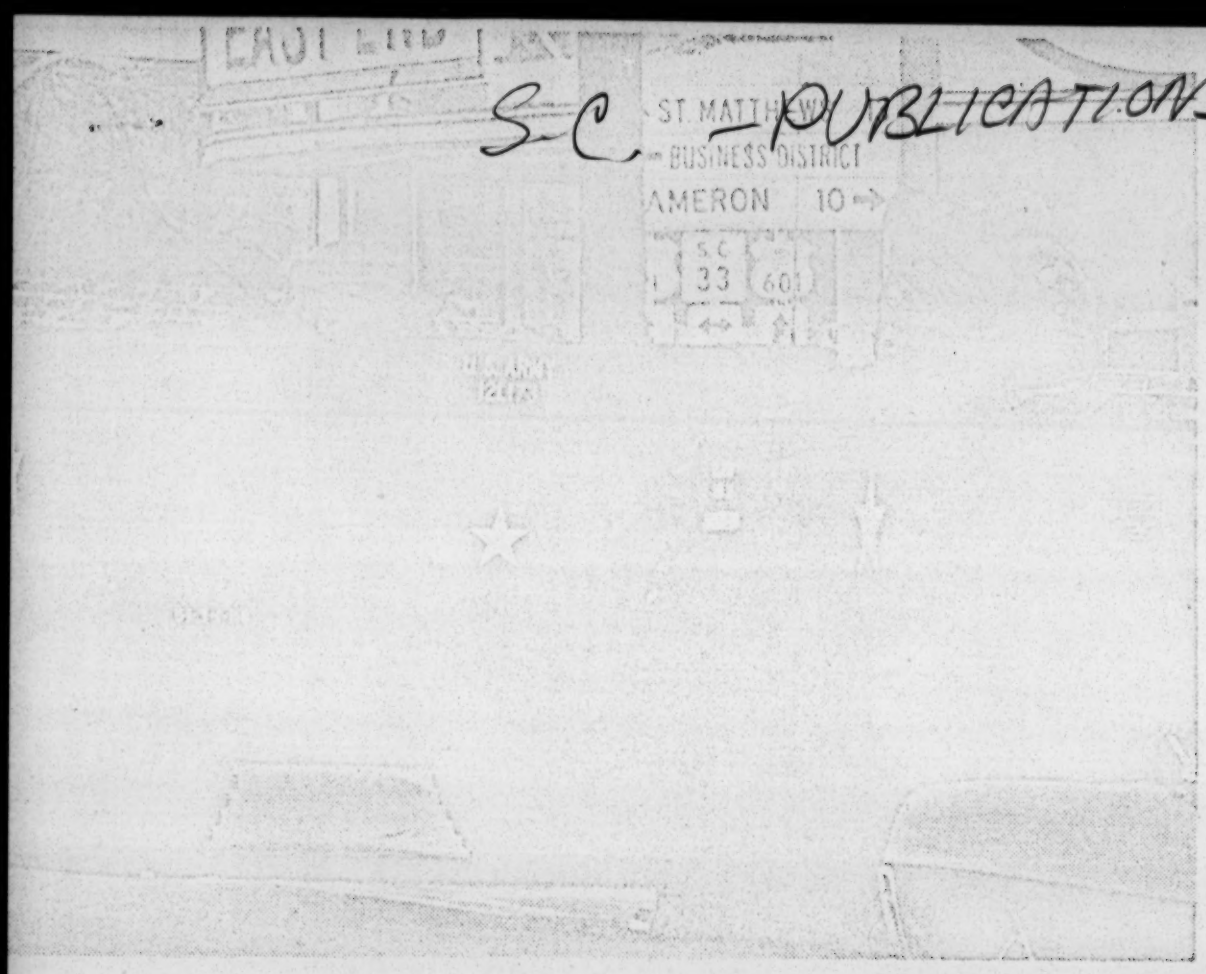
Elementary school readers most commonly used in the state are illustrated only with pictures of white middle class "Dicks and Janes."

The report further states that when Negroes are mentioned in the texts they are often stereotyped and their achievements are mostly summarized by over-worked references to Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

Little or no mention is given to such Negro leaders as Benjamin Banneker, who helped L'Enfant design the new District of Columbia and whose outstanding mathematical abilities did much to raise Thomas Jefferson's opinion of Negro capabilities, says the council.

In addition, such books as "The History of South Carolina," used in many junior high schools, are termed "inadequate" and "badly out of date" by the report. The book discusses founders of white South Carolina colleges but makes no mention of Negro college founders or of well known Negro educator Mary McLeod E. Bethune, a native South Carolinian who became an adviser to Franklin Roosevelt.

S.C. PUBLICATIONS



Armored Carrier Personnel Keep Watch

ersonnel carriers of the South Carolina d keep watch on traffic at the intersec- ays 21 and 601 near State College in Through traffic on Highway 21 was routed around the portion of the road here, which is adjacent to the two Negro college campuses. (Staff Photo by Vic Tutte)

Federal Riot Probe Requested

The bi-racial S. C. Council on Human Relations requested Sunday that more emphasis be placed on righting the wrongs which cause racial unrest," and less on "the state government's capacity for violence."

The executive committee of the 1,350-member non-government organization civil rights organization also called on Gov. Robert E. McNair to form an official Human Rights Commission. It would provide "guidance to government officials in rectifying racial injustices."

They also made these recommendations Sunday in response to last week's racial violence which took three lives in Orangeburg:

—"That all segments of our communities be afforded a greater opportunity to participate in the decision-making processes which directly affect their lives, in order that a more democratic society can be assured.

—"That a full investigation of this week's developments in Orangeburg and the underlying causes be conducted by the U. S. Department of Justice. (The Justice Department announced Saturday it is investigating the deaths, and circumstances which led up to them.)

The council said it condemns the violence "regardless of the race, status, or position of those who are ultimately responsible."

The council said in a prepared statement there has been a tendency to oversimplify the causes of the conflict.

"We feel, however, that it serves no constructive purpose to place all the blame at the feet of certain individuals, who are too easily stereotyped as 'outside agitators.'

"Rather it should be made clear that the Orangeburg upheaval grew out of the residue of unresolved issues between the Negro colleges and the Orangeburg white community that were too long allowed to fester untended. The presence of 'black power' advocates did not create the problems, it simply helped to bring them to a head.

"In previous confrontations between the two communities there have been expressions of deep regret and resolutions to take steps which would prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future. In each case, however, despite sincere efforts by both whites and Negores to alleviate the friction, there has been little continuing progress in dealing with the real issues underlying the immediate incidents."

Formed in 1954, the council has 10 local councils in the state. Their projects have included the Speed Up Program, a remedial and college tutorial project conducted in 1966 which involved more than 2,000 children of both races and some 100 college student tutors; early support for the Head Start Program in South Carolina; workshops on low income housing; and inclusion of Negro history in S. C. school textbooks.

The Rev. Matthew McCollom of Walterboro is president of the state Council on Human Relations and Webster Myers, University of South Carolina

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

A

HANDBOOK

FOR

LOCAL COUNCILS

ON

HUMAN RELATIONS

A Publication of:

South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 252-3651

Executive Director: Paul W. Matthias April 1, 1968

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I. THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

What Is It?

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association of people drawn together by a common commitment to justice for all and a common desire for understanding and openness among the individuals and groups that compose our society. It is a private, non-profit organization in the state of South Carolina. It is not a governmental agency.

Historically speaking, the Council has a record of fifty years service, having first been organized as the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation in 1919. Later, it was directly affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, which was the parent organization of all the state human relations councils in the South. Although it still works closely with SRC, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations is now a completely independent and autonomous organization.

What Does It Do?

As the name suggests, the Council works to improve human relations in South Carolina.

Where there are barriers of hostility and suspicion between persons of differing races and backgrounds, the Council seeks to surmount these barriers.

Where there is misunderstanding, the Council promotes a calm and reasonable search for light and objectivity.

Where injustice threatens the basic foundations of the democratic society, the Council struggles for just laws equitably applied.

Where poverty grinds away hope of human fulfillment and joy in living, the Council tries to assist toward a more abundant life.

In short, the Council works for an environment in South Carolina in which distrust, discrimination, and despair shall be replaced by a genuine commitment to decency and dignity for all people.

How Is It Organized?

The Council is a state-wide organization with a member-elected Board of Directors that determines policy and gives guidance in program development. At the present time, there are:

. . . Nearly 1400 paid-up members.

. . . 11 local councils on human relations

. . . Rural Advancement Project organizations that work with low-income families in 30 of the state's 46 counties.

. . . Student programs in which students from 23 of the colleges of the state have participated.

. . . 3 professional staff members--an Executive Director, a Rural Advancement Project Director, and a Director of Information--plus a secretarial staff.

What Services Does It Provide?

At the state level, the South Carolina Council plays a coordinating and unifying role:

It organizes new local councils, sometimes in towns where there has never before been an interracial meeting.

Publishes a newsletter and assists local councils in publishing local information.

Distributes special materials and reports not only to its members but also to opinion makers all over the state.

Conducts state-wide conferences and workshops on such problems as employment. housing, school desegregation, welfare, and police-community relations.

Acts as interpreter for federal and state agency regulations in areas affecting civil rights.

Co-operates closely with voluntary agencies in the human relations field such as the Christian Action Council, National Association for the Ad-

vancement of Colored People, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Columbia Urban League, South Carolina Voter Education Project, American Friends Service Committee, and the Southern Regional Council.

Serves as research and information center for individuals, schools, newspapers and magazines, churches and citizens' organizations.

Provides speakers for topics related to human relations activity.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is, in fact, the vital center of information and activity for human relations work in our state.

II. THE LOCAL COUNCIL

Why Have One?

The trend of the human relations council movement in the South is toward the creation of local organizations dealing with local problems. The implications of this trend are now especially relevant in South Carolina since recent tragic events have shattered the wide-spread assumption of "harmonious race relations."

In low-country, midlands, and up-country there are at the present time eleven local councils located in these communities:

Aiken	Florence
Anderson	Greenville
Charleston	Hartsville
Clemson	North Augusta
Columbia	Rock Hill

Sumter

The goals of these groups will differ according to the particular needs of the local community, yet there are common roles that each of them will play.

What Are Its Roles?

To be effective, each local council must do four things:

1. Initiate communication.

   The local council can provide the setting for people of different backgrounds and interests to get to know one another through honest and open discussion. For people to sit down with others and listen to their hopes and aspirations, their problems and frustrations, their interests and concerns, is the initial step on the long and difficult road to improved human relations in the local community. From these meetings together, a core group of persons, willing to give of their time and resources, will develop. This is the beginning of an active local affiliate.

2. Identify needs.

Out of all the dialogue and discussion there will emerge the recognition of certain situations in the local community that need attention.

"I didn't know a slum like this existed in our city." "I was amazed to discover that Negroes with good educations can't get good jobs here." "It was appalling to learn that so many of our school children are in dire need of proper food and clothing." It is through first hand discoveries that the heretofore unheralded conditions of your city start to come to light.

Be sure, however, that as you identify needs, you also take the extra effort to document them. Concerned individuals will respond most readily if you place before them irrefutable evidence that cannot be ignored.

And along with gathering facts, you will be serving the important role of a "watchdog." Keeping on top of local issues and problems will enable the local council to formulate its plans.

3. Institute a plan.

The establishment of a plan for action is the next crucial and very necessary step. As James Rogers wrote recently in his Florence Morning News editorial, "Communication is important in creating fresh grounds for better understanding. Where there is no communication, the soil is fertile for damaging misunderstanding. But given communication that ends with communicating and you only compound the problem, for it signifies knowledge of problems without proper response to them."

Proper response to the problems and needs that have been identified is what must be introduced in the local council's plan for action. What is "proper" in a given situation will ultimately be determined by the people themselves--how much time and effort they are willing to give; what resources and skills they possess or can develop or call upon; how

urgent some needs are in comparison with others.

As a general rule, a limited number of committed people should start out with a fairly simple and limited objective in mind, one that holds reasonable promise for visible success. Once this objective has been secured, and other people have been attracted to the council's efforts, larger and more complex issues can be engaged.

In other words, it is important for any group in human relations to gain some relatively small victories in the early stages of its development. This builds confidence for larger ventures later.

4. Implement your program.

The final role of the local council involves the implementation of the plan for action on program that was discussed under point three. If the council falters here, much that has gone before will have been in vain.

It is thus vitally important that good leadership is exerted at all stages of the plan to see that assigned tasks are carried out and follow-up of all details is energetically pursued. Participants in the program should know precisely what they are to do, when they are to do it, and what kind of report, if any, is expected with regard to their individual tasks.

Evaluation of all aspects of a particular program is also essential from time to time to make sure it is functioning smoothly.

How Is It Affiliated With The State Council?

Affiliation is a two-way process, mutually supportive for both state and local councils.

The state council provides the services which are outlined under I on pages 2 and 3.

The affiliated local council is expected to develop a broad base of membership and potential financial support for

SCCHR in the local community. Local councils are urged to participate in state-wide programs of SCCHR, and to join with other local councils at certain times in citizen support for important and needed programs in the state (i.e.- development of kindergartens, food stamp program, etc.).

The local affiliate will develop its own organizational structure, setting up the committees it needs for its own locality. Suggested by-laws for a local council on human relations are at the back of this handbook.

III. MEMBERSHIP

There are certain principles of membership which are important to keep in mind in the recruiting of members. If there is an official bi-racial group of some type in your community (a mayor's committee, an appointed community relations committee, etc.), a clear distinction between the two groups should be made. Both groups may be needed and will be useful. However, the official body is always limited in membership to the appointees, and generally operates in relation to, or in conjunction with, the official power structure of the community. The local council on human relations, on the other hand, is a voluntary membership organization which may cooperate, criticize, supplement. inform, or bring pressure for change in its work with an officially-appointed group.

The following principles of membership are suggested as essential in the growth of a local council:

1. Membership is open to any citizen who shares the purposes of the council and wishes to join with others in a program for the full development of the human resources of the community.

2. A local council should seek members from all segments of the community, all economic levels, all ethnic groups, and all religious faiths. It consciously seeks to be a real cross-section of the community.

3. The council should stress active participation of its members in some phase of its program. At the same time, there should be an outreach to those who for a variety of reasons may be merely nominal members, who share the general objectives and wish to underwrite the efforts of the council and interpret its work.

The Schedule of Memberships

SCCHR has memberships in the following categories:

Regular membership ----------	$ 5.00
Husband-wife ----------	8.00
Student ----------	2.00
Associate ----------	1.00

Gifts above these membership categories are credited as contributions and are tax deductible.

Membership in the state council includes membership in the local council in your community. At the present time, the local council receives a refund of $2.00 for each regular or husband-wife membership.

Increasing support through memberships and contributions from local communities is essential if SCCHR is to strengthen its effectiveness and meet the opportunities and demands of the present hour in human relations in South Carolina. Many more persons will respond if every effort is made to enlist and involve them in some phase of the work of the Council.

IV. SUGGESTIONS FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

(SCCHR and its affiliates have been especially concerned about needs and problems in the areas included in this handbook. This listing is by no means inclusive, but merely an attempt to suggest crucial areas for fact-finding and research and possible ways of work to accomplish the goals of a local council on human relations.)

A. Education and Public Schools

Fact-finding concerning the local community should include the following data:

1. Long range plans for the development of public schools in your district, including information concerning the location for new schools to discover whether such locations will possibly increase segregation; also information concerning the development of kindergartens and other new programs.

2. Title I programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Which schools in your district receive assistance from this program which was designed for schools which have the largest number of children from low-income families? What type of programs have developed? Are these effective? Are children who need basic essentials to attend schools--clothes, shoes, books--receiving these? Are the school lunch and special remedial programs (provided under Title I) available for those who need them?

   Adult Education. What courses are available for those wishing to complete high school; for the non-reader; for job training or retaining? Who administers the program and who participates?

3. School Desegregation. Is your district making satisfactory progress toward the elimination of a dual system? Have gains been made in pupil and faculty integration? What transportation plans are now in operation?

4. Treatment of minorities in school textbooks. Examine the books now being used to ascertain the information concerning Negro History and heritage in the books; are "multi-ethnic" books

being used at all; are such books available in school libraries?

5. School Boards. Who is your school board? How are these elected? Is the Board representative of all segments of the community?

Projects related to educational needs:

1. Send observers to every meeting of the school board in your district. The observer team should be bi-racial and the plan for their attendance at meetings should be made known to the school board.

2. Develop tutorials for the individual child or small group of children who need assistance. This may be done in cooperation with a school, the OEO program, church or social agency. The value of the tutorial may be more psychological than academic, providing an opportunity for an informal friendly relationship between the tutor and the tutee.

3. Disseminate information concerning educational opportunities now available and recruit for special programs, especially among adults who may wish to upgrade themselves. Recruiting may be done through churches, and many types of community organization.

4. Build broad citizen support for new programs. If, for instance, the program of adult education is far from adequate, urgent requests for ungrading should be made to all those responsible for the development of such programs. If local school boards and administrators are unresponsive, this should be brought to the attention of the State Department of Education, which is prepared to assist local communities.

5. Urge school boards and administrators to use multi-ethnic texts and to include emphasis on Negro History and heritage for all students--white and Negro.

6. Seek to broaden representation of the school board by encouraging qualified citizens, especially Negro citizens, to run for office; or urge appointment of Negroes on district or area school boards. (Note: the Council as an

organization does not support a candidate but may always educate concerning the need for broadly-representative personnel on every public board and committee.

B. Employment and Economic Opportunity

Fact-finding should be done concerning the following:

1. The extent of unemployment in your community; types of job opportunities available; prevailing wage scales (especially for those not covered by the minimum wage law, such as custodial or domestic workers.

2. Training or retraining programs for upgrading or developing new skills. What is now available? STEP schools? TEC centers? Is there an apprentice program for on-the-job training in industries of the community?

3. Hiring Practices. What are hiring practices in public agencies--city, county? Is hiring on a merit basis without regard to race? What about employment in private business, industries, stores, banks, service businesses, garages, dairies, etc.? To what extent are Negro employees accepted, promoted on merit?

4. Anti-poverty Programs. Councils on human relations have had a large part in the development of programs under the OEO in many communities of the state. Full information about every phase of the local CAP program should be available to members of the Council, and there should be frequent updating, since old programs are discontinued and new ones developed continuously.

5. Union membership. Do local unions have open membership? Check all unions, especially the building trades, many of which have excluded Negro members.

Projects related to employment and economic opportunity:

1. Through consultation and persuasion, attempt to open up as many employment opportunities as possible in non-traditional jobs for Negroes. It may also be possible to assist employers in finding Negro applicants.

2. Urge city council and administration and county officials to employ more Negro staff, especially in such crucial areas as law enforcement and welfare.

3. Recruit volunteers for the Community Action Programs or other community agencies through churches and organized community groups. Develop a training course for volunteers.

4. Encourage the organization of credit unions in poverty neighborhoods. Full information on credit unions may be obtained from Mr. L. S. James at the S. C. Council office.

C. Housing

Fact-finding should concentrate on:

1. Housing needs. What are the housing needs in your community? What agencies--public and private--are attempting to meet housing needs? How do these function? How may the need for low-income housing be met? Is public housing integrated? (Executive Order 11063 requires non-discrimination.)

2. Housing codes. Are there minimum sub-standard housing codes? What do these require? Are the housing codes enforced? If not, why?

3. Slum clearance. Is slum clearance possible in your community? How are families living in slum dwellings relocated?

Projects related to housing:

1. Attempt through concerted group action to secure passage of ordinances for housing which will provide minimum standards for health and safety. If such an ordinance already exists, work for its enforcement.

2. Assist families in the development of self-help housing through Farmers' Home Administration loans or through private co-operative plans.

3. Develop a non-profit corporation which would undertake to secure funds--federal or private--for the development of low-income housing. If a particular community is the tar-

get for development and housing, provide for wide involvement of the people in the community in every phase of the project.

4. Encourage open housing and the development of interracial neighborhoods.

D. Welfare

Fact-finding and information needed:

1. Recipients of Public Welfare. Who is eligible for assistance? How much assistance is given in various categories, such as Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance, etc.?

2. Public Welfare and Health agencies. Are there Negro staff people in these departments? If not, have real efforts been made to secure them? What are practices in these departments which have such a large number of Negro clients? Are courtesy titles (Mr., Mrs., Miss) used?

3. Programs available. Does your county participate in the Food Stamp program? If not, why? Are there other welfare programs which are available which your county is not now using?

Projects related to welfare:

1. Establish contacts with the recipients of welfare in the community and set up conferences to inform and interpret to them the welfare programs and their welfare rights. Inform concerning Planned Parenthood clinics.

2. Work with the County Welfare Department and the county delegation for a Food Stamp program. Enlist the cooperation of various groups in the community and influential citizens in the support of this program for the county.

3. Set up community-wide forums for education of citizens concerning what is available in the vital areas of health and medical services.

4. Secure volunteers to work with welfare families on such matters as nutrition and meal planning, and the buying and conservation of food.

E. Administration of Justice

Fact-finding:

1. Survey the community in order to determine actual and potential areas of tension and conflict. What are the causes? How adequate and effective is police protection in these areas?

2. Law enforcement agencies and courts. What are the qualifications for policemen; what training is given, salary paid? Are Negroes employed, and do these have the same power of arrest, etc. as white law enforcement officials? Is justice dispensed equitably in the courts? Are crimes of Negroes against Negroes treated casually, while a similar crime of Negro against white may evoke a maximum penalty? What provisions are made for juvenile offenders?

Projects related to administration of justice:

1. Urge the development of a police-community relations program and work with other citizens for higher standards and salaries for police as well as more adequate training.

2. Set up a plan for observers in the courts. It is especially helpful for women in the community to be observers in the court--this project is being urged by Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Director of Women's Work of the Southern Regional Council.

3. Encourage membership in, and cooperation with, the Alston Wilkes Society, a prisoner aid organization which is especially concerned with the released prisoner.

4. Set up public forums to discuss racial tensions and problems which may lead to further conflict or civil disorder. Attempt to mobilize the community to deal with the root causes for continuing conflict and tension.

V. SUGGESTED RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Human Relations Contacts:

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Paul W. Matthias, Executive Director
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(Assistance in local council organization and program development in all areas.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Paul Anthony, Executive Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(Education and information center for the Southern region.)

Other South Carolina Organizations:

ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY
Parker Evatt, Director
Broad River Road
Columbia, S. C. 29210
(Works as a prisoner aid society.)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
M. Hayes Mizell, S. C. Director
Columbia Building - Suite 704
Columbia, S. C. 29201
(Works primarily in the area of school desegregation.)

CHRISTIAN ACTION COUNCIL
The Rev. Howard G. McClain, Director
907 Richland Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
(Works primarily in areas of Christian social concerns.)

COLUMBIA URBAN LEAGUE
Mrs. Daisy Johnson, Executive Director
1920 Blossom Street
Columbia, S. C. 29205
(Works in the greater Columbia area, but can give information about the broad program of the Urban League, especially in the area of employment.)

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.
Courtney Siceloff, Director
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, S. C. 29920
(Serves as a conference center and works in community development with indigenous leadership.)

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF NAACP
The Rev. I. D. Newman, Field Director
2022 Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C. 29204
(Works in the broad field of civil rights.)

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Benjamin Mack, Field Staff in South Carolina
5248 Ridgeway Street
Columbia, S. C. 29203
(Works primarily in citizenship education.)

SOUTH CAROLINA VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
James Felder, Director
1125½ Washington Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
(Works in voter registration and citizenship education.)

TEXTILES: EMPLOYMENT AND ADVANCEMENT FOR MINORITIES (TEAM)
Mordecai C. Johnson, Project Director
P. O. Box 1015
22-A East Coffee Street
Greenville, S. C. 29602
(TEAM is an interagency project to promote equal employment in the textile industry.)

VI. SUGGESTED BY-LAWS FOR LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(May be adapted to local situations)

Article I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the _____ Council on Human Relations. It is a non-profit organization affiliated with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Article II
Purposes

The purposes of the _____ Council on Human Relations are:

1. To provide a meeting ground for all citizens where ideas may be openly considered and where discussion of problems may take place.

2. To foster a climate of respect, understanding, and goodwill among citizens of our community in which local issues can be faced and resolved without critical statements, outside intervention, or possible civil disorder.

3. To develop, and encourage development of, programs through which people may adequately confront those situations and institutions of the local society which inhibit full economical, political, and social participation.

Article III
Membership

Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council may become a member.

Article IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. Their duties shall

be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order. The term of office shall be _____ year(s).

Article V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than _____ members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of _____ year(s).

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall attend to the business of the organization, subject to the instructions of a majority vote of the members present at a general membership meeting.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings shall be filled by a majority vote of members at a general membership meeting.

Article VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall meet _____ _____. An annual meeting shall be held in _____, at which time officers will be elected, and a budget adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet _____ _____.

Article VII
Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____.

Section 2. Annual dues including membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations shall be in accordance with the policy of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Article VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Commit-

tee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the annual meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the annual meeting, there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Article IX
Committees

Section 1. The Executive Committee or the President shall appoint such committees as necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2. There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out regular campaigns.

Section 3. There shall be a Finance Committee which shall cooperate with the Membership Committee on collecting dues and such other contributions as the Executive Committee shall deem advisable or necessary.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this puspose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

S. C. PUBLICATIONS

Council Currents

Volume I – Number 1 S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS April, 1968

POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH TO COME THROUGH STATE

The Poor People's Campaign, which had been planned by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. prior to his assasination, will be carried out with the support and participation of hundreds of South Carolinians.

Details of the campaign call for three caravans of the poor to converge on Washington, D. C., the third week in May demanding decent jobs and income for the impoverished masses of America. If the plan goes according to schedule, the Southern caravan will arrive in Charleston sometime between May 8 and 10, and will then pass through Columbia and Greenville en route to the nation's capital. Benjamin Mack, field representative for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, estimates that at least two hundred people will be added to this group while it is in the state. The other two marches will originate in the Midwest and Northeast sections of the country.

Directing the Poor People's Campaign will be the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, successor to Dr. King as president of SCLC. Rev. Abernathy has said that the campaign will be "the most massive and militant non-violent movement in history."

Prior to the beginning of the caravan, which in the South will include a wagon train with mule-drawn carts, Mr. Abernathy and a delegation of 100 poor people and national leaders will be in Washington presenting demands to Government officials and Congressional leaders.

If Congress fails to act on the proposals that this group makes, then the build-up for the campaign will begin in Memphis with a mass meeting set for Wednesday, May 1.

Individuals, local councils on human relations, and other groups wishing to find out more about the campaign and/or lend support to it should contact the SCCHR office in Columbia or Mr. Mack at 5248 Ridgeway Street, Columbia, S. C.

PERSEVERANCE WINS CIVIL RIGHTS VICTORY

The signing by the President of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 on Thursday, April 11 affirmed the memorable remark of Adlai Stevenson that progress is made when "the impossible gives way to the necessary."

Many members of Congress had on several occasions predicted the impossibility of passing any Federal open housing legislation; however, the final vote by the U.S. House of Representatives voiced approval by a 250-171 margin. The bill was the same one passed earlier by the U.S. Senate, where, as in the House, it received no support from South Carolina's legislators.

The new law will prohibit discrimination in 80 per cent of all housing sales and rentals by 1970, but much of it takes effect next January 1.

The measure also contains federal penalties for crossing state lines or using interstate facilities to incite riots, penalties for interference with persons carrying out lawful rights ranging from working to voting, and a "bill of rights" for Indians.

SELF-HELP HOUSING BEGINS

South Carolina's first self-help housing project has gotten under way near St. George in Dorchester County. Designed to aid low income people, this project involves eight families that have agreed to work together on all of their homes so that the construction costs for each will be kept at a minimum. Each of the eight houses is now built up pass the window level.

When completed, these homes will be worth between six and seven thousand dollars, but actual costs to the eight families will be only $4000 a piece. This amount can be borrowed by each family through the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) with no money down for those who are approved. Monthly payments can be as little as $28.00 with thirty-three years to pay.

Mr. L. S. James of the SCCHR staff says it usually takes about a year for a group to be properly organized, plan the housing project, get FHA approvals, and complete construction.

At this time, ground has been broken for a second project in Sumter County, and four more are planned for Williamsburg County, Charleston County, Pageland in Chesterfield County, and Ridgeville in Dorchester County.

SCCHR COOPERATES WITH VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

From March 23-30, an intensive Voter Registration and Education campaign was conducted in Richland County, spearheaded by the National Student YWCA with 25 college students who gave their spring vacation time to the project. These volunteers worked with local community people and local students in a door-to-door campaign which covered large areas of the city and county and which succeeded in registering approximately 2000 persons.

The project was cooperatively sponsored by the NAACP, Voters Education Project, and Richland County Voter's League, with the Rev. C. J. Whitaker ably coordinating the entire week's activities. Rev. Whitaker, chairman of the campaign, was enthusiastic in his praise of the visiting student team as "untiring, dedicated workers."

SCCHR was asked to participate in the project and assumed primary responsibility for recruiting 50 local student volunteer workers and planning some of the special events of the week to honor the visiting students.

Follow-up in voter registration is being planned and is urgent before May 11, the deadline for registration in order to vote in the June primary.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Those who make peaceful revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable."

John F. Kennedy

TUTORS MEET TO STUDY NEEDS

Students from eight tutoring projects in the state met on March 23 and 24 in Newberry to consider their programs and how they could be improved. Also present to share experiences from the Aiken County Council on Human Relations tutorial program was Dr. David Karraker.

Recognizing the need for regular exchange of ideas and materials, those in attendance voted to publish a newsletter, hold two regional conferences this spring and a state-wide kick off conference next fall, and establish a central library of materials and resource contacts. It was also decided to attempt to locate persons and groups willing to back tutoring.

The programs represented at the two-day session involve approximately 250 tutors. Those interested in this effort should contact:

Association of College Tutors
VISTA Office
1729 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

COLUMBIA HIGH SCHOOL COUNCIL ORGANIZING

A group of approximately thirty high school students from the Columbia area came together for the first time on April 23 to discuss their common desire to become an official human relations organization for youth.

Meeting at radio station WOIC in Columbia, those present decided to "bring at least one body (person) of the other race" to the next meeting at which time further consideration would be given to goals and programs for the group. Participating in the initial session were students from Columbia, Dreher, Eau Claire, A. C. Flora, and C. A. Johnson High Schools.

Miss Cynthia Gillam of WOIC has been asked by the students to serve as an advisor.

NORTH AUGUSTA COUNCIL PRESENTS NEEDS

The North Augusta Council on Human Relations presented their mayor and city council with a list on April 16 that itemized some of the urgent needs of the poor people of that city.

Describing inequities that exist in such areas as housing, jobs, recreation, schools, health, and welfare, the Council asked that city officials consider these problems at their first meeting after the local election on April 22.

ANDERSON COUNTY COUNCIL ORGANIZED

The formation of the Anderson County Council on Human Relations on April 3 brought to eleven the number of local councils in the state affiliated with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Including those who were formerly listed as at-large members of SCCHR, the new council totals twenty-nine on its roll. Elected as officers were:

President	Rev. J. C. Williams
Vice-President	Dr. James H. Young
Secretary	Mrs. Agnes Shook
Treasurer	Mrs. Morris S. Young

Presiding at the organizational meeting was the SCCHR Executive Director, Paul Matthias, who introduced a new Handbook For Local Councils on Human Relations to those present.

Regular meetings of the new council will be held the first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 P. M.

MR. JAMES CITED

Mr. L. S. James, director of the Rural Advancement Project for SCCHR, was one of two citizens in the Columbia area to recently receive the new Urban Services Award of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

According to the award citation, this honor is for those individuals and organizations "whose dedicated efforts to alleviate the problems of the poor in America's cities have helped create a better life for our citizens."

Mr. James, a Project T-Square and Lexington-Richland Community Action Agencies Board member, has served on numerous committees to further the interest of low economic people in South Carolina.

RECOMMENDED READING

Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Order for special rate of $1.00 from: A. Philip Randolph Institute, 271 West 125 Street, New York, New York 10027.

Events At Orangeburg and Memphis - More Than A Garbage Strike. Special reports for 30¢ each from: Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

In Richard's World - The Battle of Charleston, 1966. By William H. Barnwell, a member of SCCHR and an Episcopal minister at Conway, S. C. This is "a story of three battles--the struggle of the Southern Negro to overcome his self-protective apathy, to believe in the possibility of change; the struggle of Southern whites to accept that change with dignity, with grace, and occasionally with enthusiasm; and, of course, the struggle of a young Southerner determined to come to terms with his loyalties and his inescapable morality." Available at $4.95 from: Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass.02107

BEYOND INTEGRATION
by
M. Hayes Mizell

At an April 25 conference in Columbia , S. C., on "Public Schools and the Racial Crisis," State Superintendent of Education Cyril Busbee announced that 12 of South Carolina's 105 school districts have submitted acceptable plans to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the abolition of their dual school systems by 1969-70. The other 93 districts face possible termination of federal funds (this has already happened in 7) unless acceptable plans are forthcoming.

In effect, the school systems of South Carolina are finally beginning to feel the full force of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Only in the 22 "majority Negro" districts is HEW still dragging its feet in implementing federal school desegregation laws.

The meaning is clear for members of the S.C. Council on Human Relations -- we must look ahead to the new problems and priorities which will emerge more clearly as more dual school systems are abolished and as we move closer to the goal of an integrated education:

(1) We must begin to be more sensitive to the possibility of human relations problems between students of different races within the integrated school. Local councils should encourage school officials to devise programs within the curriculum that permit "gut" dialogue between local students as they openly and honestly deal with problems of racism.

(2) We must integrate the curriculum of our schools as well as the schools themselves. Councils can insist that courses in Negro history be initiated in the schools, that "integrated" textbooks be used, and that all students be exposed to the rich cultural heritage of the black and white people of the South.

(3) Councils should closely observe the effects of ability grouping which may tend to segregate black students <u>within</u> integrated schools. The educational soundness of such academic grouping must be considered as well as the inherent danger of retaining the evils and stigmas of segregation.

(4) As school districts begin to utilize the physical plants of formerly all black schools for integrated student bodies, some school authorities may repaint, remodel, and attempt to rename the former black school so as to erase all vestiges of the school's blackness in the mind of white parents Councils should vigorously protest the abolition of such historic names as George Washington Carver, Robert Smalls, and Booker T. Washington as these schools are integrated. The trophies of the former black schools should also not be removed from their showcases.

(5) Councils should insist that qualified black teachers and principals be given positions they deserve. It is particularly important that black principals not merely be given a job on the school district's central office staff but rather that their experience and training as principals be fully utilized in that capacity.

(6) Councils should work for the inclusion of black and white citizens on local school boards. They can also augment and revitalize such groups as

(Continued on page 6)

Beyond Integration (continued)

the PTA by helping them to monitor the performance of the school system, demand greater quality in the schools, and educate the citizenry at large about educational issues.

(7) Councils must be alert to shifts in housing patterns that might over a period of years make an integrated school back into a segregated school. They must work for neighborhood stabilization to prevent this.

School integration, then, is not an end but a beginning. There is still much to be done to achieve integration in many S. C. districts, but now is the time to plan for the problems and potential beyond integration.

Mr. Mizell is Director of the S.C. Community Relations Program for the American Friends Service Committee.

* * * * * * * * * * *

JOIN THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

You can do a lot for the future of this state by encouraging your friends to join the South Carolina Council on Human Relations today. The greater our number, the dtronger our voice for equality and justice. Find one friend who will fill out and mail this form to the SCCHR offices.

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Southern Regional Council
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REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE RAP FIELD REPRESENTATIVE (L. S. James)
SCCHR DURING THE MONTHS
DECEMBER, 1966, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1967

****

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Made special reports to national committees.

II. Attended the regular district leadership meeting.

III. Planned organized of a county community-wide credit union.

IV. Checked progress of cooperatives organized in 1964.

V. Received reports on employment of Negroes by textile plants.

Reports to National Committees

Our Field Representative appeared by special request before the Citizens Advisory Committee to Secretary Freeman, USDA on December 5, 1966 in Raleigh, North Carolina. He gave a report to how the USDA agencies in South Carolina were complying and in instances failing to comply with Title VI of U.S. Civil Rights Act. A complete written statement of his testimony is attached to this report.

On January 12, 1967 he appeared before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Charolette, North Carolina. This meeting was entitled "Textile Employment Forum." Our representative gave the results of his visits to one textile plant in order to show how the textile industry in South Carolina is beginning to seek out employees for training and up-grading. A complete copy of his report to the Textile Forum is attached.

District Leadership Meetings

During the period six district-wide leadership meeting have been held in the following counties: Bamberg, Chester, Marion, Florence, Barnwell and Dorechester.

The Bamberg meeting was held in Denmark, South Carolina. The mayor of the city was present to hear our representative explain new opportunitites for low cost housing and available training proposed for functional illiterates to prepare them for better employment in industry.

The Chester meeting was devoted to organizing groups to survey the communities to determine opportunities for employment especially in the textile industry in this area. It has already been reported by the group that opportunity for employment is available in all three of the textile industries.

The Marion district meeting was devoted to organizing groups to explain to low-income families how they may secure low-cost homes. The assistant FHA county supervisor was present at this meeting.

The Florence County meeting was devoted to organizing communities torrecruit the under employed and unemployed men and women forttraining for employment.

The Barnwell meeting was devoted to an explanation of howto organize a community-wide credit union.

The Dorchester meeting was devoted to witheessing the closing exercise for the first six months training class of Seasonal Farm workers. Our representative was present and acted as one of the speakers for this ocassion. 120 seasonal farm worker, including 50 women, received certificates on this ocassion.

County-Wide Community Credit Union Planned

The people of Barnwell County are organizing a county-wide credit union. Our representative has gotten partial approval for this organization from the regional manager of Federal Credit Unions. So the people are in the process of being organized now. We are hoping that this will be our first rural credit union.

Cooperatives Organized in 1964 Show Progress

Our representative helped to organize a cooperative in Walterboro, South Carolina in 1964. This cooperative has developed an industry called "Progressive Garment Factory, Inc," located in Walterboro. At present this factory has 70 employees, 8 of whom are whites It is an independent industry because they do their own cutting, sewing, and finishing of the dresses they produce. They sell them to distributors in New York City, and other cities. At present they are making and shipping 450 dozens of dresses weekly. They are planning to set up a training program with aid from the OEO so they can train more power machine operators. They could use 20 more power machine operators right now if they could find traines ones.

Our representative also visited another coop that he helped to organize in 1964 in Denmark, South Carolina. This group has 100 members. They are operating a Super Market under the name of "Progressive Developers of Denmark, Inc." This market is housed in a newly constructed store building with measurements of 35 feet wided and 100 feet long. It is equipped with modern metal shelving and open freezers for meats and dairy products, for self service. This market has been open for nearly a year. Mr L. S. Wright is manager. His address is Post Office, Box 295, Denmark, South Carolina.

Employment Opportunities for Negroes in Textile Plants

Three community leaders have reported that Negroes are being trained and hired by textile industries in their counties. Mr. A. Y. Garvin of Chester reported that all three Springmills Textile Mills are training Negro men and women and giving them immediate employment. Even while they are training they receive $1.40 an hour. Mr. Garvin has carried as many as three men and two women for training and they have been accepted. These three plants have a total of 21,000 employees and the company plans to build a new mill in the near future at a cost of $31,000,000 and will give employment to an addition 500 more persons.

Mr. J. T. Twitty of Lancaster County reports that the Springmills plant in Lancaster has already trained and hired 116 Negro women and men. The training program is still in progress. In order to provide opportunity for hiring married women with small children, the company has made a special donation of $10,000 to a community center which is housed in an abandoned elementary school where a year round program of child development is provided for children age two to five. Two hundred children are enrolled, one half are Negroes. The teaching staff, aides and attendents are integrated also. The total budget for the operation of this projects is $120,000. Rev. C. Miffin Smith is the director of this program.

Mr. J. T. W. Mims of Clinton, South Carolina has just reported that the Clinton Mills, Inc., in Clinton has received MDTA funds to train 194 trainees. They will be trained as spinners, doffers, weavers, loom fixers, tenders and inspectors. Mr. Mims says the mills are planning to train all qualified trainees regardless of race. He is helping to recruit Negro applicants.

REPORT TO TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT FORUM

By

Leonidas S. James

Sponsored By

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
January 12, 1967

URGING TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO SEEK OUT EMPLOYEES
FOR TRAINING AND UPGRADING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

I had a conversation with three persons who are prepared to explain the new emphasis being given to training opportunities in textile industry. One of the persons was a senior Negro employee for 21 years. Another was a personnel officer of the same textile industry and the third was the State Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training for the Federal Government who is responsible for approving training programs for institutions under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

It was amazing to note the great changes that have taken place at this textile industry and others in the State. This employee was exceedingly happy and pleased with his position in the mill. He is responsible for operating six machines. He indicates that all segregation which he had formerly endured has been eliminated. He was so glad to tell that an MDTA course has been in operation for nearly a year, where white and Negro employees and prospective employees are being trained for better jobs. He told me how he had been promoted with personal help from fellow employees. But he was so happy that Negroes as well as whites are being encouraged to take training that leads to better jobs.

In my conversation with the personnel officer at the textile mill in question, I found out more about their training program for upgrading employees for available jobs. He emphasized the fact that all employees and prospective employees regardless of race are being hired and upgraded on a basis of merit only.

He gave some interesting facts about his MDTA program. There are 273 trainees including both employees for upgrading and prospective employees. Fifty percent of the persons in training are Negroes. The Negroes have a better record for staying on the job after being trained than do the whites. Records show that 32% of the Negroes hold on to their jobs after being trained to only 24% of the whites. He also said that there is a total of 1900 employees in his plant. Two-thirds of these are men and 1/3 are women. The plant started to hiring women November 12, 1964. Women are being given the opportunity to train for any jobs that they can do. The average age of the women employees is 46.6 years. The average age of the men is 42.3 years.

It was very interesting to learn from the long time employee as well as the personnel officer that one female employee that was trained a little less than a year ago has become so proficient in operation that she now earns $90 a week. She was just a domestic worker receiving $20 a week before she was trained for her present job. There is also a Negro man who was recently trained as a loom-fixer. He has become very efficient and skillfull and is receiving a good salary.

The Director of the Apprenticeship Training program for the State of South Carolina said this training program at the textile plant being discussed is to cover a period of two years. He reports that ~~every~~ all textile plants in the State except two have

similar training programs. He is very pleased with the training programs of the textile industries. He feels that the textile industries are making greater progress than many other industries to break down discrimination in employment. It seems that the textile industry of South Carolina does not need any urging to seek out employees for training and upgrading as well as providing training courses for prospective employees.

1. It may be that their programs could be improved and extended so that more extensive training could be provided for more persons.

2. No apprenticeship courses are provided in any of the textile industries in South Carolina.

3. All courses under MDTA, provided by the Federal Government for textile industries are productive courses.

4. Most Negroes are employed in semi-skilled jobs.

5. Personnel officers make contact with local high school students to interest them in opportunities for employment.

L. S. JAMES

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CITIZENS ADVISRY COMMITTEE
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
To Secretary Freeman (U. S. D. A.)
During Their Meeting In
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Courtney Sicloff of the Penn Community in Frogmore, South Carolina and myself appeared before the committee with instructions not to write long speeches. I gave the overall statement about each USDA agency as to how they were complying with Title VI in general way throughout the State. Mr. Siceloff told what was happening with the same agency in Beaufort County. We emphasized evidences of compliance as well as indications of non-compliance on the part of the following USDA Agencies:

The Farmers Home Administration
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service
Cooperative Extension Service

After each of our presentations, we were asked questions by the Committee which was composed of 15 members from all sections of the United States. States.

We had the following good things to say about the FHA:

1. Every local county committee has one regular Negro member.

2. All offices are integrated and furnish serviceeon a non-discriminstory basis. One local office is managed by a Negro supervisor and the State manager has a Negro assistant in his office. The State Office and many local offices have Negro secretaries. Negro women have been employed as Home Economists.

3. Loans to Negroes have increased especially under Title III-A of the EOA to individuals and cooperatives. More than 600 loans have been made, 60% of which are made to Negroes.

4. Loans for building homes have increased on a level especially to the lowlincome families.

5. Loans for development of community and individual family water and supply system have been made to many low income families including Negroes.

I also called attention to the fact that loans to Negroes are mainly for operation and for small businesses. Farm ownership loans are still extended to Negroes on a very limited basis. Not enough attention is being given to the small Negro farmer to encourage him to diversify his crops and to do some raising of livestock.

In our discussion of the ASCS, I noted the good points about this Agency as follows:

1. Negroes are being employed both on a part-time and permanent basis in the local County ASCS offices.

2. Participation of Negroes in the ASCS community elections for community committeemen increased in 1966 by 50% over 1965.

3. Negroes are given opportunity when they request it to receive grants for drainage and irrigation.

I, Also, made it clear that the ASCS needs to take note of the fact that:

1. Some counties do not give Negro farmers necessary information and encouragement to participate in community and county elections for committee-men.

2. No Negro has ever been appointed to South Carolina State ASCS committee.

In my discussion of the compliance of the Cooperative Extension Service of USDA, I said the following:

As I understand it, we are to discuss how well the State of South Carolina through its USDA Agencies are complying with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. In general, we can say the compliance has surpassed our expectations. I have listed for such agencies as the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, the ASCS and the SCS some of the ways these agencies have shown strengths and weaknesses in their compliance with Title VI.

One of the best cases to describe what is actually happening in most of the local offices is the case of Miss Janie Lancaster, Home Demonstration Agent in Georgetown, South Carolina. Her case indicates that the Extension.

Service is still carrying out its policies of discrimination even though the Negro Agent and her secretary have been moved in the same building with other white Extension Service Employees. Below are some of the conditions she says still exist:

1. She has not been invited to any of the meeting that include all agents.

2. She still works only with Negroes both in 4-H Club work and with adults.

3. She says the office still remains as two, even the rest rooms are separate.

4. All of her meetings are held separate and distinct from the other racial group meetings.

Mr. J. D. Marshall who is the Associate Agent in the Extension Service in Kershaw County also reports the following:

1. That no combined work plans for white and Negro have been attended.

2. Distribution of information is more limited than ever.

3. No training opportunities have been providied on an integrated basis for all agents.

4. 4-H Club meeting are still segregated.

5. All farmers are not given opportunity and endouraged to participate in Extension programs without segregation.

6. No integrated training programs for local leaders of 4-H Clubs, Home Economic groups and other organized groups have been held.

Since Dr. Edwards, President of Clemson University of South Carolina, who is also head of the Extension Service was present at this meeting, I was able to get him answers to questions that bring out the following facts.

1. The Extension Service in South Carolina admits it take no responsibility for serving low income farmers.

2. The Extension Servicr of South Carolina does not accept responsibility of being the educational and informational agency for all USDA agencies.

This was a very helpful meeting to all of us. I just received a letter from the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. A copy of the letter is attached.

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1966

Mr. L. S. James
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. James:

On behalf of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, Bill Sabron and I want to thank you for attending our recent meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In addition to giving us the opportunity to learn, firsthand, the problems which you and your clientels face, your contribution to the meeting gave us a much better picture of the way our programs are being administered at thelocal level. Thanks to your participation, the committee generally felt the meeting was useful.

We would appreciate your bring to our attention any matters of significance in your involving this Department.. Please feel free to contract us whenever you feel the iccasion warrants.

Again, thanks for contributing to the success of our meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth M. Birkhead
Executive Assistant to the Secretary

REPORT OF EXTENSION DIRECTOR

December, 1966-February, 1967

Strengthening local councils on human relations over the state and efforts toward organizing new councils have comprised the major effort of the Extension Director during this quarter.

Five communities in which a local council on human relations may be developed or in which initial processes of organization had been begun were visited during the three month period as follows:

1), Florence, where the groundwork had been done by a provisional committee set up in November, held its first general meeting on January 13, attended by 35 persons--20 of whom joined the SCCHR, thus becoming "charter members" of the Florence Council on Human Relations. Florence is an area in which the council has had some members-at-large for a period of years and where more than a dacade ago an organization did exist for a short period of time, but was discontinued because of the pressures of the massive resistance movement which was gaining momentum at that time in SC. It is a community which prides itself on its "good race relations," an assumption challenged by knowledgeable Negro leaders at times. It does, however, have a good potential for a viable local council. There was enthusiasm for the able presentation at the initial meeting by Dr. R. Wright Spears, President of Columbia College, on "Developing Our Human Resources" and for a permanent organization. A nominating committees was named to present a slate of officers at a later meeting.

2) Darlington, was visited on the same date for exploratory conversations with a few key people concerning a Darlington Council. Negro members who have been active participants in state-wide SCCHR programs have urged the development of a local council for some time, but there has been reluctance it seems on the part of white leadership in the community to become "involved." Some interest was evidenced and two of the key persons attended the Florence meeting. Follow-up by correspondence has been done but further visits undoubtedly will be necessary before a local council will develop.

3) Spartanburg, one of the urban areas of SC, is a community from which several requests have come from interested individuals concerning the development of a local council on human relations. The Extension Director arranged a place and time for a meeting and issued invitations to a number of interested persons in the Spartanburg area for an exploratory, informal discussion concerning a council. Eighteen persons responed to this invitation; a fruitful discussion ensued with a positive suggestions concerning an organization which would focus on projects for meeting community needs; a council which would be a working group from the beginning. A follow-up committee was appointed. Spartanburg, as some one has said, is a very "controlled" community--progressive in some ways; yet dominated by ultra-conservative, wealthy textile interests and individuals which have had a decisive voice in almost every decision affecting the community. It is, therefore, a community in which a citizen's movement is of paramount importance.

4) Seneca, a relatively small up-county town near Clemson, had attempted to organize a local council just prior to the desegregation of Clemson in

1963. Efforts at that time were thwarted by extremist elements in the community whose attacks on a local minister who had assumed a leadership role were particularly vicious. After relinquishing his leadership role, the minister weathered the storm, and was among those interviewed. It was discovered that two efforts at bi-racial dialogue are now in initial stages through the ministerial association of the community; one a youth council with representatives of high school students from white and Negro churches; the other a ministers and laymen's group which was meeting the week of the visit for a discussion of community needs. In view of these developments it seemed best to offer the cooperative services of the Council and to request that SCCHR be kept apprised of the work of these groups.

5) Lancaster is a town in which almost no cultivation has been done and in which there are no members of SCCHR. This past fall an Episcopal minister from Lancaster served enthusiastically on the planning committee of the Church and Race conference in October and worked with Council members in Rock Hill in planning SCCHR's workshop on The Church and Human Relations for the annual meeting on December 6. He suggested that a visit to Lancaster might be helpful and expressed a personal interest in the development of some channel of bi-racial communication in this conservative textile town. The visit was made for further discussion with the minister and one or two others concerning this possibility.

During this period visits were also made to four local councils for observation or participation in monthly programs and for conferences with officers and leaders in these councils. The recently elected President of the Board of Directors, Dr. W. H. Wesson, joined the Extension Director for two of these visits in an expressed effort to visit each local council for a sharing of ideas relative to effective program development and outreach at both the local and state level. The process of visitation will be continued.

1) Aiken Council was visited on February 2. The reports made at that meeting indicate an exceptionally alert group with a broad range of activities. Reports from standing and ad hoc committees dealt with the following: laundromats which are not now covered by the civil rights act which continue to serve "white only," and display such signs; Neighborhood Youth Corps in Aiken; a new housing development where homes are up for sale on a non-discriminatory basis; and nursing homes in Aiken which had been visited by members, and a summer tutorial program. The last two items will be on the continuing agenda for much further discussion, study and action.

2) Clemson on February 6, one of the newly organized local councils, is unique. In this college town almost all residents are connected in some way with Clemson University; white citizens as faculty and administrative staff of the college; Negro citizens in custodial services.

One of the expressed purposes of the white faculty leadership which was instrumental in organizing the Clemson Council was that of leadership development among Negroes. In this process Negro members have been given many of the leadership positions, the chairman being a retired janitor from the college. College faculty is still active in committee work and planning processes and a very healthy rapport has been established which was evidenced in the meeting attended in articulate discussion concerning several community problems on which the council is now working. Those with limited formal education expressed themselves as freely and as effectively as the PhDs.

3) Greenville, a local council in need of a new role and program, was visited on February 13. The present leadership of the council there lacks time and possibly the "know-how" to restructure and revitalize this organization. A block of time is being scheduled in March for the Greenville area and it is hoped that this effort may bring fruitful results.

4) Rock Hill--February 20, indicated that this council is attempting to move from a "talking" to an action group. Reports were made concerning a proposal for citizenship education on a broad basis, especially among new voters in the minority group; and for the Paperback Book Project which it is hoped may materialize. The Rock Hill Council was also especially concerned about the need for immediate action on the Compulsory School Attendance law and planned to mobilize citizen support to contact representatives from the County and District. (Summary reports from local councils as given in SCCHR Review are attached.)

In preparation for the SCCHR Annual Meeting on December 6, each staff member carried special responsibilities for one or more of the Workshops which comprised the morning program. The Extension Director planned with the committees for the workshops on Education and the Church and Human Relations.

One of the recommendations from the Education Workshop in support of a strong, effective school attendance law for the state became a mandate when voted as a priority for immediate action by the membership at the business meeting in the afternoon. Staff and the Executive Committee of the Council kept in close touch with the Richland County legislators who were sponsoring a compulsory school attendance law and became one of six state-wide organizations participating in a Citizen's Committee for an Effective School Attendance Law which came together the last of January to mobilize effective support for a law. Other state-wide organizations included representation from the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce; Parent-Teacher Associations; Education Associations; Federation of Women's Clubs; League of Women Voters, and Jay-cees. At the meeting of the Board of Directors on February 19 a position paper on an effective school attendance law was adopted. This, with other materials relative to the bill were given widespread dissemination (materials attached). As of this writing the bill, admittedly weaker than the Council had hoped, has passed the House of Representatives and it appears that favorable action will be taken in the Senate. The task of implementing this law, the passage of which has been of major concern to the Council since its repeal in 1955, will assume priority, as well the task of developing special programs to meet the needs of all the children in the schools.

Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Extension Director

WITH THE LOCAL COUNCILS---

It would have inspired each member of the Council to have heard the excellent reports from local councils on the occasion of the annual meeting on December 6. There was evidence of growth, vitality, involvement -- a genuine forward movement among our members. In brief, some of the highlights are given:

AIKEN CHR sponsored the Southern Teaching Program which brought to the community six outstanding young teachers and graduate students for an intensive tutorial program with over 100 high school students enrolled for a six weeks period. Dramatic academic progress was made in many cases in this short period, and of greater importance was the fact that students were motivated toward higher achievement.

The CHARLESTON COUNCIL reported on its efforts in setting up the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which was funded by the OEO for 365 school dropouts and 316 in-school youth in Charleston County. The Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps was quoted in his summary report as follows: "Community support left little to be desired. We had tireless support from the Youth Opportunity Center, the City Police Department and the Human Relations Council." This is indicative of the valuable role which a citizens organization such as a Human Relations Council has in the development of anti-poverty programs in a local community.

CLEMSON, the newest of the local councils, has a remarkable record since its organization in October, having moved into action on a number of fronts; voter education; welfare projects for underprivileged families; working toward better sewage system in a Negro community; integration of Scout programs and development of a day care center.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL continues to offer a significant monthly community forum which this fall has presented outstanding speakers: Dr. J. M. Dabbs, Rev. J. M. Hinton, and Dr. William B. Royster. Three committees--Education, Economics and Employment, and Public Relations have plans for the active involvement of members in community projects.

GREENVILLE CHR, in the process of reorganization, is planning participation in the Paperback Book Project of SRC. Last summer SPEED-UP was sponsored and given continuous assistance from dedicated members of the Council who served on the SPEED-UP Advisory Committee.

HARTSVILLE COUNCIL has focused on the surplus food program, has presented to various groups the need for such a program and has sought community support from a variety of groups and individuals. It was reported that in the period of the council's existence (18 months) various public and private community boards and committees have become more broadly representative, including Negro citizens as members.

NORTH AUGUSTA, one of SCCHR's new councils, continues to meet a need in a community which provides almost no channel for bi-racial communication. The group is in the process of doing a fact-finding job concerning educational needs in the community and is seeking information concerning the use of public facilities.

The ROCK HILL COUNCIL reported on the development of a Paperback Book Project, which the council is sponsoring among prisoners, in conjunction with the prison educational program. The Rock Hill Council continues to work cooperatively with the local CAP program, featuring the work of Vista Volunteers in the community.

The SUMTER COUNCIL report showed the way in which this council has moved from talk to action, having begun its involvement in community projects as the chief sponsor of Sumter's first rural Head Start in 1965 and sharing the sponsorship of nine county Head Start centers for the summer of 1966. At present the council is stressing adult education and is sending teachers to be trained for literacy work in the county.

Other council reports later.

LET'S RAISE THE 1967 BUDGET EARLY

MEMBERSHIP DUES PROVIDE FUNDS FOR OPERATION

NEWS FROM SCSCHR

A Work-Week End, to be held at our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, is forthcoming. Students from several colleges throughout the state will participate.

The Operation Search team has fulfilled all of its engagements as of now but hopes to have a few more before the end of the academic year. The team has visited all parts of the state.

Intercollegiate--the Columbia colleges council--has finally organized for this term and also has two advisors: Miss Joyce Cummings, assistant director of the Presbyterian Center, U.S.C. and Rev. Carl Fickens, Lutheran chaplain, U.S.C.
Programs for the group include speakers, films, and tours regarding the issues of education, housing, and labor.

The High School Council, also in Columbia, is going again. The group, although small, constitutes a good core of students from several of the schools in the Columbia area. One of their plans is a petition for a compulsory education law, a strong one which South Carolina direly needs.

~~EXECUTIVE~~ COMMITTEE TO SERVE IN 1967

The following persons were elected to serve on the executive committee for 1967:

President - - - - - Dr. W. H. Wesson
Vice president - - Rev. M. D. McCollom
Vice president - - Dr. Robert J. Moore
Secretary - - - - - Mrs. C. O. Spann
Treasurer - - - - - Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.
Members-at-large - John Hills
- Mrs. C. B. Bailey
- Mrs. John F. Potts

BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Elected as members of the SCCHR Board of Directors to serve the 3-year term 1967-1969 are:

William B. Barron, Rock Hill
Dr. L. E. Brubaker, Columbia
Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole, Cheraw
Austin V. Edwards, Orangeburg
David G. Ellison III, Columbia
Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia
Rev. M. D. McCollom, Walterboro
Hemphill P. Pride II, Columbia
Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., Columbia
Mrs. C. O. Spann, Columbia
John Stevenson, Columbia
Dr. W. H. Wesson, Columbia

Twenty-nine previously elected board members whose 3-year terms expire in 1967 and in 1968 respectively will serve with them also.

IT'S 1967 AND MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE!

S.C. Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.

Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

Memorandum No. 2

To Local Councils and Others Concerned:

From William H. Wesson, President SCCHR Board of Directors:

Re: An Effective School Attendance Law

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of SCCHR on Sunday, February 19, the enclosed position paper on a school attendance law was adopted with a recommendation that local councils and members of SCCHR mobilize support for the passage of an effective school attendance law in South Carolina.

This memo comes as a call to action--immediate action concerning the bill now pending in the legislature, a synopsis of which is enclosed. This bill, supported by the House Education Committee, is now on the agenda of the House of Representatives. Consensus among those present indicated a preference for a stronger bill but urged support of this bill as a minimum for an effective school attendance law. We are told that even this bill is not assured of easy passage.

This means that a genuine expression of citizen concern from every section of the state, from many individuals and organizations is needed immediately. The Board of Directors of SCCHR urges you to take action as follows:

1. Write or call every member of the House of Representatives from your county, urging passage of an effective school attendance law. This should be done at once, since this measure is scheduled for action in the House within a few days.

2. Urge other concerned citizens to write and seek support from other organizations for an effective school attendance law.

3. The next important action is that of contacting through letters and /or conversations the Senate Education Committee, a list of whose membership is enclosed. If Senators from your District are members of this committee, please secure as many letters as possible to this member, urging the support of the Senate Education committee for a strong school attendance law. If your senators are not members write to Senator Jas. P. Mozingo, Chairman of the Education Committee. It is generally conceded that passage of a school attendance law will be more difficult in the Senate than in the House of Representatives.

4. Senators from your own district should also receive communication from as many citizens as possible. Even though a specific bill is not yet on the Senate agenda favorable citizen support for a strong effective law is needed now. It is always good in writing elected representative to express appreciation for his support and to remind him that you are a voter in his district or county, as the case may be.

Enclosures: SCCHR Position Paper on School Attendance Law
Synopsis of Education Committee Bill
Education Committee of the Senate, 1967

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POSITION PAPER ON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations traditional concern for the future of South Carolina causes us to go on record as strongly recommending to the legislature an effective school attendance law. Concern for the economic, social and political welfare of all the people of South Carolina leads us to urge that the state immediately take this step toward improvement of her educational system.

The facts which make an effective school attendance law necessary are well known by now to most of the public in South Carolina. Fewer than half the children who begin school in the 1st grade go on to complete high school. More than half of those taking the mental examination for induction into the army do not pass the test. Over two-thirds of the population of South Carolina, which is over 25 years of age, did not complete high school. Indeed, more than 51,000 persons over the age of 25 never went to school at all. The average years of education for South Carolinians over 25 years of age is 8.7 years, which is the lowest in the nation.

A direct relationship exists between the level of education and the amount of earnings of the individual. For our under-educated population these facts mean economic disaster. With her low educational level, South Carolina has one of the lowest per capita income rates in the nation. Political studies show that there is also a direct relationship between voter participation and level of education. South Carolina has a poor record of democratic participation in political affairs and it correlates directly with her poor showing in education. The future of the democratic way of government is at stake when citizens do not participate or fail to participate intelligently.

Whether a child obtains a basic education is not just a family matter which effects only the individual; it affects the whole society and thus is the concern of the whole society. The whole society suffers when a large number of people have poor incomes. The whole society suffers when a large number of people are dependents of the state. The whole society suffers when a large number of people do not participate in the political decision-making. Thus the argument that educa-

tion of a person's child is simply a family matter does not hold up.

Another major objection to a compulsory school attendance law is that it might require a parent to send his child to a racially integrated school. This objection is easily answered. Lack of a compulsory school attendance law has not prevented integration in South Carolina. But a better answer is that education is more important than segregation.

A third major objection to the bill is that schools will be overcrowded. This is an objection which is not easily answered. Certainly the Council is not naive enough to lose sight of the fact that higher school attendance would place greater burdens on the school systems at present. Certainly we realize that more money would be necessary. Certainly we realize that more facilities and a broader variety of courses would be necessary to provide meaningful educational programs for persons required to go to school. Some say we cannot afford these programs now. However, the state spends money on programs to educate the illiterate and to train the under-educated adults; the state also spends money on law enforcement to curb the effects of illiteracy; the state and the federal governments and local governments spend money supporting people who cannot get decent jobs because of low education; so, in reality South Carolina cannot afford NOT to educate its citizens. The experience of other states as well as an analysis of welfare and related costs vs. those of education in South Carolina indicate the economy of education.

Basically, education is an investment in the future. It requires a faith in the future of our state and it requires some sacrifice now so that our children may live well tomorrow. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations believes that the people of South Carolina have confidence in their future and are willing to make the necessary investment in educational opportunities to prepare their children for that future. One necessary first step in this preparation is passage of an effective school attendance law.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, 1967

Name	Home Address	District
Mozingo, Jas. P., III Chariman	Box 257, Darlington, 29523	1
Gressette, L.M. 1st Vice-Chariman	St. Matthews, 29135	19
Dennis, Rembert C. 2nd Vice-Chairman	Moncks Corner, 29581	14
Bristow, Walter J. Jr.	1306 Main St., Columbia, 29201	21
Dobbins, William C.	Box 548, Joanna, 29351	26
DesChamps, W. Green, Jr.	Box 302, Bishopville, 29010	8
Gasque, J. Ralph	Box 127, Marion, 29571	9
Graham, W. Clyde	Pamplico, 29571	11
Grimes, C. Claymon, Jr.	Georgetown, 29440	10
Harrelson, James P.	Walterboro, 29488	17
Lindsay, John C.	Box 250, Bennettsville, 29512	9
Martin, John A.	Box 298, Winnsboro, 29180	6
Moore, Charles C.	Box 5178, Spartanburg, 29301	4
Morris, Earle E., Jr.	Box 97, Pickens, 29671	2
Richardson, Henry B.	120 N. Main St., Sumter, 29150	20
Roddey, Frank L.	Box 129, Lancaster, 29720	7
Waddell, James M., Jr.	Box 547, Beaufort, 29902	16
Walker, Henry C.	Box 818, Ridgeland, 29936	17

All legislators are addressed as The Honorable (insert name) and can be reached either at the home address listed above or at; The Senate State House, Columbia, South Carolina, 29201.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1967

Name	Home Address	County
Breazeale, Harold D. Chairman	Route 3, Pickens 29671	Pickens
Scarborough, Robert B. 1st Vice Chairman	Box 855, Charleston 29402	Charleston
Wright, E. Juette 2nd Vice Chairman	Route 1, Belton 29627	Anderson
Ayers, Judson F.	Drawer 799, Greenwood 29646	Greenwood
Coker, Joseph W.	Box 226, Turbeville 29162	Clarendon
Collins, Purvis W.	Winnsboro 29180	Fairfield
Comer, W. Marshall	134 Highland Dr., Union 29378	Union
Davis, Harold C.	109 E. Blackstock Road Spartanburg 29301	Spartanburg
Farmer, Wayne P.	Box 514, Augusta, Ga. 30903	Aiken
Fewell, Samuel D., Jr.	Box 302, Rock Hill 29730	York
Frederick, Mrs. Carolyn E.	326 Chick Springs Road Greenville 29609	Greenville
Garrett, Charles G.	Box 535, Fountain Inn 29644	Greenville
Grice, George D.	Route 1, Charleston 29407	Charleston
Guerard, Theodore B.	Box 408, Charleston 29402	Charleston
Harper, C. Lem	1226 Washington St., Columbia 29201	Richland
Harris, C. Anthony	Box 511, Cheraw 29520	Chesterfield
Hyman, Peter D.	Box 1186, Florence 29501	Florence
Lightsey, Hugh T.	Brunson 29911	Hampton
Lourie, Isadore	511 Barringer Building Columbia 29201	Richland
Medlock, T. Travis	1421 Bull St., Columbia 29201	Richland
Mobley, Garrett J.	Route 2, Kershaw 29097	Lancaster
Petty, George B., Jr.	Box 105, Rock Hill 29730	York
Powell, Charles L.	Route 4, Abbeville 29620	Abbeville
Reynolds, Julian A.	7 South Margan Ave., Andrews 29510	Georgetown
Rice, Charles A., Jr.	601 Andrews Building, Spartanburg 29301	Spartanburg
Walker, John H.	Box 557, Mullins 29572	Marion
Yarborough, F. Hall	Box 606, Orangeburg 29115	Orangeburg

All legislators are addressed as The Honorable (insert name) and use either the home address listed above or The House of Representatives, State House, Columbia, S. C. 29201

SYNOPSIS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE BILL

PROVIDING A SYSTEM FOR REGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

"H-1310"

The bill introduced by the House of Representatives by the Education Committee on Thursday, February 16, 1967, was primarily the Richland Delegation bill; and appears to be a fairly effective school attendance law for children between the ages of seven (7) and sixteen (16).

The bill gives the option to each school district to determine when it will go into effect in said district, provided that the provisions of the act must be implemented by July 1, 1974 in each district. This extension until 1974 was an amendment to the Richland bill and the authors feel 1974 was too long a period for implementation. It appeared to the authors that this compromise was necessary so as to obtain enough votes to make it a committee bill; it gives the bill a much better chance of passage on the floor of the House.

Any school district that so desires can implement the law immediately after it is signed by the Governor; and the law further provides that every school district must within thirty days, after its implementation in said district, notify the State Department of Education.

The bill exempts children with mental or physical disability and also exempts children who are ten years or older and have been out of school three years or more (provided there are no special classes in the district); and children who are married or unmarried child who is pregnant; it further exempts children who have completed the eighth grade and who the court determines the economic necessity at home requires that they work.

It places responsibility both upon the parent and the child.

It places the jurisdiction for the enforcement of the bill in the Juvenile Court or such other courts as the Probate and Common Pleas, which have jurisdiction over Juvenile; but specifically excludes magistrates which the proponents believe will strengthen the enforcement of the law.

The proponents of a strong law feel that this legislation is the minimum that they can accept; and will oppose any efforts to amend the bill that would allow unlimited local option.

S.C - QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Executive Director

December 1966 - February 1967

"Challenge '67"

How can SCCHR implement, initiate, and provide direction and support for change being insistently demanded at this crucial time in many places, in many ways, and at many levels? During this quarter a growing number of people are being involved in seeking constructive, concrete answers to this and related questions.

The challenge of 1967 is to demonstrate how to make progress in some of the following ways:

1. In involving creatively a growing number of citizens in assessing needs, problems, opportunities;

2. In jointly setting goals, objectives, priorities;

3. In making best use of available resources;

4. In discovering and relating effectively to potential allies and co-workers;

5. In program building and execution;

6. In achieving short-range objectives while continuing to re-evaluate and work toward longer-range goals; and

7. In helping to mold public opinion?

1966 SCCHR Annual Meeting Brings Responses and Recommendations

Emerging at the mid-day lunch hour from one of the seven (7) concurrent workshops held on the morning of December 6, 1966, in conjunction with the 1966 SCCHR annual meeting, a local leader remarked enthusiastically to the SCCHR chairman, John Hills: "I'm really getting some valuable information, and I don't know any other source from which I could have gotten it . . . It's information all our people need but just aren't getting . . . I believe every Negro minister from Hartsville (the town in which he lives) is here!"

Recommendations from the workshops called for, among other things, the holding of community informational meetings on welfare, food programs, housing, anti-poverty programs and other subjects discussed in them.

The Hartsville Council on Human Relations under the leadership of Father Joseph Lucey is making a sustained effort to secure information on welfare policies and practices especially as they affect Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) cases. SCCHR staff time has been spent on the same objectives. Progress is slow and hard to make.

Basic to accepting the challenge of 1967 would seem to be the importance of exploring more fully ways of up-grading SCCHR's information service.* The SCCHR executive committee has faced this need but not yet fully discussed it. Answers to several important questions will be sought:

1) How can SCCHR better help to bridge the information gap between professionals in governmental and non-governmental agencies and citizens?

2) To what extent and how can laymen (volunteers) be effective in fact-finding, interpretation and dissemination of information?

3) Granted the availability and inadequacy of "raw" research, upon what research resources should SCCHR call for assistance in pin-pointing needs, areas of disagreement, etc.

a) Universities and colleges?
b) Publicly supported agencies?
c) Southern Regional Council?

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson who spoke at the SCCHR 1966 annual meeting banquet on December sixth reminded us that in spite of the passage of civil rights acts and other legislation that our society still lacks a workable system for the discussion, consideration and solution of our problems by rational and by democratic means.

The SCCHR executive committee accepted this challenge and has met weekly since assuming office in January in an attempt to decide how such a framework might be provided; and to set up its administrative machinery for 1967.

SCCHR members had voted support of an effective school attendance law, a state-wide food program (distribution of surplus commodities or use of food stamps), and strengthening South Carolina's election laws, at the 1966 annual meeting. Implementation was assigned by the SCCHR executive committee in the order listed to the Columbia Council's education committee, to the Hartsville Council, and to an ad hoc committee on an election law.

The education committee presented a position paper and the committee on elections submitted a working paper to the first meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors which met in Columbia on February 19, 1967. For subsequent action on the position paper see Report of the Extension Director, page 3.

Gratifying responses have received from Sentaor Earl E. Morris, Jr., a prominent member of the Senate Education Committee, and others.

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* The executive director is seeking an appointment in Atlanta with Paul Anthony, director, and Josephine Wilkins, vice president of SRC, to explore SRC's possible role in helping SCCHR with fact-finding.

In addition, it is important to note that the SCCHR executive committee had hoped to demonstrate a process of involving other organizations and concerned individuals outside its membership in working for an effective school attendance law. Unfortunately a group of organizational representatives brought together by the Christian Action Council before SCCHR could do so was composed of representatives of "white" organizations only up until its last meeting when it included W. E. Solomon, executive director of the Palmetto Education Association.

The SCCHR executive director did a special mailing to approximately 75 organizations suggesting that we act simultaneously to inform the Senate Education Committee of the South Carolina General Assembly of our position favoring an effective school attendance law and that we consider the value of future cooperative effort in line with our common concern for the development of the human resources of our state. A few enthusiastic responses were received.

The working paper on South Carolina's election law is being distributed widely though discreetly. Also, the Student Council is projecting plans for a statewide meeting to discuss lowering the age of voters from 21 to 18 years of age.

Hamstrung as the food program is at the present time by its dependence upon favorable action -- county-by-county -- which includes the necessity for a special appropriation by the county delegation, a statewide effort to activate a food program will await background study of the feasibility of re-establishing a statewide system.

Other Action by SCCHR Executive Committee and Board of Directors

In the area of program, only two task forces have submitted recommendations for approval. They have been acted upon favorably, as follows:

1. Guidelines for use by local human relations councils and others in making informal studies of jails and chaingangs have been prepared. The recommendation made that jails and chaingangs be placed under the supervision of the South Carolina State Department of Corrections was adopted by the Board of Directors on February 19th.

2. Three specific program suggestions for local councils in the area of economics and employment have been prepared and distributed. A workshop for civil rights and labor leaders is proposed for late spring if Dr. Emory Via can assist in conducting it.

Committees have been appointed on membership, finance, public relations, personnel, nominations, and program. Action has been taken approving simultaneous membership and fund-raising campaigns in the late spring. Chairmen of the appropriate committees will meet withthe executive committee in March to firm up plans.

Letters have been sent by Dr. W. H. Wesson, SCCHR president, to the Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr., Dr. George Bowdler, and Hayes Mizell, asking them to submit applications and supporting credentials for the position of

SCCHR executive director, if interested. Biographical data had already been received from several applicants. Interviews, follow-up of references, etc., are to proceed.

Washington Conferences

Along with several other South Carolinians, Mrs. Spearman attended the American Federation of Teachers Conference, December 8-10, 1966, on Negro History: Correcting America's Image of the Past. Soon thereafter, she was asked by the Orangeburg County chapter of the Palmetto Education Association (all Negro) to address that group's December monthly meeting. Interest was manifested but it remains to be seen if this group or any other group of teachers can be motivated to study or action in this or other conceived-to-be controversial areas. (See Quarterly Report of the Executive Director for June-August 1966 re problems of faculty desegregation.) Also confronting teachers organizations is the necessity of consolidation if they are to maintain membership in the National Education Association (NEA). Persistent reports indicate "flight" responses such as apathy, decline in attendance at meetings, etc.

The first south-wide, state-staff conference of 1967 was called by SRC in Washington in order to make possible, after the conference, staff participation in the NEA conference on "Treatment of Minorities in Textbooks," February 8-10.

Fruitful experiences included a preliminary conference at the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) with Theodore Berry, OEO director of the Community Action Program (CAP); informational exchanges at the Potomac Institute, with Harold Fleming, former SRC director, Paul Rilling and an assistant from the Office of Education in HEW (Paul was SRC director before becoming director of the Washington, D. C., Commission on Human Relations and accepting his present position with HEW); and opportunities for informal collaboration among the state directors concerning the value of more closely-knit working relationships.

The Virginia Council is engaged in an effort to upgrade its textbooks especially to eliminate discriminatory treatment of minorities. In addition to the Orangeburg County chapter of the Palmetto Education Association, the SCCHR executive director has presented this need to the Delta Sigma Theda sorority at its annual meeting, and to a number of individuals and small groups. Fortunately, she has been able to interest a University of South Carolina history professor who is making exploratory contacts with the South Carolina Textbook Commission, etc.

Two Statements Issued at Press Conference

Following the NEA conference referred to above, the state directors issued jointly two statements at a press conference which they called. The first supported the need for the elimination of discriminatory treatment of minorities in textbooks. The second favored the OEO community action concept of broadening the base of citizen involvement in policy and decision making at the local level.

These releases appeared in THE STATE, Columbia, S. C., and hopefully in other South Carolina dailies.

School Desegregation

All but two of South Carolina's 108 school districts have now signed compliance, but the state's record remains an unenviable one. Fear, intimidation, infringements, circumvention, hearings, and litigations persist; there appears to be little understanding or acceptance of the fact that the dual school system must be eliminated.

On February 28, Mr. C. B. Bailey, president, on behalf of the Columbia Council on Human Relations appeared before the Richland County District # 1 Board of Education to express concern over an announcement made public by the Board on December 14, 1966, of its approval of architects' plans for an elementary school to be constructed on Barhamville Road.

Mr. Bailey was one of about eight persons representing organizations which were remonstrating against the proposed site for the new elementary school in a crowded Negro residential area which already serves a Negro school population much larger than the number of children who live in the area. No announcement has yet been made about the Board's response to the statements made and petitions presented.

The South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, of which the SCCHR executive director is a member, is scheduling five public meetings at key locations, as follows:

March 13 -- Charleston
March 14 -- Kingstree (Williamsburg County)
March 15 -- Dillon
March 16 -- Edgefield
March 17 -- Allendale

Volunteer Services

Volunteer services are often fragmented, and inadequate. This quarter SCCHR members and staff have been a part of scattered volunteer efforts which have caused us to raise some fundamental questions.

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr. has conducted a four-week study course on Affluence and Poverty sponsored by Church Women United and participated in by women of the Protestant denominations and the Jewish faith. SCCHR prepared packets of material much of which suggested the need of volunteer services. The women have become motivated.

Local churches have begun to ask for help with programs to motivate members to "get into the anti-poverty act." This service could and should be stepped up.

Women in Community Service (WICS)is in dire need of more volunteers to recruit, screen and process women applicants for the Job Corps.

The YWCA is making attempts on a trial-and-error basis to find ways to become constructively involved with the development of neighborhood programs.

Tutoring and neighborhood organization is continuing on a year-around basis in a few communities. Hopefully these programs will be increased during the coming summer and continued full time.

There has been much uncertainty concerning the operation of Head Start next summer in many South Carolina communities due to inadequate registration of eligible white children. In Columbia, especially, volunteers have been able to recruit more white children for Head Start. Unfortunately the outcome still remains uncertain because many school administrations are withholding use of predominately white schools -- evidently in an effort to block more integration.

Some basic questions are:

1) From what sources can volunteers be recruited?

2) What kinds of orientation and/or in-service training is needed?

3) How organize and operate pools of volunteers for maximum results?

4) Value for "communication" and "education"?

SCCHR is planning some spot checks in Columbia to see if it can come up with some tentative answers.

Observance of Brotherhood Week

On Sunday, February 19, 1967, the Columbia and the South Carolina councils on human relations presented Dr. Lucius Holsey Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, to a large and enthusiastic audience at Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbia, S. C., immediately following the first meeting in 1967 of the SCCHR Board of Directors. (See program attached)

Dr. Pitts was the second speaker in a series of four which is planned for Columbia.

Publicity and Other Outreach

The local chapters of SCCHR continue to get limited news coverage in their respective communities.

Newspaper coverage of the 1966 SCCHR annual meeting was satisfactory but limited. The NBC station in Columbia, WIS-TV, broadcast excerpts from Dr. Vivian W. Henderson's address but failed to show up for an interview with Paul Anthony.

St. Peter's Catholic Church in Columbia announced the SCCHR annual meeting in its weekly bulletin.

Dr. Lucius Pitts' address on February 19 was recorded by radio station WOIC and played to its audience the following Sunday. SCCHR has received numerous requests to borrow the records -- we now have several copies. Unfortunately THE STATE completely misrepresented Dr. Pitts' presentation in the headline Pitts: U. S. Bloodies Hands In Vietnam and the following day in an editorial, Crocodile Tears! Oh, well ----

On January 3, two articles by Jack Bass appeared in The Charlotte Observer: Progress Continues in Human Relations and South Carolinian Doesn't Pussy-Foot About Life. (Copies already sent to SRC.)

The January and February issues of SCCHR Review were mailed to SRC when issued. The March-April issue will be forthcoming soon.

Tid Bits

SCCHR and its local chapters,as well as numerous members, have been elected to serve on boards such as Project T-Square, and Community Action Agencies (CAA).

Acknowledgements have been received from Governor Robert E. McNair and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of telegrams sent by the SCCHR executive committee requesting their support for early funding of T-Square, a 19 million dollar adult education program focused toward job training.

Eighty Clarendon county Negroes are threatened with eviction from their property to provide additional acreage for a wildlife refuge. They have farmed all of their lives and reportedly it is virtually impossible for Negroes to buy land nearby.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK*

Satterlee Hall
Trinity Episcopal Church

Columbia, South Carolina
Sunday, February 19, 1967

Presiding, Dr. W. H. Wesson, President
South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Prayer in Unison:

"Give us, O God, the strength to build the city that hath stood
Too long a dream, whose laws are love, whose ways are brotherhood
And where the sun that shineth is God's grace for human good.
Already in the mind of God that city riseth fair,
Lo, how its splendor challenges the souls that greatly dare
Yea, bids us seize the whole of life and build its glory there!"

Leader: How lovingly, how boldly, and how swiftly we build depends upon all of us; on how much we care, and how many care. The fate of man remains in the hands of men.

Hymn: "Once to Every Man and Nation."

Leader: We seek the way of love, in this new day.

In Unison: O Lord of Life, set us aflame with Thy eternal purpose that all may have life, the life more abundant.

Prayer in Unison:

We are perplexed by the new era in which we live, but wilt Thou give us courage to seek the truth, and finding it, to follow where it leads. As Thou hast called the generations from the beginning, we believe that Thou hast called us to do in Thy name, and through Thy strength, work for Thy kingdom on earth. We seek a world wherein shall be righteousness, beauty, and peace for all men everywhere; a world in which all men are brothers. Use our lives, we pray, that Thy kingdom may come, and "Thy will be done on earth."

Hymn: "Lead on O King Eternal."

Presentation of Speaker: Dr. F. E. Reinartz, President
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

ADDRESS: Dr. Lucius Holsey Pitts, President, Miles College
Birmingham, Alabama

Introductions and Remarks: Dr. W. H. Wesson and Others.

Benediction

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* Presented jointly by the Columbia and by the South Carolina councils on human relations.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Inc.

Board of Directors Meeting*

Parish House
Trinity Episcopal Church

Columbia, S. C.
Sunday, February 19, 1967

A G E N D A

1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Presiding - Dr. W. H. Wesson, President

Call to Order and Prayer

Minutes - Mrs. C. O. Spann, Secretary

Treasurers Report - Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.

Announcement of Committee Appointments for 1967 -

Administrative: Executive, Finance, Membership, Public Relations

Program Committee and Committees on Effective School Attendance, Registration and Voting, and Utilization of Food Surpluses-- set up to activate recommendations adopted at the 1966 annual meeting.

The following Task Forces which are to continue programming initiated in the workshops at the 1966 annual meeting; Administration of Justice, Economics and Employment, Anti-Poverty, Welfare, Housing, and The Church and Human Relations.

Reports Presented for Discussion and Action, and Others as Information.

Reports from Local Councils, and the Rural Advancement Program.

Discussion - What Goals Shall the Board of Directors, the Local Councils, and the Rural Advancement Program Set for 1967 to Assure Basic Operational Expense of SCCHR?

Summary of next steps and time of next meeting of the Board.

Announcements and Adjournment

3:30 p.m. - 3:50 p.m. -- Coffee Fellowship

4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. -- OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK in Satterlee Hall

---

* "Enlarged" meeting designed to secure variety of viewpoint, geographical representation and participation.

CUTTING EDGE

Volume 1 No1 Special to High School Students March'67

Letter to College-Bound Students

Congratulations on your decision to continue your education. This is a sign of potential growth and leadership for this state, which is so desparately needed.

Now that you have made up your mind to go to college or elsewhere, I hope that you will do your utmost to fulfill this desire. Have you;

- taken the College Board test(s)?
- applied to at least two colleges?
- returned your application?
- completed the other requirements of recommendations, medical transcript, etc??????
- (applied for financial assistance if you need it)????

If you checked all of these positively, then you are well on the way to getting into college. What you are probably awaiting now is the final word from the college or university to whom you have written. I hope their letter to you is one of welcome news, and that you receive it soon.

If you have not done these things, start now or you may not be in anyone's college this September.

I cannot stress enough the need for you to go on and pursue goals and achievements, and encourage others to do so. You probably recognize this in your desire for attainment and will do your best to see that your goals are reached with the help of your teachers, parents, and any other interested person who is concerned about your welfare.

On behalf of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, may I offer my best wishes for your continued success in your pursuit of knowledge. Remember: It's people like you, the Youth of Today, who will be the Leaders of Tomorrow.

Edna Smith,
Chairman SCSCHR

About the Student Council

The S.C. Student Council on Human Relations is the student branch of the state-wide South Carolina Council on Human Relations. The student one was begun a little over six years ago to open up a line of communication between the two races and to help break down barriers, and to provide a genuine meeting of the two races. Not only did the group, which has had students from 23 of the colleges in the state participate, meet and talk, but they also started various projects. They are:

Tutorial Programs: College students tutor high school and grammer school students in their college area.

Operation Search: A college recruiting program through which college students visit high school and discuss the advantages of higher education with high school students.

CO-CO-SAL: This is the Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law. It tries to get the public to support such a law.

Work Weekends: Students go into a community and work on various projects that might include a survey voter registration, or fixing up and painting a house.

SPEED-UP: Student Project for the Educational and Economical Developement of Underpriveleged People. This program, begun this last summer (1966), utilized about 120 college students in 13 counties of the state. These students did such things as tutoring and community action projects. SPEED-UP is being continued in some of the counties and will be in operation again this summer.

The Cutting Edge; The newspaper of the student Council, published monthly thro' the school year, expresses the views of the students.

Volume 1 no. 1 Special to High Schools March 1967

Purpose of our contacting you

We are looking for new members. We are asking you to think about joining the Student Council. The purpose of setting up an organized high school council outside Columbia, as well as in Columiba, is manifold. First we want to enlarge our outliik to all branches of student activity, curiosity and interest. We want to reach all students in all areas who are interested in all walks of life. We are seeking a tighter knit organization which will be more cohesive in bringing students into an awareness of the world around them and the society in which they live. One must consider the world, one must identify with the society in order to live a worthwhile life in it. Second we want to get you to encourage your friends to go to college or technical school to get a higher education. For it is only through education that a society can improve and progress. Thirdly, we sould like to help you put out your own 'Cutting Edge' called anything you like, written by all of you all over the state, exchanging ideas on 1) how to improve the intellectual atsosphere in high schools and among high schools students, 2) speakers and movies for educational purposes, 3) on social problems and moral ideas of the twentieth century younger generation and how we can execute our ideas to improve society. There are a million and one things we can discuss; what is wrong with the church in our generation??what are we wxpected to do in society when our parents want us to believe what they believe. How much must we respect the older generation?? How much freedom do we ourselves have and how much responsibliity and to whom??????????????????????

Questions we would like you to answer.

1) Are you interested in communciationg your problems and your schools problems, questions and solutions to us, as a central focus point, to create, and organize a strong high school council??
2) Are you interested in setting up a Student Council at your high school???
3) Are you interested in building a more aware and vital organization for teenagers and students which will allow all of us a say in the running and structuring of the world in which we live ??????????

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Haae you a poem, a short story, essay or anything you would like to share with others???

Or if you would like to express your views on any subjects, just write them to us/

If we could get enough response from you at the various school we can print up some newsletters and share your thoughts with others. If you haven't anything ready, sit down now and write something. Mail it to:

S.C. Student Council
1330 Laurel St
Columbia, SC 29201

Financial Aid for Vocational Students.

The U.S. Office of Education has made available under the 1965 Education Act, money for students wishing to attend a vocational, technical, trade or business school. This is a LOAN, up to $1000 a year. Primarily for students from low-income families, there is no age limit and a high school diploma is not required. For further information write to:

Division of Student Financial Aid
Bureau of Higher Education
U.S. Office of Education
Washington, D.C. 20202

S.C. Student Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

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CUTTING EDGE

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Volume VI number 4 Voice of the Students February, 1967
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Julian Bond Speaks in Columbia

Representative Julian Bond who has at last been seated, by Supreme Court order, in the Georgia legislature, spoke at USC at the invitation of a comparatively new student group, AWARE.

Mr. Bond centered his talk around the Civil Rights Movement, which, he assumed, began in North Carolina in 1960 when students sat-in at luncheon counters. Moving from these sit-ins, which spread to other states, Negroes began ride-ins, pickets, and demonstrations, all of which pressured the break in the segregation line.

The movement, said Mr. Bond, has its own laws. One is: The interest of the United States in solving problems related to Negroes is directly proportional to the number of white persons involved. An example cited was that of youths being killed because of their involvement in the movement. There were many Negroes killed by Whites in the South, but outside of the small radius of the environment, very few people knew of such killings. In 1963, However, when two White youths were killed along with a Negro in Philedelphia, Mississippi, the incident received national attention.

Among some of the things done by the C.R.M. are; the establishment of freedom schools, community cen-

(continued on page 4)

MAN OF THE HOUR

In the observance of Brotherhood Week, February 19-26, the SC Council on Human Relations has recruited an outstanding man as speaker: Dr. LUCIUS PITTS, President of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.

Because Dr. Pitts, as a child, had to struggle against the hardships of obtaining an education,

Because he is now an educator,

Because citizens, with a breadth of understanding and empathy for the educationally, economically, and socially deprived, are needed to help these help themselves, and

Because all citizens should have equal oppotunity to success,

Dr. Pitts' address, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" will indeed be a timely one.

You are invited;

Date: Sunday, February 19,1967

Time: 4:00 P.M.

Place: The Parish House, Trinity Episcopal Church, Senate and Sumter Streets (acros from the State Capitol) Columbia, SC

ARE YOU YOUR BROTHER'S KEEPER ???
Come and Find out

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: WORK WEEKEND

Friday evening, February 3, began a most meaningful and (it is hoped) profitable weekend at the Neighborhood House of eastside Charleston. The SCSCHR participated at the invitation of Sister Mary Anthony and Sister Mary Albert, who have been instrumental in organizing community clean-up and beautification projects and also in solving community problems under the direction of the Eastside Improvement Council.

Participants included three Winthrop students, one USC student and two staff personnel from the Council.

We met some of the leaders of the EIC (Eastside Improvement Council) and the Mall Youth Development project as well as with block and area leaders. On the eastside of Charleston, one particular section of it is organized by city blocks. These various leaders gave us an introduction to the organization, and projects, as well as told us about the progress and goals during the year for this area.

On Saturday morning and part of the afternoon, three work teams of two persons each visited members of the Eastside Community in an effort to get their response to this organization as well as some of its objectives.

A new experience was in store for most of the participants Saturday afternoon when the Tutoring program of SPEED-UP was explained to a local gang-- the Jackson Street Panthers and Junior Panthers. Since the boys wanted to find out something about college life, we students spoke of many of the activities that occur on college campuses and then listened to the Panthers tell of their activities of the previous summer. In addition to participating in the Government Job Corps program, some had worked with the EIC clean-up and beautification program in their neighborhood. I was told by several mothers (while I visited various homes) that, because of this project and the guidance and interest of of both Sister Anthony and Sister Albert of the Neighborhood House at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, the extensive mobbings and assaults that had taken place in the past were no longer such a problem. A great majority of the boys were taken off the streets and directed into some constructive projects.

I found the two days to be quite informative in the way of community action in eastern Charleston and a source of new experience and inspiration. Now, at least those of us who attended are familiar with the problems of this low income area and with what its leaders are trying to do to erase some of these obstacles. A suggestion was made that next year's work weekend have some defiite projects or goals in mind with which participating students can help. I hope that many of you will attend, for your own benefits and for that of your community.

Elizabeth Rodgers
Winthrop College

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NEWS ROUND-UP

Steering Committee met Sunday, January 29, to make plans for spring conference.

Work Weekend held at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston Feb. 3-5.

Inter-collegiate (the Columbia area council) heard Rep. Isadore Lourie, D-Richland County, speak on the newly-introduced Compulsory Education bill in the House.

AWARE, student group at USC, sponsored Representative Julian Bond from Georgia to speak on the future of the Negro.

The High School Council in Columbia has started a petition in their high schools for passage of a compulsory school attendance law for South Carolina.

A SSOC Folk-Sing in Columbia on April 5.

PLANS FOR SPRING CONFERENCE UNDERWAY

A small group of students and two faculty members representing USC, Allen, Benedict, Newberry, Coker, Morris, Claflin, and State met January 29, to make plans for the upcoming spring conference. Since many of the students were new, the Student Council along with its programs and projects was explained by the President.

Suggestions for a theme of the conference followed. Noting that some of the students from the last conference wanted a continuing stress on academic freedom and related things, the group suggested College Traditions as a focal point to encompass the following things:

Student Expression and Motivation

Controversial Speakers

Student Government

Academic Stress on Grades, etc

Student-Faculty Relationship

Student Control and Suppression by the Administration

The idea is to give students more freedom and initiative in chartering their own course in the academic world. A suggestion was made to get more administrators and faculty to participate in order to open up communication between faculty and students and possibly administrators.

Someone said that perhaps we could have Father Malcolm Boyd as a main attraction. For those of you who don't know him, he is an Episcopal priest who has a record out by the name of Are You Running With Me Jesus? The record is a collection of essays that speak the language of today's younger generation and express man's innermost desires, problems, and frustrations. He is indeed quite good; and the idea to have him is good, but how do you reach him?

(continued on page 4)

POINTS OF INTEREST

Speaker Solomon Blatt of the House of Representatives said that his actions last year against the Compulsory Education bill will not be repeated this year. This indicates one of two things: either the speaker has grown up, or he has something else up his sleeve. Which would you bet on?

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The State newspaper came out with an editorial relative to Representaive Julian Bond's appearance at USC last week. To quote them: "We don't know how much light the immature integrator shed on the civil rights movement or on the peacenik program to hamper our anti-Communist commitment in Vietnam. We do know, however, that both the University and the Columbia community are to be commended for their refusal to break out in a cold sweat over the occasion. Julian Bond is too small a pebble to cause any shock waves."

In the first place, Mr. Bond did not come to "...hamper our anti-Communist commitment in Vietnam." His talk was on the Civil Rights movement about which I don't expect you to be knowledgeable or to understand.

Secondly, there probably aren't too many people at the University or in the Columbia community who are capable of breaking out in a cold sweat over anything progressive or different, unless it's a backward progress.

Thirdly, may be you (the editor) should stick to things you do know or can handle.

****

Some members of the S.C. Legislature came out with a resolution disapproving the University's action in having Julian Bond appear on her "holy and patriotic grounds. I don't see why they are that concerned; the University wasn't too serious about the matter and probably would have cancelled the engagement if

(continued on page 4)

Julian Bond (continued)

ters and the first political party for Negroes. Voter registration drives were also begun by the movement.

"The social system is no longer capable of solving the problems of today," said Mr. Bond, "because they are a part of them." White Americans generally lack the will and conviction to grant Negroes their freedom; therefore, conflict and struggle are necessary for social change."

"The Negroes' conditions stemmed from their powerlessness. But these powerless people are beginning to think of ways of solving their problems. Since there is no easy or one solution, several things have to be done. Since the movement has begun to approach the subject of politics, it is hoped that politics and political participation, dictated by racial need, will become realities of the Civil Rights Movement."

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Spring Conference (continued)

The majority wanted some sort of entertainment, such as skits or talent shows. The tentative date is March 17-19. A place is yet to be secured. Membership was also talked about. No one joined.

There remains much work to be done, like getting speakers. Suggestions are welcomed. Remember, this is your conference and will be as good as YOU make it.

SCSCHR NEEDS

Second person singular — — —
Second person possessive — — — —
What you earn — — — — —
Second person possessive — — — —
What is socially "right" — — — — —
Fiscal or ——— demonstration
of moral support — — — — — — — —
The bulwark of SCSCHR you will be
when you contribute — — — — — — —

P L E A S E O N L Y
N
A E
Y O U R D O L L A R
N
E C D
E
MEMBERSHIP N
F I FT Y
S

****

Points of Interest (continued)

if they could have done it tactfully. And this was the action of a small group of students who don't want to see USC become stagnant. However, it should be noted that some members of the Legislature raised objections to the resolution immediately.

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(Answer to quiz: You, Your Money, Your Moral, Monetary Support)

S. C. Student Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

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Report of Student Chairman

December 1966 - February 1967

Programwise this quarter, there has not been a major thrust by the students, but several. Some individual reports are included; but let's briefly mention what has taken place since November.

Operation Search has continued to be our biggest and most responsive project. We have spoken to over 700 students in various parts of the state and will probably talk to a few more before the end of the school year; we still receive requests for either materials and/or visits. Just recently, we prepared a special newsletter for the students whom we visited, congratulating them on their plans for college, encouraging them to follow through with their decisions to continue their education, more formally introducing the Student Council on Human Relations, etc. (A copy of the paper is attached).

Co-Co-SAL has almost retired. However, several sheets of information were prepared and sent out at various times to students on our mailing list. They included fact sheets with statistics on the educational status of South Carolina; a copy of the school attendance bill as reported out of the House Education Committee; a general letter from the student chairman pertaining to the bill; a position paper by the adult council; a list of the Senate Education Committee--all with the intent of getting students to write to their senators and representatives to give support to the measure and encourage others to do likewise. The advisor of Co-Co-SAL was able to get many of his fellow faculty workers to write to their representatives asking them to vote in favor of the bill. Since the bill has moved rather rapidly within the last few weeks, we are almost certain of its passage.

Work-Week End: The second project held this year was quite an experience and rather successful. (A report of both projects is included).

Spring Conference: This has been cancelled, tentatively, because we couldn't secure a place for our dates and our main speaker could not be with us at that time. Whether or not there will be one later on in the year remains to be seen. The theme was to be "College Traditions", centering on academic freedom, student- faculty relations, controversial speakers, student suppression, etc. In view of the recent developments at S.C. State College in Orangeburg, we did think that something should be done to bring the real issues to the attention of other concerned students. What is to be done has not been decided.

Intercollegiate, the college council in Columbia, has had some rather good programs in the last few months on such timely issues as: a compulsory school attendance law, the Church and Race, the policies and goals of SNCC, poverty and the problems of prosperity. The High School council in Columbia has discussed some of the same issues. Some attended a conference in Frogmore on the Church and Race. Plans are being made for a week-end project for the latter group later in the year.

Future Plans include, hopefully, a one-day forum on the revision of South Carolina's Election Laws, with the intent of getting the voting age lowered to 18. There seems to be a growing sentiment that "If I am old enough to be drafted, I am old enough to vote." We hope to make this one of the rallying points to get support for the passage of such a law.

Report on Work-Week Ends

CENTRAL: The first work-week end was held on November 19, 1966, in Central, a small town near Clemson. Original plans included both Saturday and Sunday as working days, but tests and other conflicts shortened the project to Saturday. Participating were 15 Clemson University students and about 15 persons from the community. The work included the rehabilitation of an old frame school house that is now being used as a community center. Much painting, repairing, and cleaning was done. Efforts were made to have the community men take responsibility for the work with the students assisting. This met with limited success, but a surprising amount of work was accomplished anyway.

In the evening, between 75 and 100 persons arrived for the showing of two films: one on VISTA and the other on the Mississippi Child Development Group. Attention to the films was good. Refreshments and socializing followed the showing of them. While results are not easy to pinpoint, we believe the community was made aware that things can be changed: it just takes someone doing something to change them.

CHARLESTON: The focus of this project was on community organization. Centering around Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, a church with a Neighborhood House, the program was designed to give the small group of students from Winthrop and U.S.C. a look at what the community was doing and to learn about such organizations as the Eastside Improvement Council, the Mall Youth Development, and the Neighborhood House, all of which are working for a better life for those involved in their programs. The students were afforded the opportunity of visiting the community and talking with its residents about the problems in the area and about what these various groups were doing, had done, and should do. The results were informative and impressionable.

After this informal survey, the group met with delinquent boys from schools on Charleston's eastside. The boys are known as the Jackson Street Panthers and have a terrible image which they are trying to erase. They have been organized into clubs by the above-mentioned groups and are working on various projects within their own area. All of this is to show the people that they aren't all bad. It seemed to be the sentiment of the group of college students that here is a community that deserves credit for what it is doing to upgrade itself. It not only knows that problems exist within it but also is trying to get rid of some of them. More of this needs to be done in other communities.

Operation Search Visits: 1966-'67

Sterling High	Greenville	*****	C.A. Johnson High	Columbia
Beck High	Greenville	*****	Burke High	Charleston
Wilkinson High	Orangeburg	*****	Gordon High	Dillon
Jefferson High	York	*****	Kelly-Edwards High	Williston
Schofield High	Aiken	*****	Booker T. Washington	Columbia
Lincoln High	Taylors	*****	Voorhees College Prep	Denmark
Wilson High	Florence	*****	C.A. Brown (College Night)	Charleston

A Briefing on the Situation at S. C. State College

Located in Orangeburg, S.C. State College, the state's Negro college, is a good example of the dual school system -- separate and UNequal-- and of the suppression and control of Negroes. For more than 75 years, this school has had an all-white Board of Trustees; just last year, Negroes became members.

At State, things are pretty much controlled by the administration and the Board. There are several rules and regulations which the students think are unfair, unjust, and some unconstitutional. How to do something about them seems to have been in the minds of several of the more active students before it came to the public's attention on February 23, 1967. Before this time, an ad hoc student group, the Student Action Committee, had prepared a list of grievances of the students and had given it to the Student Government, who presented it to the administration. Among the items on the proposal were: compulsory activities should be voluntary (These included vespers--a direct violation of the U. S. Constitution-- weekly assemblies, lecture series, and the wearing of coats and ties by the men to the canteen and dinner of Sundays.), that rules forbidding freedom of speech, press, and the right to assembly be abolished; and that a reason be given for the refusal to rehire two white professors. These two professors are Woodrow Wilson Interns and are fairly open in talking and associating with students outside of the classroom and in a social manner. There is a rule in the students' handbook which, when interpreted, means that students and faculty members are to confine their relationship to academic affairs. These instructors did not quite adhere to that rule, so it was probably thought best to get rid of them. (Most interns stay at a school one year unless the college invites them back). So they were told their contracts were not being renewed for another year. Many of the students did not like this decision.

Meanwhile, the administration had responded to some of the requests on the proposal, but the students were not satisfied with the response. They decided to demonstrate at the home of the president on campus to get support for their grievances. It's a rule at the college that permission from the president has to be gotten before students can demonstrate. This requirement was not met and, subsequently, three students who were spokesmen for the group were expelled from the college originally until August 1, 1970. This was later amended to June 1967. The student body decided to boycott classes until the students were readmitted, not in June but immediately. The boycott, under the leadership of the four class presidents, lasted for about 9 days; then a march to the capital in Columbia was planned to present the students' side to the governor, who had said earlier that he wasn't going to talk with anyone who was not in class, referring to the boycotting students. The march was cancelled the night before it was to occur when the class presidents met with the college president and other persons and accepted the school's terms of agreement and concessions to their (students') demands.

The NAACP is now handling the case of the three students who were ordered back to classes on March 15 by a court injunction. Their case comes up in court on May 1. The students at State have been promised that no reprisals will be taken against them because of the boycott, that the compulsory activities will be voluntary, and that a broadly-representative committee with students included will be set up to study the situation at the college and to see what can be done relative to instituting some changes on the campus. While everyone will see this in his own way, I see it as a sign of healthy development and growth for students, particularly those at predominantly Negro colleges. The protest was, among other things, indicative of their concern about the quality of education they are receiving. It's my opinion that they are not ignoring authority, as some have concluded, but rather are trying to get authority to stop ignoring them. It's time that young people also be heard.

S.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

REPORT OF EXTENSION DIRECTOR

March - May 1967

Challenge and Outreach

In order to implement the action of the Executive Committee to double the SCCHR membership in 1967, a plan for interpretation and outreach has been operative during these months and is continuing into the fall. The state has been divided into seven districts with district committees which function to build a broadbased list of prospective members, plan for a district challenge meeting and follow-up the meeting with a membership campaign. The purpose of the district meeting is primarily for interpretation of the role and program of SCCHR, with full discussion of the particular challenge of the present with its opportunities which call us to move in new directions in human relations. The Executive Committee was aware of the great need for basic information and for a deeper commitment to the purpose and program of SCCHR as essential for an effective membership and outreach campaign. For that reason this approach was adopted.

Informational and interpretive materials have been prepared and disseminated (materials attached); prospect lists have been developed from many of the communities, and three of the seven district meetings were held during May:

May 7 - Upper South Carolina district meeting was held at Furman University in Greenville with persons in attendance from Anderson, Clemson, Spartanburg and Greenville.

May 15 - Rock Hill District with Rock Hill, York and Lancaster in attendance.

May 21 - Pee Dee District meeting was held in Florence with Hartsville, Darlington, Marion, Mullins and Florence represented in the meeting.

It will be noted that the above list of towns includes those with organized local councils and a number which do not at present have local councils. It is hoped that through the work of the district committee new councils will develop. At present the possibilities for this development seem best in Spartanburg and Anderson; possibly in Darlington and Marion. A request has come for the Extension Director to meet with a group in Marion. A visit was made to Spartanburg in May, but additional work is necessary there before the organization of a local council emerges. This may best be undertaken in the fall.

In the Columbia district, plans are underway for a membership campaign in June; the Aiken County Council has asked that its major membership effort and district meeting be postponed until fall because the council is in the midst of fund raising for its own summer tutorial project,

Because of a number of complicating and limiting factors, the Charleston council is making its own membership and finance campaign on an independent basis. In Sumter the present leadership of the local council is so heavily involved in a recent breakthrough in setting up a local CAP program and in a state-wide rural program to which it is giving major leadership that it was deemed wise to postpone the challenge effort there temporarily.

Each local council in the state has been asked to accept the goal of doubling its membership and financial support of SCCHR in 1967. Three local councils have already done so--Clemson, Greenville, and Florence.

Local Council Program Development

It is obvious, on the basis of the Council's experience in work with local councils, that there is a direct correlation between an effective, significant local council program and a membership campaign. In several communities redefining the role of the local council and revitalizing its own program was essential before the group was willing to move forward on membership. Such was the case in Greenville.

As was noted in the last quarterly report the Extension Director was scheduled to give a block of time to Greenville in March. Helpful and productive conferences were held with a number of individuals and with a small committee, with the resulting decision to bring together at regularly scheduled luncheon meetings a group of approximately 25 persons who would radically rethink the entire program of the Greenville Council. At the first meeting of this group an immediate need was confronted; the continuing and effective desegregation of schools in Greenville. Asisstance and encouragement to Negro parents to seek transfer to formerly all-white schools was essential. The group accepted this immediate project as its responsibility. A few weeks later when the Extension Director returned for a meeting with this group reports were made by four teams (each one bi-racial) on their work in meeting with PTA groups, with churches and in home visitation. Since the deadline for transfer applications was approaching, the council selected a follow-up committee and planned to work with the summer tutorial program.

Earlier visits to Greenville had indicated an extremely negative attitude about the Greenville council, with the often repeated statement that the council had served a useful purpose in the past, butwas no longer needed, since "every group is now integrated." In the first luncheon meeting it became crystal clear that there was no existing group in which real dialogue and genuine bi-racial communication was taking place. It is hoped that the Greenville council is now beginning to realize that communication is most meaningful when people take action together as concerned citizens.

Florence council completed its organizational structure with the election of officers and the appointment of committees at a March meeting. (Florence Morning News article is attached.)

In preparation for the district meetings a visit was made to Anderson, where a small group, primarily of Negro leaders are interested in the development of a local council. Recently in Anderson Father Nickerson of ESCRU initiated a bi-racial dialogue group which is scheduled to meet some 6 times(dinner meetings with ESCRU paying the bill.) Several members of that group have expressed the hope that the dialogue may eventuate in the organization of a local council.

In setting up district meetings and in work with local councils, the Extension Director has this quarter made four visits to Greenville, three to Florence and has also visited Clemson, Anderson, Spartanburg, Hartsville, Rock Hill, Sumter and Aiken. In the latter, the Aiken annual meeting at which the Extension Director spoke was the occasion for the visit.

Action for Quality Education

A law for compulsory school attendance in South Carolina was passed and signed into law in March. The implementation of the bill is in the hands of the school board in each of the 106 districts of the state and allows a district to delay full implementation until 1974. This is an obvious concession to politicians whose opposition had been so strong in previous years.

The law may become operative immediately and therefore SCCHR has made concerted effort among its members all over the state and through its local councils to mobilize local support for immediate implementation. Almost every local council has communicated with local school boards concerning this important matter. At the end of May, 34 School districts had indicated their intention to put this law into operation at the beginning of the fall term.

The Columbia Council on Human Relations presented to the local school board in Columbia a strong statement at an April meeting of the board protesting the proposed location of a new school in a predominantly Negro ghetto area--one in which four other all-Negro schools already make for congested conditions. The Columbia Council was joined in this by six or seven other organizations, churches, P.T.A.'s, NAACP, etc. The basic protest was that long-range school planning must be done with a consideration to eliminating the dual system of education rather than perpetuating the old patterns and thereby increasing defacto segregation.

Summer Tutorials in cooperation with the Southern Teaching Project are to be sponsored by councils in Aiken and Greenville. This is a special college preparatory program for Negro students.

Goals and Program Emphasis for SCCHR are still in process of evaluation. In this all staff members have shared. The basic question continues: at what points and in what ways shall the Council be supportive of and cooperative with the "establishment" and in what ways must it challenge and attempt to build new structures?

Elizabeth C. Ledeen

NEW CHALLENGES IN HUMAN RELATIONS

The membership, Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have considered new challenges in human relations during recent months and new directions in which we must move. They have found a tremendous amount of unfinished work in - - -

IMPLEMENTING CIVIL RIGHTS AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROCESSES OF DESEGRATION

RECRUITING APPLICANTS FOR JOB TRAINING AND BASIC ADULT EDUCATION

PROVIDING ADEQUATE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL CITIZENS

UPGRADING AND UTLIZING FULLY WELFARE BENEFITS, INCLUDING FOOD PROGRAMS

MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF POVERTY IN THE MIDST OF OUR AFFLUENT SOCIETY

PROMOTING QUALITY EDUCATION WITH SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AT ALL LEVELS

RECRUITING, TRAINING, AND COORDINATING THE USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES

INCREASING PROGRAM AND SERVICES IN THE RURAL AREAS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

INITIATING STUDY AND ACTION PROGRAMS IN HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE IN THE COURTS AND IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

No longer can therebe fragmentation of effort on these important problems, and so the need for cooperation with other organizations and coordination of all efforts toward the solution of these issues ia an essential role for SCCHR at the present time. It has also been found that there is a lack of information on the problems in human relations. The Council is beginning, through public statements and position papers, to fill this information gap.

How can we move in these new directions and adequately meet the challenge of the present?

Spring 1967

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS 1966 - 67

The scope and broad concerns of SCCHR are indicated in this summary of program

. . . THE RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM, in which SCCHR has pioneered (developing the first RAP program in the South) has as one of its major purposes dissemination of information concerning programs of assistance to low-income farm families. This is done continually in monthly meetings of RAP's rural organizations with members from 30 counties. RAP has also continued throughout the year its recruitment for job training through STEP, special vocational and technical education programs, and now is beginning to assist SC's massive adult education program, T-Square. In the summer an intensive drive was undertaken for wide-spread participation by Negro farmers in Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS)elections. Surveys have been conducted to determine conditions and needs in the rural areas of Orangeburg, Dorchester, Dillon and Calhoun counties and the program is now focusing on plans for low-income housing under the Farmers Home Administration program.

. . . Continuing its emphasis on ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT this year has brought official representation on OEO committees for both state and local councils. Efforts have been begun to organize credit unions with low income groups. Citizen support is continually mobilized for all programs designed to break the cycle of poverty and raise the economic level. Volunteers for participation in anti-poverty programs have been recruited.

. . . UPGRADING EDUCATION at all levels continues to be a major focus of SCCHR's program with special effort being made in the past year toward the support of an effective school attendance law in the state. The development of tutoring programs has continued; sometimes undertaken locally and sometimes in cooperation with such groups as the Southern Teaching Program or American Friends Service Committee. Information was disseminated concerning the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act and the educational provisions of OEO. SCCHR assisted in carrying out two statewide conferences on school desegregation and is continuing to work for compliance in school desegregation in South Carolina.

. . . SC STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, another pioneering effort of SCCHR (the first student council in the South), now in its 7th year, has placed special emphasis this year upon student involvement in meeting campus and community needs. Two state-wide student conferences in 1966 focused on Southern Justice and on Higher Education. Three work week-ends in poverty neighborhoods were held and tutorial training workshops were held in five college communities with approximately 500 actual or potential tutors participating. SCSCHR is continuing Operation Search, a project which seeks, guides and encourages high school students, especially Negro students to continue their education in integrated colleges, technical education centers or trade schools of the state. 18 schools have been visited by Operation Search teams this year.

(over)

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS 1966-67 (continued)

. . . SPEED-UP, the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People, is the special demonstration project of SCCHR, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. In the summer of 1966 Speed-Up involved 150 South Carolina students and neighborhood workers in 28 projects in 13 counties of the state with special programs in tutoring and community development taking place. In the coming summer Speed-Up is being merged with Youth Educational Services (YES) of North Carolina. Summer projects will continue in several SC communities and throughout the coming academic year in college communities in the state.

. . . CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS continue to be an important part of the Council program. This year of special significance was the first major SC conference for churchmen on Religion and Race, which leaders and staff of SCCHR helped initiate, plan and promote with over 300 persons in attendance.

Seven workshops, held in conjunction with SCCHR annual meeting in December centered around needs, problems and possible solutions in the following crucial areas: Administration of Justice; Economics and Employment; Education; Anti-Poverty; Welfare; Housing; Church and Human Relations.

Outstanding Speakers for the annual meeting were Dr. Vivian Henderson, President of Clark College and Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council. Annual meeting workshops, dinner and program were attended by some 300 SCCHR members and friends.

Brotherhood meeting, sponsored jointly by the Columbia Council on Human Relations and SCCHR, February 19, 1967, brought an inspiring address by Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, "Hear Me, America." This meeting has set the stage for a year of genuine progress in the Council as we move forward together toward the full development of the human resources of the state.

YOU ARE INVITED TO BECOME INVOLVED

JOIN THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

4-67

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 Phone: 256-8808

WHAT IS THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

The Council is a private, voluntary, non-profit membership organization, whose goal is to work for the full development of the human resources of the state, to secure a better life for all its citizens and to encourage wider citizen involvement in constructive action to accomplish these goals.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF THE SC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

SCCHR has a continuous history in South Carolina of almost half a century, having first been organized in 1919 as the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation, primarily under the leadership of the late Bishop Kirkman G. Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church. In 1954 this organization became the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and professional staff was secured for the first time to give direction to its program.

WHO PARTICIPATES IN SCCHR?

South Carolinians who share the Council's purposes and wish to participate in its program become members. In 1966 there were 1,345 members from 153 South Carolina communities. The Council is involving a growing number of persons beyond its membership.

HOW IS THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED?

SCCHR is a state-wide organization, with a 50 member elected Board of Directors which determines policy and gives guidance in program development. In the 1966-67 period there are

- . . . 12 local councils on human relations and several communities now seeking assistance in organizing local councils
- . . . 10 Rural Advancement Project organizations which meet monthly and draw attendance from 30 of SC's 46 counties
- . . . A state-wide Student Council in which students from 23 of the colleges of the state have participated
- . . . Hundreds of members-at-large who are not in any local organization, but who share in SCCHR's state-wide programs and projects.

IS SCCHR UNIQUE?

"SCCHR lays no claims to the usual success symbols of size, wealth, or prestige. Rather, such recognition as it has received has been based upon the harmonious working relationship of its diverse and inclusive membership--persons of all faiths, of many denominational backgrounds, of various professions and occupations, Negroes and Caucasians, urban and rural dwellers, a few rich, many not-so-rich, and some poor people. The tie that binds is an effort to build better communities and a more progressive South Carolina."

Florence Morning News 3/21/67

Relations Council Is Organized

A local chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has been formed, it was announced Tuesday.

Dr. Iverson Graham, counselor of Central Methodist Church, and Rev. W. P. Diggs, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, were elected temporary co-chairmen of the group during a meeting Monday.

Dr. Graham said that the purpose of the council would be "to call attention to the human equation in life and to emphasize that people of all racial and socio-economic backgrounds are children of God and should be given every opportunity to develop their talents to the maximum of their abilities.

"The council is composed of a group of concerned people who are trying to work harmoniously and cooperatively together for the development of the people of our area," he said.

Dr. Graham predicted that the group "will demonstrate its concern for human problems in many ways throughout community life."

However, he said it had no specific projects in mind at this time.

The assistant cochairmen of the group are Mrs. Camelia Levi and Mrs. Suanee Dusenbury. The secretary is Mrs. Nellie Hill Barlow and the treasurer is Mrs. R. N. Beck.

Brooks McCall is chairman of the constitutional committee and Steve Ackerman of the program committee.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE RAP FIELD REPRESENTATIVE (L. S. James)
FOR NSF/SCGHR DURING THE MONTHS

MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY 1967

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Planning for ASCS elections.

II. Helping to develop training programs for migrant and seasonal farmers.

III. Checking on the progress in the employment of Negroes in textile mills

IV. Encouraging and checking construction for low-cost homes for low-income families in rural areas.

V. Developing a proposal for training rural local leaders in co-operation with the University of South Carolina.

VI. Helping to organize a tri-county marketing cooperative.

VII. Noting and announcing improvement in welfare service and help for migrants.

New Guidelines for ASCS Elections Proposed

The S. C. State Director of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has informed our farmers that there will be new guidelines for the ASCS elections. He expects to receive these new rules very soon. He feels that these changes that are coming will make it possible for Negro farm operators to get on County committees.

For the first time in the history of ASCS activities in S. C. a Negro was appointed March 30, 1967 as a member of the S. C. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee. The Negro appointed was Mr. Alexander C. Johnson of Turbeville, S. C. Mr. Johnson is well prepared for this assignment. He has been a farmer all of his

adult life. He owns a 262-acre farm. He also rents an additional 165 acres for farming purposes. (See article attached)

All Negro operators are pleased with his appointment.

Training Programs for Migrants and Seasonal Farm Workers Increased

The S. C. Commission for Farm Workers has been given the responsibility for administering all programs for migrants and seasonal farm workers in the state of South Carolina. This commission has programs for migrants in Beaufort and Charleston Counties. It also has training programs for seasonal farm workers in five counties: Beaufort, Charleston, Dorchester, Sumter, and Williamsburg. The program in Dorchester County which operated previously under the sponsorship of the Dorchester-Colleton Community Action Development Corporation has been transferred to the sponsorship of the S. C. Commission for Farm Workers. Our Field Representative is a member of this commission.

This commission has been granted $654,700 for this state-wide program by the Migrant Division of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Progress of the Employment of Negroes in Textile Mills

It has just been reported by the State Supt. of Education that Negro Employment in S. C. textile industry has increased by 250% during the past two years. The report says that the number of Negroes employed in textile industry in S. C. was 6% in 1964-65, 10% in 1965-66, and estimated to be approximately 15% now.

Dr. Grant of Newberry, S. C. reported to our Field Representative that 28 Negroes are being employed in the textile mills in Newberry County in large numbers as fast as they qualify. Both men and women are being

employed making salaries as high as $100 a week. High school graduates from Newberry County with aptitude for this type of work are being encouraged to take preliminary training and apply for employment.

Mr. J. T. W. Mims of Clinton, S. C. has reported that the textile training project in Laurens, S. C. is giving Negroes opportunity to qualify for the best positions in the textile mills. He also reports that this project is supporting a testing service for all high school graduates who desire it. This testing helps the students to discover their aptitudes and possible salable skills.

Mr. Watkins of Johnston, S. C., who is an employee of the Graniteville Textile Mill near Aiken, S. C. says a large number of Negroes are employed there. He says more than 30% of the employees are Negroes. Two years ago he was a farm worker receiving $4.00 a day, working from sun up to sun down each day. He receives $1.85 an hour now and earns an average of $85 a week. He has a wife and seven children the oldest of which is twelve years. (See article attached) (Negroes Up in Textile)

Construction of low-cost homes for low-income rural families

The Farmers Home Administration has recently been granted authority to build homes for rural people on an insured basis. Back in February it was a great demand in Beaufort County by low-income people to build low cost homes on this insured plan. The Chief of the real estate division of the State FHA office would be glad to build the homes that were requested but they could not find local lending institutions who were willing to let them have the money for such a building program. He asked our Field Representative to find some one in Columbia who would be willing to invest some money for the purpose of building low-cost homes in Beaufort County. The president of the Victory Bank in

Columbia was approached by our Field Representative about a loan for building low-cost homes in Beaufort and Jasper Counties. Dr. Monteith consented to take it up with his board of Directors who agreed to loan a sum of $50,000 for this purpose.

Dr. Monteith, President of Victory Bank went with our Field Representative and Mr. Austin Edwards of the FHA State office to see some of the low-cost homes that had been built as a result of Dr. Monteith's loan. His loan inspired other banks in the Beaufort area to make such loans. We visited most of the twenty-seven homes that had been built in Beaufort County. (See a copy of the letter from the Chief, Real Estate Loan Division of the S. C. Farmers Home Administration).

Training Program for Developing Local Community Leaders

A proposal entitled Program for Urgent Self-help has been developed and submitted for cooperative funding to the Community Service and Continuing Education under PL 89-329, Higher Education Act Title I at the University of South Carolina and at the State Office of Economic Opportunity. This program proposal will consist of three parts ,

1. Training of Neighborhood representatives,
2. Field placement of neighborhood representatives,
3. Neighborhood representatives inservice action to the community,

The main purpose of this program will be to encourage and develop thirty representatives from Berkeley, Williamsburg, and Clarendon Counties in self-help activities on a sub-professional level from poverty stricken neighborhoods. They will be trained for a period of three weeks at the University of S. C. At the conclusion of their training they will be placed for a three weeks training period in local communities of the

neighborhood from which they came. They will be supervised during this time by a trained staff from the S. C. Council on Human Relations.

This proposal is expected to be approved by the beginning of the fiscal years of 1968 which begins July, 1967.

Organizing a tri-county Co-operative

A tri-county cooperative including Berkeley, Clarendon, and Williamsburg counties is being organized. Two preliminary meetings have been held. At the second meeting Mr. Jac Wasserman and Mr. Merlin Miller were present. Plans were made to make a survey of each county to findout the number of farmers who are interested in participating in this cooperative efforts of marketing vegetables or in expanding the feeder-pig project into marketing.

Survey forms have been made and distributed to each county. The representatives of the counties are conducting the survey now. Results from this survey will be summarized and reported at the next scheduled meeting of the tri-county group June 19, 1967. At this time Mr. Merlin Miller will be present to help us evaluate the results and set up the organization. (See survey form attached)

New Opportunities for People on Welfare and Migrants

New state law passed to allow people on welfare rolls to do limited work to supplement their income.

Welfare Checks Will Not Be Reduced

1. If ADC Children earn up to $50 a month.
2. If the aged and the disabled earn up to $ 20 per month.
3. If pupils from ADC Families earn $85 a month in the employment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Project.
4. If children on welfare rolls attend school regularly they can remain on welfare until age 21.

All migrant children of school age will have opportunity to attend public schools this summer, while their parents are working in Beaufort and Charleston Counties. The State Department of Education has made arrangements with the Local Board of Education in each county. $87,000 has been appropiated under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Migrant pupils will continue their education, based on their transferred records from previous schools in Florida. (See Articles Attached)

A series of Workshops on the Minimum Wage Law will Be Held during the month of June as follows:

June 13	8:00 P. M., at St. George, S. C. in the Williams Memorial High School
June 14	8:00 P. M., at Marion, S. C. in the Bethel Methodist Church
June 15	8:00 P. M., at Lake City, S. C. in the Wesley Methodist
June 21	8:00 P. M., at Barnwell, S. C. in the Bethlehem Baptist Church
June 23	8:00 P. M., at Trenton, S. C. in the Bettis Academy
June 30	8:00 P. M., at Estill, S. C. in the Martin Temple C. M. E. Church

Our consultant for all of these workshops will be:

Mr. Richard F. Gardner
Field Office Supervisor
Wage and Hour Division of USDL

School For Migrant Children Told

By LEVONA PAGE
Governmental Affairs Staff

A unique program to provide schooling for children of migrant farm families who come into South Carolina for the summer is expected to get under way fulltime in Beaufort June 5.

The $52,000 federally-financed program is the first of its kind for South Carolina. It is funded under a new portion of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965.

Another request for a $35,000 program for migrant children in the Charleston area has been submitted.

Grady E. Sanford, supervisor of ESEA projects for the State Department of Education, said the program is expected to benefit migrant children who have a "feeling of being neglected due to their traveling around."

"It will help give the community and the school a closer tie with the migrants and their children and will help bridge the gap the child has due to his mobility."

The program began about a week ago in the afternoons with a limited enrollment. Sanford said it is designed to accommodate about 250 children when the migrant workers' immigration is at its peak. Cool weather, he said, had delayed their coming into the state in large numbers so far.

Sanford said parents are being encouraged to send the children to the summer school, which will provide both remedial and enrichment work in reading and math, as well as health, physical education, arts and crafts and music. The Beaufort school library will be open to students, and movies for cultural enrichment will be shown periodically.

Programs for the migrant children and their families have been conducted in the past by the Office of Economic Opportunity and various churches, but they were largely social in nature, Sanford said.

Thirty teachers, a psychologist, a nurse and a speech therapist will be employed to assist in the six-weeks summer school program.

A special feature of the program is the cooperative agreement between the Southern seaboard states for the transfer of the students' records. Their records will be sent to South Carolina from Florida and then from South Carolina on to North Carolina or wherever the students' next stop is.

The Beaufort program is under the direction of Mrs. Louise Anders, coordinator of federal projects for the Beaufort schools.

Sanford said approximately 30 states have plans for about 90 projects for migrant children, totaling almost $7 million. This is the first year the federal government has made such funds available.

New Incentive Now For Those On Welfare

5-23-67 Charlotte Observer

Observer Columbia Bureau

COLUMBIA, S.C. — "If people are on welfare, they won't work," is a statement South Carolina's welfare director Arthur B. Rivers has heard hundreds of times.

There was a lot of truth to it — and for good reason.

If an old man receiving a welfare check earned a few dollars doing some yard work, or a woman picked up some pin money baby-sitting, the full amount was deducted from their welfare check if their case worker found out about it.

For a teen-ager in a family receiving Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) support, parents frequently forbade jobs lest the family welfare check be cut — and the cut frequently was not restored until months after the job had been given up.

A new state law passed without fanfare by the legislature last week will change this by providing new incentive for those on welfare rolls to supplement their income.

For ADC children, up to $50 a month can be earned under the new law without affecting the family welfare check. In South Carolina, the maximum aid available to an ADC family is $99 a month, no matter how many children are in the family.

In addition, the act allows children to remain on welfare rolls until the age of 21 if regularly attending school.

Rivers believes the new law will provide incentive for youngsters to remain in school and to enter vocational and technical schools to prepare for entrance into the job market, and hopefully to remove themselves permanently from the welfare rolls.

For the aged and the disabled, the new law allows up to $20 a month to be earned without penalty, and half of an additional $60 to be retained without a reduction in the welfare payment.

For example, an old age recipient might earn $60 in a month doing yard work. He would still lose $20 from his welfare check, one half of the amount over the $20 exemption.

A second bill provides exemptions that would become mandatory under acts of Congress for persons enrolled in Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) courses or for teen-agers employed under programs financed by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

Pupils from ADC families could earn up to $85 a month without loss of any welfare support under the new law if they are employed on a ESEA project.

"If we can get people to work, we can get a lot off our rolls," Rivers says.

STATE 5/21/67

Busbee Says Negroes Up In Textiles

SEA ISLAND, Ga — Negro employment in South Carolina's textile industry has increased by 250 per cent during the past two years, S. C. State Superintendent of Education Cyril B. Busbee said here Saturday.

"I don't suppose I am exposing anything that is a trade secret," Busbee said, "when I report that the number of Negroes employed in the textile industry in South Carolina was 6 per cent in 1964-65, 10 per cent in 1965-66, and estimated to be approximately 15 per cent now," Busbee said.

He spoke to members of the S. C. Textile Manufacturer's Assn.

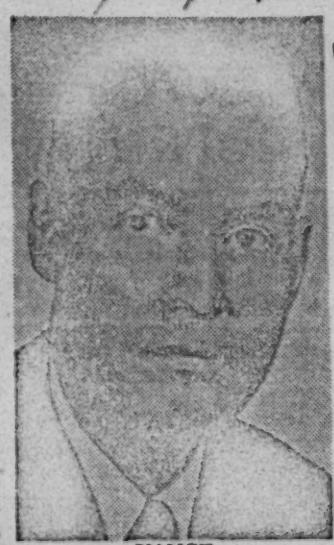
Busbee also said he understands that certain types of industries moving into the state draw off from the textile industry some of its better qualified labor.

This should challenge educators as well as the textile manufacturer, he said.

"One person with whom I talked described the textile industry as an open field for Negro employment. This suggests that we take seriously the education of the Negro in the interest of manpower for industry," he stated.

Also speaking to the textile manufacturers gathering, Rep. Bryan Dorn, D-S.C., said "It is clear that the textile industry is in a worse position than it was when tariff negotiations were started in 1962."

Dorn said recent talks with Secretary of State Dean Rusk regarding textile imports "offers little or no encouragement" for the American industry.



VANCE
Textile President

The Democratic congressman said the long-term agreement with foreign textile interests was supposed to limit imports to an annual increase of about five per cent.

"But," he said, "Last year alone cotton imports were up 39 per cent.

"Secretary Rusk told us that certain concessions had to be made in order to get the agreement extended. It has becom clare now that lower duties on cotton textiles were part of this deal," Dorn added.

At the association's final business session, Robert M. Vance, president of Clinton Mills, was elected president of the statewide organization. He succeeds Francis A. Townsend, president of Graniteville Company.

John B. Harris Jr. of Greenwood Mills was elected vice president.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
901 Sumter Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
April 5, 1967

Mr. L. L. James
Field Representative
S. C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. James:

We appreciate very much your calling to our attention the fact that Dr. Monteith of the Victory Savings and Loan Bank was somewhat disturbed over the fact that our National Finance Office sent him Housing Loan notes for loans that were made in other states. I can understand why this would be somewhat confusing to Dr. Monteith, particularly since I had told him that his investment in our Housing Insured Loan Program would make it possible for us to make some loans to low-income rural people in South Carolina. However, I can assure both you and Dr. Monteith that his investment was used, even though indirectly, to process loans in South Carolina and made it possible for us to make some loans in Jasper and Beaufort Counties that we might not have made otherwise.

At the time Dr. Monteith invested in our insured loan program the money market was unusually tight and we were authorized to make loans only in those cases where we had a local lender. What happened during this period was that we handled Dr. Monteith's investment on what we called a block investment. By that, I mean that I called the National Finance Office and advised them that Dr. Monteith had agreed to invest the amount that he did in our Insured Housing Loan Program. We were given full credit in the Finance Office for this amount and were told to process loans against that block investment. Instead of waiting until they received the notes we sent them for loans made in this state, they sent him whatever notes were available in the Finance Office. In handling it in this manner, we were able to place Dr. Monteith's investment immediately and at the same time process loans immediately against his investment.

We appreciate Dr. Monteith's interest in our Insured Loan Program, and I would like for you to personally tell him that even though he holds notes for loans made in other states, he certainly made it possible for us to make loans in South Carolina.

I hope that this is a satisfactory explanation and will answer Dr. Monteith's question. In the event that it does not, I will be delighted to talk with both you and him, or with him, at his convenience.

I am glad that you, Dr. Monteith and Mr. Edwards are going to review our program in Beaufort. I would like very much to personally be with you on this trip, but find it impossible. With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Sam W. O'Dell
Dirst, Real Estate Loans

STATE 4-8-67

Field Workers Assistance Is Granted

WASHINGTON — The South Carolina Commission on Farm Workers was granted $854,700 Friday for a statewide program to assist 1,700 migrant and seasonal field workers.

The funds will be used to set up day-care centers for 240 children, adult education courses for 500 adults, and self-help housing for 80 families.

Twenty homes will be built in each of the four areas where the educational program will be established. They are Dorchester, Sumter, Beaufort and Charleston Counties.

The funds were awarded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Turbeville Negro STATE 3/30/67

ACS Committeeman Named

TURBEVILLE — A Negro, Alexander C. Johnson of Turbeville, has been appointed to the S. C. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) State Committee.

Johnson said Wednesday that he is "very happy and pleased" with the appointment. The first Negro appointed to the ASC's state committee, he said he will represent all of the farmers of South Carolina, not just those of his race.

ASC state committeemen are sponsible for administering at the state level such farm programs as the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Crop and Adjustment Program, farm storage facility loan programs, and the price support, acreage allotment and marketing quota programs in such commodities as cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat, feed grains and rice.

Johnson has been engaged in farming all of his adult life and owns and operates a 262-acre farm. He also farms an additional 165 acres of rented land. He produces tobacco, soybeans, cotton, corn, and raises beef cattle and hogs.

In 1950, he won the state and Southwide Negro Soil Conservation farming contest, an award given for the best job of conservation farming in those areas.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

FARM SURVEY _____ COUNTY

NAME _____ AREA _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

ON FARM: Number of adults (Over 18) ____ How many do Public Work?___FullTime__

Part-time___Seasonal___How many do daywork on other farms?___

Number of children (18 or younger) _____ Give ages _____

How many in school?_____Elementary_____High School_____Other_____

How many do Public Work?_____Full-time_____Part-time____Seasonal_____

How many do Daywork on other people's farms?_____Ages_____

ADULT FARM:

No of Acres(total)____Own land (free and clear)____Rent___Sharecropper_____
Leasing____for____years Buying__Amount_____Terms_____

_____Years to go_____Financed by:_____

Have you any loans out now?___Home Improvement____Farm Improvement_____

Crop ____Other(Explain)_____

Financed by:_____Terms:_____

Are you trying to get a Loan now?____Type:_____

Would you want a loan?_____Type:_____

Who has usually financed your farming needs etc.?_____

CROPS GROWN AND LAND DESCRIPTION (by Acres):

Cotton Allotment(Total)_____Diverted____Growing____In Cotton Program

Corn Allotment(Total)____Diverted_____Growing_____In Corn Program

Other: Crop_____Acres_____Crop_____Acres_____
Crop_____Acres_____Crop_____Acres_____
Crop_____Acres_____Crop_____Acres_____
Crop_____Acres_____Crop_____Acres_____

Open Pasture_____Woods_____Undeveloped Land_____Other_____

Are you taking part in any Conservation Programs?____Type_____

EQUIPMENT:

Type/Model_____Year_____Financed by_____

Type etc._____Year_____Financed by_____

Type etc._____Year_____Financed by_____

Type etc._____Year_____Financed by_____

Would you like to have the help of MORE equipment (services) with crops? _____

Would you like to have cotton done with a cotton picker?___No. of acres_____

What OTHER equipment would you like to see used?_____

_____

MARKETING VEGETABLE CROPS:

If marketing arrangements could be made that would GUARANTEE A MARKET for most of what YOU could grow, would you be willing to grow:

OKRA: Total acres_____Acres through Co-op Market _____

BEANS:Total acres_____Acres through Co-op Market_____

PEAS: Total acres_____Acres through Co-op Market_____

TOMATOES:Total acres_____Acres through Co-op Market_____

Other crops you would like to grow_____Total Acres_____

MARKETING SWINE:

Would you like to get into the feeder-pig project?

Growing feeder pigs?_____Fattening hogs for market?_____

Acres of corn you could use_____Acres of pasture_____

JOINING A COOPERATIVE:

If better marketing arrangements for all small farmers could be made by organizing a cooperative, would you be willing to join?

To market all or part of your crops?_____

To buy some or all of your supplies?_____

To get some or all of your farm work done by machinery you do not now own?

_____

To get help in better farming practices?_____

COMMENTS:

REPORT OF STUDENT CHAIRMAN

March - May, 1967

MARCH

This was the month of focus on campuses. Two staff members visited the colleges where local councils are in existence or where there is student contact to see what the councils were doing--either on the campus or in the community-- and to offer suggestions for future projects and programs. We found that several of the councils had had rather good programs in the fall but not much of a program in the spring. Several reasons were given for this. After the break caused by exams, many students are reluctant to renew their past efforts in outside work; some find part-time jobs; others need more time for study; and still some have conflicting class schedules.

Fortunately, some interest was revived in many cases. Operation Search visits were encouraged, especially among any high school students being tutored, and among others at local high schools. We encouraged one council to tackle a problem in their community that had interested them. Something that all could do was to encourage compliance immediately of the school districts with the Compulsory School Attendance Law. On several of the campuses, many of the councils were working cooperatively with other social action agencies, e.g., Student Christian Association, Social Science Club, etc.

A most fruitful result of our visits was the establishment of a council on one of the Junior College campuses: Friendship. It was our hopes to get an Inter-collegiate Council in the Rock Hill area among the three colleges there, but this did not materialize. Efforts will be renewed next year.

APRIL

The early part of the month saw a Folk Sing sponsored by the Student Council in Columbia. The performers came from SSOC (Southern Student Organizing Committee). Around the middle of April, a meeting was held on "Youths and Politics" with a discussion of the 18 year-old vote and other means of involving students in the political process with hopes of awakening an interest among the youths of today in governmental affairs. What to do about re-registering all eligible voters in September when voting certificates expire was a problem left unsolved, presumably until the Legislature acts on the matter.

During the second half of the month, a student conference was held at Allen University. One of the sponsoring agents was the Allen University Human Relations Council. The theme of "Student Revolution for Quality Education" was handled by students from State College and representatives from SNCC. Several colleges were represented, and common problems at colleges and with students were discussed. Only two weeks later was some of this to be manifested in the student protest at Allen.

MAY

Around the first of the month, a meeting of a few key students was held to map the role and future of the Student Council. Two of our main problems were and are: (1) How to increase membership(financially) in the Council, locally and state-wide, and (2) How to get the local councils really concerned enough about anything to do something about it. We had no ready solutions but did come up with feasible suggestions. More advertising about the council and interesting programs--debates, forums, speakers, films--that would reach students were two ideas. Then, the new prospects and members should be invited to state-wide meetings, such as the conferences, to meet other students and gain more insight on the work of the Council.

May also saw the second major protest and class boycott by students at Negro colleges in South Carolina for "quality education." Apparently, students (at least some) are aware of the awful fact that they are being cheated and no one seems to be doing much about it. Too many of the institutions of learning aren't coming up to par. And this is not only true of colleges that were in the news for class boycotts--it's the whole system of inferior education in South Carolina. This has to be changed before students can get what they call a "quality education."

During the protest at Allen, the services of the student chariman were asked and received to help the students who wanted to transfer to other schools in the fall to escape the conditions at Allen. Presently, I am still involved in helping the students to meet the requirements for these schools and to be admitted to them.

It should be mentioned that, to my knowledge, the Council has not taken sides in the Allen situation. There are people who are on both sides, no doubt, in the Council. But this was the work of the Student Chairman in the interest of helping in any way possible to break the system of inequality and deprivation in education.

FUTURE PLANS

One engagement for the summer includes Operation Search visits with students in tutorial projects in the state. This will involve counseling about college plans and distributing materials on schools in South Carolina and financial assistance.

Edna Smith

Student Chairman

6-29-67

Dear Ed,

Leaving for Memphis C.R. SAC meetings without having had a minute to put a quarterly report in order.

The attached pieces reflect one phase of my activity this quarter and I'll outline other phases below, as follows:

I Program planning and projection requisite to a framework for selection of personnel and for qualitative programming [Please share these pieces of material with Paul Anthony and let us hear how SRC will be able to play in on consultant services to the task force which will develop leadership training in community organization (practitioner oriented, geared to present pressing realities etc — fact-finding, building action-oriented coalitions, etc.)] We shall need SRC and all the help we can get!

II Personnel and program evaluation — search for the former has included exploratory interviews with the following persons: Hayes Mizell, Dr. George Bowdler Rev. Mathias Ernest Lent, Rev. Fred Reese, Dr. Thomas Wirth

and voluminous correspondence to locate suitable applicants as well as inquiries as to availability addressed to William Bagwell (U.N. Amer. Fund) Rev Terry (Mobile, Ala), Rev Robert Hughes, A. V. Huff (PhD candidate at Duke Univ.), Mrs Winifred Green, et al frequent contacts with SCCHR presidents, personnel ~~com~~ and comm. members.

III Unsuccessful struggle to save Speed-Up (possible summer merger with YES of N.C.) termination of project: bills, audits, problems galore, reports to and directions from Washing with time-consuming delays, disposition of one room full of consumable supplies and two other rooms of permanent office equipment — and the end is not yet!

IV Significant inter-agency cooperation and involvement; S.C. Advisory Comm. on C.R. district meetings on school deseg. and public hearings on Welfare, Employment, and Schools valuable

V Staff consultations and involvement in recent student unrest, in projection of a federally-funded rural project, and extension work on challenge meetings and membership

VI Wrap up of approx 13 yrs work with SCCHR much of which has been "crash" and done with limited resources. Many loose ends to be tied up and policies, procedures, projections committed to writing — incomplete.

VII Field trips only where unique needs required — Conway, Florence, Sumter (2), Greenwood (3) etc.

Ed, I hope this may suffice until I can do better and not delay quarterly grants. The staff have completed their homework which is enclosed.

Let us hear from you and Paul!

Faithfully,

Alice N. Spearman

~~SRC~~
S.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

June 29, 1967

Dr. Dan Dodson, Director
Human Relations Studies
New York University
New York, N. Y. 10003

Dear Dr. Dodson:

It was heartening to talk with you recently by telephone and to have your assurance of availability to keynote the 1967 annual meeting banquet of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Remembering your preference in November for a day of the week after Wednesday, arrangements are being made to hold the annual meeting on Thursday, November 16. Plans are in the making and details will be sent you later. You are invited to participate in the planning so I'll enclose some explanatory tentative notes. We eagerly invite your suggestions and ideas.

For the present then, two specifics:

1. Please confirm your availability for Thursday, November 16, and possibly for November 17 also, depending upon responses to scheduling special community development leadership sessions for a smaller group either on the morning of November 16 or 17, or on both mornings. The banquet will begin at 6:30 o'clock, or there about, on November 16.

2. What financial and other arrangements will you expect? Please spell these out so that a firm agreement can be made.

Gratefully yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft
Encl. 1

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROJECTED PROGRAM PRIORITY

1967

ANNUAL MEETING

Problems and Needs

South Carolina lacks adequate citizen involvement in determining the direction of change which isoccurring at a revolutionary tempo. Social planning and social action are relatively unknown or unused techniques.

The Civil Rights revolution needs rational and concomitant emotional supports for creative implementation of gains.

The interrelationship of civil rights and basic cultural lags, which feed upon and support each other, is little understood.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) has made beginnings in providing information, demonstrating effective uses of new federal programs, setting up meaningful confrontations and ad hoc coalitions -- primarily at the state level (a manageable "community" for relatively few South Carolinians.)

What is needed is to set these processes in motion with maximum concentration and skill at the local level, which constitutes the "community" for most citizens. Obviously effective local social planning and action will be dependent upon interlocking support at the state level. But, as an immediate priority and next step, is not the pressing need to "learn by doing" creative community organization at the local level and to demonstrate what can be done thereby to effectuate change?

Proposal

It is proposed therefore to set up a task force, to call upon the expertise of known leaders and practitioners in community organization to assist the task force in further analysis, diagnosis and plans for action.

SCCHR officers; members of the executive, program, public relations and personnel committees; and staff have together begun this process.

Consultant services will be required.

Local council on human relations leaders (presidents and program chairmen, others?) must be further involved.

This program focus will be explored at the 1967 annual meeting of SCCHR. Dr. Dan Dodson, director of human relations studies at New York University, has been asked to assist, and especially to bring a keynote address at the banquet session. He is asked to set our needs and problems in perspective, to illustrate from known situations how citizen strength can be effectively and creatively mobilized for basic, constructive change. No doubt in the context of the present national and international situation, Dr. Dodson will throw light upon the relationship of timing and the choice of realistic objectives and methods for achieving them.

THE ROAD AHEAD

GOALS FOR 1967-1968

The membership, Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have considered new challenges in human relations and have set goals and are determining priorities for 1967-1968 . . .

To develop an informed, alert citizenry whose concern is for the full development of the human resources of the state.

To work for broadly-based, democratic community organization which will enable citizens to confront, analyze and solve pressing problems in the communities of the state.

To urge broad representation, including Negro citizens, on policy making boards or commissions at both state and local levels.

To continue full cooperation with all public anti-poverty and educational programs designed to raise the economic level of the state and give more qualitative education at all levels, consciously seeking to keep these massive programs fully human.

To initiate and place special emphasis upon study and action programs in the areas of welfare and housing.

To implement more fully civil rights laws and to increase constructive processes of desegregation.

If you agree with 50 percent of these goals YOU belong in the membership of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. You are invited to share in fulfilling these goals and in moving into the future with courage.

DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

South Carolina Council on Human Relations 1330 Laurel St., Columbia, S.C. 29201

Communication between concerned Negro and white South Carolinians was kept open and forthright during a decade of massive resistance throughout the South.

Preparation for desegregation has been continuous, bringing people together for discussions and continuing dialogue, SCCHR has worked quietly behind-the-scenes to develop a social climate of acceptance and understanding.

Education in South Carolina - problems and potential - was the focus of 15 workshops or conferences with emphasis upon school drop-outs, functional illiterates, adult education and the need for an effective school attendance law.

Information was disseminated on a broad scale and persons were recruited for all of the massive job training and basic education programs which have developed through MDTA, STEP, Technical Education, and most recently through T-Square.

Initiation of citizen discussions and assisting many local communities in organizing for anti-poverty programs was undertaken prior to and immediately after the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Projection of Head Start programs for 30 South Carolina counties, with SCCHR being the applicant and sponsoring agent for eight of these, was done in the summer of 1965, the first year of this significant pre-school program.

Operation of the first Rural Advancement Program in the South was initiated by SCCHR in 1963 with a full time staff person and has been continuous since that time. This program serves low income farm families in 30 counties of the state through organization and dissemination of information to enable rural people to receive assistance from programs designed to meet their needs.

Participation by students from 23 of the state's colleges in the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, has given the Council a unique opportunity for campus and community projects initiated and carried out by students; tutoring projects have involved hundreds of volunteers; work week-ends have taken students into poverty neighborhoods; conferences have considered every aspect of campus and community life.

Demonstration of student involvement was provided through SPEED-UP, an SCCHR sponsored, OEO funded program in the summer of 1966, in which 140 S.C. college students and neighborhood workers participated in a broad program of tutoring and community organization in 28 poverty neighborhoods of the state.

CHALLENGE 1967

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is facing its time of greatest opportunity and challenge. Knowledgeable people in our state know that this is no time for "business as usual" in human relations. As Dr. Lucius Pitts stated so forcefully in his address at the Brotherhood meeting, sponsored by the Council on February 19, "it is brotherhood or death."

In the past several years through private foundation grants, many of which have come to SCCHR through Southern Regional Council, financial support has been provided to expand the total program of the Council. We are now told that increasing support from within the state will be necessary. This seems a reasonable view - that if the people of the state want their Council to function adequately, they will support it.

In practical terms this means that we must confront the <u>necessity of doubling in 1967 the amount of support for SCCHR from within South Carolina in order to maintain the Council's work at its present level</u>.

This means that

- . . . many of the present 1300 members throughout the state - persons who are already interested and concerned - will need to increase their basic support perhaps giving on a semi-annual or quarterly basis
- . . . new persons must be contacted for membership and invited to active involvement in the program of SCCHR
- . . . a special gifts committee must contact individuals, organizations and business firms from which larger contributions may be secured.

SCCHR REVIEW

Issued by The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Spring 1967 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201

GLEANED FROM A MESSAGE OF THE NEW SCCHR PRESIDENT, DR. WILLIAM H. WESSON, JR.

South Carolina in 1967 is much different from South Carolina in 1957. In the last ten years, economic opportunities have been greatly enlarged, the quality of education has been vastly improved, political participation has increased, and contacts between people of differing racial, economic and social backgrounds have begun to develop. Our eyes have been opened to the vast potential for improving the quality of living in a nation that has been blessed with great material wealth and has dreamed of the truly free society. Our eyes have been opened in a state where people are warm and compassionate. But the barriers to freedom must continue to fall, the blessings of material wealth must reach all, and compassion must not bow to irrational custom, tradition, bias, and prejudice. Thus, an organization like the South Carolina Council on Human Relations cannot stop to praise its past, but it must always be concerned with the course into the future which enlarges freedom and enriches living. It must participate in a continuing relevant program in human relations, ever focusing upon specific problems where it can give help. This is why it is now directing its attention to tutorial programs for children who can attend schools of their own choice, to simplification of the registration and voting processes for those who now have the right to exercise a democratic prerogative of participation in elections, to smoothing the path to full economic participation for those who can no longer be shut out because of color, to making the services of public agencies available where inertia and lack of concern have been denying these services -- and saying to all agencies and people who share its goals, "Come and join us. Let's work together."

+ + + + + + + + + + + +

CHALLENGE CAMPAIGNS CALLED FOR

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc., (SCCHR) at its last meeting enthusiastically accepted the challenge to double its membership and financial support from local councils on human relations, from members-at-large of the Council and from concerned friends and allies! The Executive Committee in cooperation with the Chairmen of the Membership and Finance committees have made plans to activate membership enlargement and fund-raising efforts. Challenge Committees are being set up with local councils correlating plans for district meetings, which are launching the campaigns. The ten districts are scheduling these important meetings as soon and as rapidly as possible. Outstanding speakers and panels are being presented.

WHAT'S THE 'PITCH'?

South Carolina is on the move. The constructive involvement of citizens is the most important single factor in determining the forward direction of that movement. A fragmented or a half-hearted approach will not suffice. The Council, already embracing in its programs and projects, widely representative groups of citizens, is reaching out to include a rapidly growing number of persons who are committed to the development of <u>all</u> of our human resources, to improving human

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

relationships and to raising the quality of life and of living of all those who reside in the rural and urban communities throughout South Carolina. New programs are being cooperatively undertaken through exciting new partnerships of local, state, and federal governments. But the magnitude of the tasks is too great for paid professionals in government and in voluntary agencies alone. As citizens, we must be informed, we must participate in the planning and in the policy making. Indeed, the challenge is for a citizen's movement not only of sufficient size but also with the commitment and the know-how to be increasingly effective.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Inform yourself of existing needs, problems and opportunities through available channels such as newspapers and magazines, television and radio, programs and projects. If you belong to a local council on human relations, why not plan more meetings like the Aiken Council held recently in which the entire membership was divided into five groups to pool experience and ideas for programs and projects to be undertaken in the coming weeks and months? Workshops (such as those held at the last SCCHR annual meeting where citizens learned from professionals, and professionals became increasingly aware of citizen support for progressive measures) supply impetus and know-how for change. Members of the SCCHR staff, officers and/or committee members are eager to assist you with programming, as requested.

Familiarize yourself with SCCHR goals--short and long range. Use its program materials and services. Talk with neighbors and friends, get their ideas and give them yours. Invite them to work with your local council and to become members of SCCHR. If you do not have a local council in your community yet, why not get a needed project going and learn what satisfaction, success, even a small beginning, can give? If you need help in getting started, call upon SCCHR for assistance.

A Warm Welcome To . . .

NEW SCCHR CHAPTER

A local chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has been formed it was announced Tuesday.

Dr. Iverson Graham, counselor of Central Methodist Church, and Rev. W. P. Diggs, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, were elected temporary co-chairmen of the group during a meeting Monday.

Dr. Graham said that the purpose of the council would be to call attention to the human equation in life and to emphasize that people of all racial and socio-economic backgrounds are children of God and should be given every opportunity to develop their talents to the maximum of their abilities.

The Council is composed of a group of concerned people who are trying to work harmoniously and cooperatively together for the development of the people of our area, he said.

Dr. Graham predicted that the group will demonstrate its concern for human problems in many ways throughout community life . . .

The assistant co-chairmen of the group are Miss Camile Levy and Mrs. Suanee Dusenbury. The secretary is Miss Mellie Hill Barlow and the treasurer is Mrs. R. N. Beck.

Brooks McCall is chairman of the constitution committee and Steve Ackerman of the program committee.

--Florence Morning News, March 22, 1967

"Youth and Politics" was the subject of a lively presentation and discussion held in Columbia on April 15. Mr. Jack Faxon, a dynamic, young Michigan state representative from Detroit reported on the effective role being played by young people of his district in government and in politics. Both college and high school students participated.

NOW IS THE TIME

To pay your 1967 membership dues if you have not already done so.

To pledge to make regular payments to the Council on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis.

To agree to serve as a visitor to at least five prospective and/or delinquent members who have not yet been contacted before or at your Challenge Meeting -- offer your service to your district Challenge Committee, to your local council president, or to the state office.

To publicize your district Challenge Meeting and make your plans to attend and to bring others with you.

USE THIS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM *

Make checks payable to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. 29201

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Occupation _____ Date _____

_____ $ 5.00 Individual _____ $ 10.00 Contributing

_____ $ 7.50 Husband and Wife _____ $ 25.00 Sustaining

_____ $ 1.50 Student _____ $ 60.00 Sponsor

_____ $ 1.00 Associate _____ $100.00 Patron

(Tax deductible)

* Membership in the South Carolina Council includes membership in your nearest Local Chapter

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

_____Check here if you with to subscribe to NEW SOUTH at $3.00 per year. You will be billed by the Southern Regional Council (SRC).

Published quarterly by the SRC, NEW SOUTH provides members of the South Carolina Council in-depth coverage of our changing region.

POIGNANT PROGRAM POINTERS

Urge immediate implementation by your school district of the recently enacted Compulsory School Attendance Law -- if it hasn't already announced it will do so.

The Economics and Employment Committee has presented excellent program suggestions for information forums and workshops to present to members and the interested public. Write for a copy from SCCHR.

The S.C. General Assembly is giving favorable consideration to the recommendation made by Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse that jails and chain gangs be placed under the supervision of the S.C. Department of Corrections. Act now to create more interest in improving penal institutions, law enforcement and the administration of justice.

ASK
for your
copy of the
SCCHR WORKING PAPER
on
REGISTRATION & VOTING
(If you haven't already done so.)

The Greenville Council is assisting the process of school integration by working with parents, children, faculty and administrators. Recent "hearings" throughout South Carolina have pointed up the inadequacy of the freedom of choice plan and the need for widely representative school boards.

Students have been demonstrating for QUALITY EDUCATION; see what we can do to make it available to everyone in South Carolina.
Assist HEAD START -- Become a summer TUTOR -- recruit for T-SQUARE -- VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE

S.C. Council on
Human Relations
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S.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Executive Director

March - May 1/, June - August, September, 1967 2/

Growing Pains and Pleasures

The conditions of the Ford Foundation grant to SRC for state human relations councils, as interpreted to us, have set painful restrictions on the creation of new patterns for speeding constructive social change. If it is true that future Ford grants to SRC are dependent upon state council numerical and financial strength and organizational structure, it is equally true that the results of undue emphasis upon membership and finance efforts and upon organizational structures, are such as to thwart real progress in improving the climate of public opinion,in using available resources, in finding and working with allies, and in effecting needed change. It would appear that the commitment to static local council structure and the 'usual' methods of maintaining it would differ little from the preservation by the 'establishment' of its "sacred cows"--- money, numbers, and other 'success' symbols.

The potential for "helping people to help themselves" through informed use of governmental programs and through well-conceived collective action has not yet been fully realized by SRC's Ford financed program services to state or local councils. It would be helpful also if more of the SRC reserach might be geared to functional as well as information uses.

In the summer of 1966 Ford funds provided for State-staff participation in the SECOND ATLANTA-REGIONAL LABORATORY for COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT. To paraphrase one of the enrollees, trainees were taught the value of shutting eyes and holding hands, in spite of differences. The Gatlinburg experience, September 5-8, demonstrated the value of direct and honest confrontation, which if continued should help to refine and remake both the state councils and SRC into more effective tools for social change. Gatlinburg was a "natural" for the warm and earthy fellowships of SRC and State council staff. The other pleasures of sky, of swins and of the approaching autumnal season will linger long. Our appreciation to SRC and to the Foundation will remain as a part of us too!

Basically, the position paper of Messrs. Stanfield and Anthony recognized the administrative problems of the present SRC State-Staff relationships for

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1/ The outlind report made for this period near the end of June will be supplemented in this report and also in a later one, if possible.

2/ Mrs. Alice N. Spearman was replaced as executive director on September 1, but matters discussed in this report are based upon her experiences as executive director. Hopefully, there may be time later for a fuller treatment and up-dating of some aspects of this report.

which adequate solutions did not seem to be suggested. The paper went on to confound the administrative difficulties by stating that SRC funds might be made available for a research man on State Council staffs who would be directly responsible to the SRC director of research. There is little wonder that this policy or proposal was viewed as a threat, especially to male directors who wish to remain in their present or similar positions and seek careers in the human relations field. It's hard to believe that any director would fail to realize the value of relevant, timely research.

Differences in goals being sought and of methods for achieving them need to be resolved. Use of group dynamics, skills, and mutual confidence and respect would seem to be prerequisite to effective joint planning. And closely-knit, well-focused, designs for change are no doubt necessary if SRC and the state council movement are to make significant contributions; indeed if they are to survive.

Personality and power struggles, the battle of the sexes, generation and credibility gaps have all been diagnosed as producing the pain suffered. It is a reality that information is needed, yet skills in group planning and action are xxx even more essential. And finally, a more careful matching of men with tasks needing to be performed would improve matters. Surely, the necessity for continuing in-service training and for improving techniques for opening, rather than blocking channels for creative action, has been fully demonstrated. The urgent question then becomes, what shall we do about it? Obviously, skilled help is needed.

Early in the present calendar year, the SCCHR executive committee began to come to grips with questions effectively raised at the 1966 annual meeting and in its own discussions of the role of the Council in the changing social, economic and political milieu. When the personnel committee began interviewing applicants for the position of executive director, questions were asked for which the Council had no answers; such as : "To what extent does the Council serve as an apologist for the establishment, enabling it to make as few concessions as needed to maintain itself in power?" "Is the Council committed to working with the poor, the middle class, other ? How does it propose to do it ?" "Has the Council a role to play in creating public opinion ?" "What new structures is the Council building?"

Two developments took place as a result. First, Dr. Robert Moore, vice president of SCCHR and chairman of program, called together his committee, representatives of the personnel committee and of the public relations committee to discuss and select a basic program emphasis for the year and available personnel for the job of executive director. Plans were put in motion for the 1967 annual meeting, dates for which have been set for Thursday and Friday, November 30 and December 1. Dr. Dan Dodson, director of human relations studies at New York University, will speak at a banquet on Thursday evening and will work with leadership groups on Thursday afternoon and on Friday morning. The processes of social change as applied to specific goals will be discussed and hopefully better learned by many. As usual, the staff and the program committees will refine the program offerings at the annual meeting. Officers and committees will set up the business session.

Two new members of the personnel committee, Dr. Racine Brown, director of Community Mental Health Services, who was on the staff of the Laboratory for

Community Leadership Development at Emory last summer and Mrs. Virginia De Turk, director of the Columbia YWCA have given invaluable assistance. Mrs. De Turk's personnel experiences in the YWCA have included initiating processes of self-analysis by staff members. During the summer, group analysis and evaluation supplemented by many personal interviews between staff members and the executive director have been undertaken in order to prepare for a new director. Especially has time been spent in strengthening the clerical staff and developing part-time office workers. Care has been taken to leave the position of office manager or administrative assistant to be filled by the new executive director. Readiness has been created for any changes which may be deemed wise, we believe.

Anti-riot Plan Offered Governor McNair

Early in August, the NAACP asked Governor Robert McNair to set up an official task force to avert riots in South Carolina, to increase the number of Negroes in the National Guard to reflect the Negro population ratio in the state, and that Negroes be enlisted for the State Highway Patrol and for the State Law Enforcement Division. The Governor promised to give behind-the-scenes aid in setting up a voluntary task force of citizens and to speak at any statewide meeting which such a group might organize. A small group representative of influential organizations held an organizational meeting at the SCCHR office on August 9, and has been meeting weekly since that time. We were able to involve press secretaries of the last two governors, the Governor and several other strategically placed persons. They brought together 14 civic leaders from over the state who issued a joint statement on September 27.

The statement said, "South Carolina is indebted to the responsible Negro and white leaders . . . for remarkable accomplishments which have been invaluable to our progress and harmony.

"We share with them a deep-seated desire to avoid senseless misunderstandings by providing for improved forms of communication and community action at all levels." . . . . .

This is the first time since 1954 that as widely representative and influential a group in South Carolina has spoken so constructively. Hopefully, this will make a significant beginning in involving other persons and groups of intelligence and good will. The working committee to which have already been added the new SCCHR executive director and vice president (he is also the state president of AAUP) plans to expand as rapidly as needed to provide outreach at least to the urban centers, in which local task forces will be set up. Perhaps, some new methods of work can be made effective.

New Director of SCCHR Begins Work on September First.

From among some twelve applicants, about half of whom were seriously interested Mr. Paul W. Matthias was selected as executive director. He is getting acquainted rapidly with both people and with the problems and interests with which SCCHR is concerned.

Welfare and Food Programs

Considerable spade work continues to be done in these areas, and interest in undertaking specific projects is growing. Unfortunately, the two best qualified persons to undertake such work have had to drop out at the last minute for reasons apparently beyond their control. Several case studies have been

made by SCCHR. Also there is a growing ferment in the agencies involved, the Department of Public Welfare and Consumers Marketing Service of the USDA. Hopefully a suitable worker may be found before the SRC funds promised by Mr. Paul Anthony are exhausted.

Consultation on Student Work

Early in June, following the student unrest at State College, in Orangeburg, and at Allen University in Columbia, a group of active student leaders attended an animated all-day consultation on the needs and opportunities in student work in South Carolina. The desire of many Negro students to "go it alone" poses challenges to an inclusive membership, such as SCCHR. It remains an unanswered question as to what emphasis the new executive director and students themselves may decide upon.

SALEP Visitors

Ever since Dr. Frank Loescher left The Fund for the Republic which largely financed SRC and the state councils from 1954-1957 and became the director of the South African Leaders Exchange Program, he has routed many of the South African visitors to Columbia, where the SCCHR has taken care of their hospitality, contacts and field trips. Two couples visited us in one month this quarter and rounded out the nationality and racial backgrounds of those from their country to visit us. One of the couples was Afrikaander and the other was native-born African. Over the years, SCCHR staff, members and friends who have participated in these visits have developed a growing interest and knowledge of the near-crisis situation in South Africa.

World Affairs Institute at Blue Ridge in July

The SCCHR executive director attended this institute at her own personal expense because the subject for discussion was Vietnam, and thus only indirectly related to the program in human relations in South Carolina. It was a most rewarding experience, and one which was significant especially because a growing number of the students whom we know are resisting the draft--more on moral than religious grounds, it seems. It was at a similar conference in 1964 that we heard Dr. Samuel Proctor speak. He became the SCCHR annual meeting banquet speaker that year and was enthusiastically received.

Attorney Matthew D. Perry Honored .....

And the Council was honored in having the executive director invited to participate in paying Mr. Perry the compliments he has earned and continues to receive.

Congratulations Due Mr. L. S. James

The Cooperative League of the USA was funded by OEO for a rural coop. Three states were each eager to be chosen. Thanks to the untiring and skilled work of Mr. James, three South Carolina counties have been chosen and three others will be brought into a vegetable producers cooperative at a later date.

Field Foundation Grant Approved

The executive director was notified by Dr. Leslie Dunbar early in August

that the proposal she submitted in the late spring had been approved for the amount of $17,000.00 for a period of one year and would be forwarded to the new executive director as had been requested. The grant has been received by Mr. Matthias.

In Brief

SCCHR has fallen heir to over $2000.00 worth of office furniture and equipment bought by and used for SPEED-UP. Since we had bought and borrowed used furniture in the early days, the relatively new furniture definitely "perks up" the office. Inventories are being prepared for both the new and the old furniture and the latter being returned to its owners or sold to the highest bidder!

Library books are being catalogued (the executive director has previous training and experience as a high school librarian!); files are being culled and condensed, but the end of thirteen years of collecting by a pseudo-historian, researcher and just plain junk-collector rolled into one presents an interminable job.

Statistical, financial and membership studies will be prepared for guidance needed to keep out of the red and to maintain a growing "nest egg." It is hoped that a fund may be built to provide income from the interest should that be needed to keep SCCHR "alive and kicking".

It was a source of joy and satisfaction to speak to a state-wide retreat of Catholic nuns at Springbank Plantation in Williamsburg County recently.

Since the CBS documentary on the fate of the food stamp program in Williamsburg County, funds have been coming in from over the nation and for the present at least the program has been saved.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
(Thru August 31, 1967)

The SCVEP meeting on September 24 and Vernon Jordan's address were signal successes. We predict a rapid period of re-registration and many new registrants!

Report of Extension Director

June - August 1967

The summer quarter has included continuing work on membership and finance; follow-up on the challenge meetings which were held in May; and special planning with the SCCHR education committee.

It has been the belief of the Council that membership outreach and significant program development for local councils must be done simultaneously. A vital, significant local group is essential for growth in membership. In several of the communities of the state program development and local council "renewal" is essential before the group can move forward in its membership work.

The following work has been done on membership during the summer:

1) Lists of delinquent members in every community were made -- those where local councils exist and in all others where there were more than three delinquent members -- and assignments were made in each community for follow-up.

2) New, interpretive public relations materials were prepared by the Extension Director: decade of achievement; the road ahead; and challenge 1967, the latter primarily for current members and those working on membership (copies attached.)

3) The membership committee in the Columbia area began work in the development of a broad-based prospect list; sent letters of invitation to these prospects and made personal contact follow-up.

4) A general membership letter was sent to non-members who attended challenge meetings in May and to prospects whose names were compiled in the spring by various local councils. (Copy attached.)

5) The Finance Committee set up a plan for an institutional membership drive in Columbia in an effort to secure annual $100.00 memberships from business firms in the greater Columbia area. This plan, hopefully, will be set up later in other areas of the state.

Local councils in several areas were very active during the summer, notably Aiken and Clemson. The Aiken Council sponsored for a second year a summer tutorial program with high school students, in cooperation with the Southern Teaching Project -- a project which brings into a community

a team of young, qualified teachers for a six weeks intensive program, especially in English and Math. Reference was made in the last quarterly report to the Council's cooperative work with this project. The director for South Carolina, Mr. Don Moore, originally came to the staff of the Council for assistance in establishing contacts in various South Carolina communities to project the program. From this initial effort six Southern Teaching Programs have been held for two successive summers. In addition to Aiken, similar projects have developed in Greenville, Charleston, Columbia, Sumter, and Anderson. The Council has continued a close working relationship with this significant program throughout the state.

The Clemson Council on Human Relations report which was received in the SCCHR office in late August is attached in summary form, "Clemson's First Anniversary" which has been prepared for publicity purposes.

It will be recalled that in the summer of 1966 the Sumter Council on Human Relations, the YWCA and several other community groups had sponsored and coordinated the Speed-Up program in Sumter County. Morris College had participated by securing a grant for work-study students to be assigned during the summer to the SCCHR sponsored Speed-Up program. Morris College again requested and secured a work-study grant of $8000 for the Speed-Up program for 1967. Since Speed-Up was not funded for a continuing program, SCCHR released this grant to the Sumter YWCA and worked with the YWCA Director and a member of the Morris College faculty in a plan for student involvement in community projects. These projects were initiated during this summer and will continue during the academic year of 1967-68.

The staff and members of SCCHR have followed closely the plans for the implementation of the Compulsory School Attendance Law passed by the legislature in the spring. Local councils and many members of SCCHR urged local school boards to put the new law into effect, beginning with the 1967-68 school term. The State Department of Education indicates that on August 21, (one week prior to the opening of most public schools) 58 of the state's 106 school districts had stated intent to comply with the new law during this term. It will be recalled that a district may delay compliance until 1974, according to the law. The progress of enforcement will be closely studied by the Council during this first year of the law.

The Education Committee of SCCHR, an expansion of the Columbia Council education committee, comprised of members in the Columbia area met several times during the summer to determine priorities. Since many organizations are interested in education and are seeking in various ways to up-grade education at all levels, it was felt that SCCHR's emphasis should be placed in areas of special concern to the Council. The following three were suggested and plans have been initiated in these:

1) Textbook evaluation and selection with special reference to the Negro history and the treatment of minorities in textbooks. The chairman of this subdivision has reported that citizen pressure is especially needed now since the textbook commission will make its book selection for the next five years in the fall. A workshop dealing with this area is projected for the fall.

2) Representative school boards, an area of long-standing interest in the Council, needs action and long-range planning on the part of every community. It is imperative that Negro citizens be urged to run for school boards and that appointment of Negroes be strongly recommended to officials charged with this duty. Recommendations by this sub-committee are to be sent to all local councils and RAP organizations in the state.

   Factual information concerning the process by which school board members in each district are chosen is essential for local groups. There are no uniform laws and the 106 districts represent a hodge-podge of methods with no uniform date for selection, as the attached administrative chart indicates. The how of selection as well as the who needs immediate consideration by all local councils and members throughout the state.

3) School desegregation committee is following closely progress and problems in school desegregation. The slow progress, under freedom of choice, was noted. HEW has recently cited 24 school districts in South Carolina for non-compliance. The effect of this is uncertain since HEW seems somewhat ambivalent in policy and limited in staff working on compliance. Further work, possibly a conference for concerned citizens, focusing on these particular problems in education, is being projected for a later period.

Elizabeth C. Ledeen

REPORT OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

June - August 1967

Ever since last summer, plans were being made to continue Project SPEED-UP because of its initial success. At the same time, plans were also being made to cut the anti-poverty budget. This meant almost certain death for a new program, such as SPEED-UP; but after much talk and consultation, the project was funded jointly with a similar one in North Carolina, Youth Educational Services (YES). The latter was to assume the responsibility of running both projects this summer, since it was the agent to receive the money. Needless to say, it was rather disappointing when, on the day students were to begin their tutoring and community development, news came that the Governor of South Carolina had vetoed the program for this state. Consequently, there was no SPEED-UP for the summer. Workers assigned to work in South Carolina were transferred to North Carolina. Original plans also called for summer tutors to organize tutorial projects in their respective communities when they returned to college in the fall. Whether this will happen is not known, yet.

For the past several summers, the Southern Teaching Project has held tutoring programs in parts of the state. Such efforts are geared primarily at upgrading the educational level of those students participating and encouraging them to continue their education beyond high school. This summer, Operation Search was again invited to visit them. Information about the various kinds of higher education, guidelines on getting into the school of one's choice, and how to finance a college education were the major things discussed. Also emphasized was the point of choosing a good school; it costs a lot to attend a college, so why not put your money where it's worth something.

The annual Race Relations Institute, held at Fisk University, provided an interesting insight into the many frontiers of human relations and brought home, again, the message that much more can, and neede to, be DONE by councils on human relations. Of major interest was the frontier of welfare, which will be one of the facets of the annual meeting; hopefully enough interest will be generated to start some kind of welfare project in the state.

Now that the schools will soon be in full swing, plans are in the making to get students involved in some type of program: from voter registration, community action, tutorial, to Operation Search projects--or whatever else the interest is.

Edna Smith

DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 1330 LAUREL ST., COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201

Communication between concerned Negro and white South Carolinians was kept open and forthright during a decade of massive resistance throughout the South.

Preparation for desegregation has been continuous, bringing people together for discussions and continuing dialogue. SCCHR has worked quietly behind-the-scenes to develop a social climate of acceptance and understanding.

Education in South Carolina -- problems and potential -- was the focus of 15 workshops or conferences with emphasis upon school drop-outs, functional illiterates, adult education, and the need for an effective school attendance law.

Information was disseminated on a broad scale and persons were recruited for all of the massive job training and basic education programs which have developed through MDTA, STEP, Technical Education, and most recently through T-Square.

Initiation of citizen discussions and assisting many local communities in organizing for anti-poverty programs was undertaken prior to and immediately after the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Projection of Head Start programs for 30 South Carolina counties, with SCCHR being the applicant and sponsoring agent for eight of these, was done in the summer of 1965, the first year of this significant preschool program.

Operation of the first Rural Advancement Program in the South was initiated by SCCHR in 1963 with a full-time staff person and has been continuous since that time. This program serves low-income farm families in 30 counties of the state through organization and dissemination of information to enable rural people to receive assistance from programs designed to meet their needs.

Participation by students from 23 of the state's colleges in the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations has given the Council a unique opportunity for campus and community projects initiated and carried out by students; tutoring projects have involved hundreds of volunteers; work-week ends have taken students into poverty neighborhoods; conferences have considered every aspect of campus and community life.

Demonstration of student involvement was provided through SPEED-UP, a SCCHR sponsored, OEO funded program in the summer of 1966, in which 140 S. C. college students and neighborhood workers participated in a broad program of tutoring and community organization in 28 poverty neighborhoods of the state.

THE ROAD AHEAD

GOALS FOR 1967 - 1968

The membership, Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have considered new challenges in human relations and have set goals and are determining priorities for 1967 - 1968 . . .

To develop an informed, alert citizenry whose concern is for the full development of the human resources of the state.

To work for broadly-based, democratic community organization which will enable citizens to confront, analyze, and solve pressing problems in the communities of the state.

To urge broad representation, including Negro citizens, on policy-making boards or commissions at both state and local levels.

To continue full cooperation with all public anti-poverty and educational programs designed to raise the economic level of the state and give more qualitative education at all levels, consciously seeking to keep these massive programs fully human.

To initiate and place special emphasis upon study and action programs in the areas of welfare and housing.

To implement more fully civil rights laws and to increase constructive processes of desegregation.

If you agree with 50 percent of these goals, YOU belong in the membership of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. You are invited to share in fulfilling these goals and in moving into the future with courage.

CHALLENGE 1967

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is facing its time of greatest opportunity and challenge. Knowledgeable people in our state know that this is no time for "business as usual" in human relations. As Dr. Lucius Pitts stated so forcefully in his address at the Brotherhood meeting, sponsored by the Council on February 19, "... it is brotherhood or death."

In the past several years through private foundation grants, many of which have come to SCCHR through Southern Regional Council, financial support has been provided to expand the total program of the Council. We are now told that increasing support from within the state will be necessary. This seems a reasonable view -- that if the people of the state want their Council to function adequately, they will support it.

In practical terms this means that we must confront the necessity of doubling in 1967 the amount of support for SCCHR from within South Carolina in order to maintain the Council's work at its present level.

This means that

. . . many of the present 1300 members throughout the state -- persons who are already interested and concerned -- will need to increase their basic support perhaps giving on a semi-annual or quarterly basis.

. . . new persons must be contacted for membership and invited to active involvement in the program of SCCHR.

. . . a special gifts committee must contact individuals, organizations, and business firms from which larger contributions may be secured.

CLEMSON'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The Clemson Council on Human Relations has been in existence just a little over one year. During that short span, however, it has "produced," for it lists among its projects and accomplishments the following:

1. Day Care Center -- A plan is now being developed for the purchase of property on which the Clemson Council has secured an option.

2. Education Committee -- will provide school lunches and text books for children who need these.

3. Cultural Affairs Committee -- has arranged for children from culturally deprived homes to attend events at Clemson or community high schools, and has made visits with the children to Greenville and Atlanta.

4. Committee on Legislation -- has studied the food stamp plan, Federal aid to education, and statutes dealing with loans. A resolution urging compliance with the compulsory school attendance law was sent to the county delegation.

5. Welfare Committee -- has provided some assistance to low income families. It also studied the need for a new sewer system outside city limits.

Behold what a small (67 members), enthusiastic, dedicated, and imaginative group can accomplish in one year! Is this not ample evidence of human relations in action? Hearty congratulations to Mr. Eddie Pettigrew, Chairman of the Clemson Council, and to every member!

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA - JANUARY, 1965

State Department of Education
Jesse T. Anderson, Superintendent

Prepared by
Division of Special Services,
Public Information and School Administration
F. M. Kirk, Director

Total Districts in the State in 1965: 108

Counties Having:

1 District:	25	5 Districts:	3
2 Districts:	5	6 Districts:	1
3 Districts:	7	7 Districts:	1
4 Districts:	2	8 Districts:	2

ABBEVILLE COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
District Board of Trustees
District Superintendent of Schools

County Board: 8 appointed
District Board: 9 elected
District Superintendent: Appointed by District Board

Reorganized by action of County Board from 28 districts in 1951 to 1. Forty-five mills for operating and 8 for bonds. Budget prepared by superintendent and staff, approved by Board of Trustees, County Board of Education and County Delegation.

ALLENDALE COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
District Board of Trustees
District Superintendent of Schools

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
County Superintendent: Elected
District Board: 5 appointed
District Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by act of County Board. Reduced from 17 districts in 1951 to 1. Budget prepared by District Superintendent and District Board. Approved by County Board and County Delegation. Forty-five mills for operating and 10 for indebtedness.

AIKEN COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Nine Areas
An Advisory Board for Each Area and Eight Area Superintendents

County Board: 9 elected, plus County Supt.
Area Advisory Boards: 5 each, appointed by County Board
County Superintendent: Elected

Reduced from 9 districts in 1951 to 1. County Superintendent and staff and area superintendents prepare budgets for approval of County Board. Forty mills for operating and nine for bonds. People by referendum can raise mills.

ANDERSON COUNTY
(Five Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 7 appointed, plus County Supt.
County Superintendent: Elected
District Boards: 5 to 9 elected

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 57 districts in 1951 to 5. County-wide tax 20 mills. Distributed to districts as follows: 7 mills on average attendance of elementary pupils and 13 mills on average attendance of high school pupils. Special district tax ranging from 17 to 48 mills. District budgets approved by County Board. Millage for Debt Service ranging from 3 to 7 mills.

BAMBERG COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 8 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 each, appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 9 districts in 1951 to 2. Third district established 1960. Each district makes up budget to be approved by County Board. District One has a 37 mill levy for operation and 7 mills for bonds. District Two has a 41 mill levy for operation and 8 mills for bonds. District Three has a 34 mill levy for operation and 10 mills for bonds.

BARNWELL COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 3 each; all elected

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 32 districts to 3. Districts have 34, 35 and 38 mills respectively. Budgets prepared by districts and County Superintendent and levy fixed by Treasurer and Auditor.

BEAUFORT COUNTY
(Two Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same
Superintendent	Same

County Board: 5 elected
District Boards: 5 each, appointed
County Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by Act 1022 of 1950. Reduced from 8 to 2 districts in 1950. County-wide levy 38 mills for current operation. Budgets formed by County Board and approved by Legislative Delegation.

BERKELEY COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Five Area Boards of Trustees
Five Area Superintendents

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
Area Boards: 5 appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 26 districts to 1. County-wide tax of 40 mills as set up by act of Legislature. Budgets prepared by each area, reviewed by the County Board and finally approved by the County Delegation.

CALHOUN COUNTY
(Two Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same
Superintendent	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 10 in one, 12 in other-elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by act of Legislature. Reduced from 22 districts to 2. Financed by districts. One district has 37 mills levy and other 40. Budget for each district made up by Board, approved by County Board and County Delegation and accepted by Auditor on signature of both Boards.

CHARLESTON COUNTY
(Eight Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same
Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 7 appointed
District Boards: 3 to 7. 5 elected, 3 appointed
County Superintendent: Appointed

(Continued next page)

(CHARLESTON COUNTY continued)

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 20 districts to 8. All districts must have uniform levy that participate in the County Board Equalization Fund. The uniform county levy is approximately 41½ mills, actual millage from 31½ to 48 mills; the County Board's levy is four mills. Budgets are made by District Boards for approval. The County Board approves the budgets and fixes levies for school districts throughout the county, subject to the approval of the County Legislative Delegation. The County Board has a minimum salary schedule for county, and the County Board Equalization Fund is so distributed that all districts will have sufficient funds to pay teachers in accordance with the county salary schedule.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
District Board of Trustees
Superintendent of Schools

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
County Superintendent: Elected
District Board: 9 elected
District Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 26 districts to 1. District-wide tax 50 mills for current operations. Budget submitted to County Board which approves tax levy.

CHESTER COUNTY
(One District)

District Board of Trustees
County Superintendent of Education
Three Areas
Advisory Board and Superintendent for each Area

District Board: 10-9 elected; 1 appointed by other 9
Area Advisory Boards: 5 to 7 appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by Act 82 of 1949, amended by Act 723 and Act 724 of 1950. Reduced from 29 districts to 1. County-wide tax 64 mills, 41 for current operations and 5 for debt retirement. Area budgets combined and approved by County Board.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY
(Six Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 12 elected, County Superintendent of Education, ex-officio
County Superintendent: Elected
District Boards: 7 to 9 elected
District Superintendents: Appointed by the District Boards of Trustees

Reorganized by action of the County Board of Education. Reduced from 50 to 6 districts. Budgets prepared by each district are approved by County Board of Education which fixes county-wide tax levy to 30 mill maximum. A 12 mill county-wide levy to the County Board of Education for textbook rental for the entire county and insurance on public school properties of the county. Proceeds from the 30 mill tax levy are allocated to the districts on a per pupil basis. Each District may request additional tax levy for its own operational purposes but this is to be approved by the County Board of Education and the Legislative Delegation. The District tax levies vary from 14 mills in one of the districts to 31 mills in another. Debt service levy varies from a low of 2 to a high of 21 mills.

CLARENDON COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 each--appointed in two districts, elected in one
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 21 districts to 3 in 1951. Each district provides own finances. District millages are 53,79, and 48 mills. For operating, debt service levy is 10 mills in one district, 14 in the second, and none in the third. Budgets approved by County Board.

COLLETON COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Two Areas,
Each with Superintendent and 5 Elected Trustees

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 35 districts to 1. County-wide levy is determined by the County Delegation. Funds allocated to districts on basis of need.

DARLINGTON COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
District Board of Trustees
Three Areas
Superintendent for Each Area

County Board: 7 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Board: 9 appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 27 districts to 1. County-wide levy 55 mills for operating and 8½ for bonds. Budget prepared by Board of Trustees, submitted to the County Board, and approved by Delegation.

DILLON COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 7 appointed
District Boards: 5 each, appointed
County Superintendent: Appointed

County-wide tax 57 mills. District budgets are approved by County Board with final approval by County Delegation. District budgets controlled largely by districts' percentage of total ADA, except teachers' salaries. Reorganized by special act. Reduced from 26 districts to 3.

DORCHESTER COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 each, appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 16 districts to 3. Each district has its own levy, 26 to 30 mills with 10 to 16 mills debt levy. Budgets made by district trustees and approved by County Board.

EDGEFIELD COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Trustees
County Superintendent of Education
District Superintendent

County Superintendent: Elected
District Superintendent: Appointed
County Board of Trustees: 7 appointed, 2 ex-officio members.

Reorganized by legislative action in 1959. County-wide tax 30 mills operation 5 bonds. Budget submitted to Board and County Delegation for approval.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Six Areas
Advisory Board and Elementary Principal for Each

County Board: 7 appointed
Area Advisory Boards: 6 each, appointed
County Superintendent: Appointed.

Reorganized by Act 812 of 1952, amended by Act 64 of 1953. Reduced from 31 to 1 district. One consolidated white high school and two Negro high schools serve entire county. County-wide tax 33 mills for operation and 2 mills for bonded indebtedness. Area budgets are approved by County Board. Some funds allocated on per pupil basis, other on basis of need.

FLORENCE COUNTY
(Five Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 8 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 7 to 9 each, elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by act of County Board. Reduced from 31 districts to 5. Each district provides own finances with millage from 45 to 67. There is a county-wide equalization levy to 35 mills. Debt service levies vary from 3 to 20 mills. Budget is proposed and then voted on by people at mass meetings. New District #5 created by Legislative Act and Referendum.

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Local Boards of Trustees in Advisory Capacity
Superintendents for Three Local Systems

County Board: 8 appointed, plus County Supt.
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by special legislative act in 1962. Reduced to one district about 1943. County-wide levy 51 mills for current operations, and two for bonds. School budgets approved by County Board which has rather wide budgetary powers. Funds allocated mainly according to need. Amount of levy requires final approval of Legislative Delegation.

GREENVILLE COUNTY
(One District)

District Board of Trustees
District Superintendent of Schools

Reorganized by County Board in 1951. Reduced from 82 districts to 1. County-wide tax of 42 3/4 mills for operation, to include the amortization of all school bonds issued prior to consolidation. Thirteen mills special levy to provide for amortization of school bonds issued in 1959 and 63.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 to 9; 1 appointed, 2 elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by action of County Board. Reduced from 33 districts to 3. Levy on each district must have approval of County Delegation. Present levy 40 to 48 mills with a county-wide levy of ¼ mill for County Board.

HAMPTON COUNTY
(Two Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

*District No. 1 Board of Trustees	District No. 2 District Supt. Board of Trustees

*County Superintendent acts as District Superintendent for District No. 1

County Board: 6 appointed,plus County Supt.
County Superintendent: Elected
District Boards: 5 each--appointed

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 23 districts to 2. District levies 47-38 mills, and a county equalization levy of 3 mills. In one district there is a bond levy of 5 mills. District budgets approved by County Budget Commission (Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools).

HORRY COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Three Administrative Areas,
Three Administrative Superintendents

County Board: 7 elected
County Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by Act 754 of 1952. Reduced from 76 districts to 1. County-wide levy 48 mills for current operations and 4 for school construction. Budget submitted by areas, approved by County Board of Education and final approval by all of County Delegation.

JASPER COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Seven Area Trustee Boards

County Board: 8 appointed, plus County Supt.
Area Boards: 3 Appointed from each Area
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by Act 842 of 1952. Section 21-3101 and Section 21-3103 amended effective July 1, 1964. Area trustees present budget requests for final approval by County Board. Levy 55 mills for operation and 11 for bonds.

KERSHAW COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Eight Area Boards
Seven Area Superintendents

County Board: 8 Chairmen of Area Boards, one at large. County Superintendent is Secretary and Executive Officer
Area Boards: 5 to 7 each---appointed, can elect
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by Act 765 of 1952. Reduced from 8 districts to 1. County-wide levy 56 mills. Budgets prepared by Superintendent of Education, approved by County Board with final approval by County Delegation.

LANCASTER COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Six Area Boards
Six Area Superintendents

County Board: 9 appointed, plus County Supt.
Area Boards: Lancaster City---7, elected
Other Areas---5, elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by Act 813 of 1952. Reduced from 46 districts to 1. Forty-six mill county-wide levy for operations and 12 for bonds. Budget prepared by County Board. Levy fixed by County Delegation.

LAURENS COUNTY
(Two Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Board of Trustees
District Supt.	District Supt.
Four Area Supts.	One Area

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 7 each--6 elected; chairman appointed by County Board
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 49 districts to 2. One district has 39 mill levy, the other has 42 mill levy. District Board proposes budget for each district. Legislative Delegation sets levy.

LEE COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

County Board: 7 appointed--by Delegation
County Superintendent: Appointed by County Board

Reorganized by Act 843 of 1952. Reduced from 20 districts to 1. County-wide levy limit 50 mills. Now operating on 50 mills. County Board approves budget and determines tax levy, within limit determined by Delegation.

LEXINGTON COUNTY
(Five Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 5 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 to 7 each---Appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board supported by Acts 762,763,764 and 814 of 1952. Reduced to 5 districts. District No. 3, Batesburg-Leesville Area, includes a part of Saluda County and District No. 5, Chapin-Irmo-Dutch Fork Area includes a part of Richland County. All trustees appointed by Lexington County Board except three in District No. 5 appointed by Richland County. County-wide levy of 25 mills distributed to districts on basis of previous year's enrollment. Special levy by districts 16 to 22 mills for operating and 4 to 11 mills for bonds.

McCORMICK COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
District Board of Trustees
District Superintendent of Schools

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Board: 5 elected
County Superintendent: Elected
District Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 18 districts to 1. County-wide tax 23 mills. Budget presented by District Board. Approved by County Board and County Delegation.

MARION COUNTY
(Four Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 each--appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 18 districts to 4. Fifteen mills county-wide equalizing tax. District special tax maximum 50 mills, authorized by Delegation on request of District Board. Levies for operation vary from 40 to 50 mills. District #2 has a 10 mill bond levy, District #4 has a 6 mill levy. County-wide tax apportioned to districts on basis of ADA and in proportion to local tax effort. Budgets approved by County Board, but district levy determined by District Board.

MARLBORO COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Five Area Boards of Trustees
Superintendent of Schools for Each Area

County Board: 5 appointed
Area Boards: 5 appointed
County Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by Act 222 of 1951 and 782 of 1956. Reduced from 33 districts to 1. County-wide tax 55 mills, for operating and 5 for bonds. Budget approved by County Board (final). Funds allocated according to need.

NEWBERRY COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Director of District Schools
Seven Area Advisory Boards
Seven Area Superintendents

County Board: 7 appointed, plus County Supt.
Area Boards: 5 each, appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 39 districts to 1. County-wide tax 35½ mills for operations and 7 for bonds. Budget made up by County Board within limits of funds available.

OCONEE COUNTY
(One District)

District Board of Trustees
County Superintendent of Education
Area Advisory Trustees
Seven High School Area Superintendents

District Board: 10 elected
Area Boards: 3 to 5--appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by Act 322 of 1953. Reduced from 39 districts to 1. County-wide levy of 44 mills and 4 mills for bonds. Budget recommended by District Board of Trustees with the Delegation having authority to fix levy. Funds budgeted largely on per pupil basis.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY
(Eight Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same
Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 8 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 each, elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 43 districts to 8. Financed by districts. Levies range from 43 to 74 mills. Budgets made by District Boards, submitted to the County Board of Education for approval, after which they are given to the Auditor. He determines the necessary levy for the approved budgets.

PICKENS COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
District Board of Trustees
District Superintendent

County Board: 7 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Board: 15 elected
County Superintendent: Elected
District Superintendent: Appointed

County-wide tax for operating and bond retirement 52 - mills. Budget approved by District Board.

RICHLAND COUNTY
(Three Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same

County Board: 7 elected, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 5 to 7 each, elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 27 to 6 districts and from 6 to 3. County-wide levy 15 mills, distributed on basis of ADA. To participate, district must levy not less than 5 additional mills. Bond levies range from 9.5 to 14.5 mills. District levies range from 16 to 36 mills. No limit, however, to district levy.

SALUDA COUNTY
(One District)

Board of Trustees
County Superintendent of Education
Superintendent of Schools

Board of Trustees: 10 elected, plus County Superintendent
County Superintendents: Elected
District Superintendent: Appointed by Board

Reorganized by County Board and several special acts. Part of county consolidated with adjacent counties. Reduced from 32 districts to 1. Operating millage approximately 36 mills, and 3 for bonds. Budget made up by Board of Trustees and approved by County Delegation.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
(Seven Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same
Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 16 elected
District Boards: 9 appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board, supported by Act 857 of 1952. Reduced from 94 districts to 12 and from 12 to 7. County-wide levy 13 mills. Three mills of the 13 mill levy is currently used to finance a minimum foundation program which insures a local expenditure of at least $225 per pupil (ADA). Beneficiary districts must levy at least 41 mills locally in order to qualify for assistance. The remaining 10 mills are distributed on the basis of ADA. Districts determine their own special additional levies which now range from 40 to 48 mills, and bond levies from 7 to 13 mills. County Board approval final.

SUMTER COUNTY
(Two Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Board of Trustees
Superintendent	Superintendent

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 7 in one district-elected; 5 in other district--appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 24 districts to 2. County-wide levy determined by County Board of Education(8 mills for school year 1963-64). Apportioned to districts on enrollment and in proportion to tax effort. Additional district levies of 39 - 43 mills. Budgets prepared by District Boards and approved by County Board and County Legislative Delegation.

UNION COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
District Board of Trustees
Three Areas
Superintendent of Schools for Each Area

County Board: 8 elected, plus County Supt.
District Board: 17 elected
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganized by Act 854 of 1952 and Act 79 of 1955. Reduced from 26 districts to 1. 37 mills for operating. 7 bonds. Budget recommended by District Board, approved by County Board and County Delegation.

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY
(One District)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education
Six Areas with Area Trustees
Superintendent of Schools for Each Area

County Board: 8 appointed, plus County Supt.
Area Boards: 5 to 7 each--appointed
County Superintendent: Elected

Reorganization by County Board with several supporting acts. Reduced from 23 districts to 1. County-wide tax 47 mills, and 5 for bonds. Budgets prepared by County Board and approved by County Delegation.

YORK COUNTY
(Four Districts)

County Board of Education
County Superintendent of Education

Board of Trustees	Same	Same	Same
Superintendent	Same	Same	Same

County Board: 6 appointed, plus County Supt.
District Boards: 7 each, elected
County Superintendent: Appointed

Reorganized by County Board. Reduced from 35 districts to 4. County-wide equalization levy 24 mills. Additional levy in each district from 38 to 42½ mills. Districts prepare budgets.

S.C. - REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report of the Executive Director
October, November, December - 1967

The last three months of 1967 found the executive director of the South Carolina Council devoting most of his time to the task of orienting himself to the problems and possibilities of his new position. As he reviewed records of past activities and accomplishments, and as he talked with those most familiar with the council's history, he began to formulate a basic philosophy concerning the future direction of SCCHR.

Basically, what evolved from this process of evaluation was the conviction that on the strong foundation that had been built since 1954, we now had an opportunity to develop new dimensions in program and strategy which could substantially increase the effectiveness of our organization. In essence, he felt that the Council had three fundamental tasks:

(1) The identification of needs in <u>specific</u> areas. "Specific" is emphasized because we need to delimit the scope of our focus. To go off in many directions is to invite superficiality by dissipating the energies of a limited staff.

(2) The initiation of discussion and communication concerning feasible solutions to selected problems. As obvious as this need is, there yet

are many areas in South Carolina where real dialogical confrontation is altogether absent. At the same time, however, there seems to be emerging a new desire on the part of many in this state to get involved with people across racial lines, and more often than not these people simply need some channel through which they can effect this desire. Councils on human relations, therefore, appear to have a golden opportunity to develop in this new climate.

(3) The implementation of plans for action that grow out of the first two tasks. The real test of the Council's right to exist is whether or not it can get things done that need to get done. It will have to demonstrate its ability for achievement with regard to the basic issues of the day in South Carolina if it is to continue to survive and prosper.

On the basis of these points, the executive director set about the job of shaping a new structure that would more readily permit the emergence of these ideas into actuality. Significant aspects of this effort included: the relocation of the Council offices to allow for more efficient administration; the clearer delineation of duties for each person on the staff; and the establishment of personnel policies with regard to working hours, overtime for the clerical staff, annual leave, and sick leave.

Program-wise, most of the director's energies were ex-

pended in setting up the Annual Meeting on November 30 and December 1. Revolving around the theme "Challenges for Change," the gathering included workshops on the following five topics:

1. Co-ops and Credit Unions
2. Low-Income Housings
3. Proposed Reforms for Crime and Corrections
4. Negro History: South Carolina's Neglected Heritage
5. A New Look At Welfare

These workshops were attended by approximately two hundred and fifty persons, as was the evening banquet at which Dr. Dan Dodson was guest speaker. The Board of Directors meeting the next day also had a good attendance, and all in all, the meeting seemed to come off very well.

With regard to field work, the executive director spoke to local human relations councils in North Augusta and Florence; and attended meetings in Aiken, Darlington, Greenville, Pageland, Dorchester County, and Columbia (2). He also was a regular attendant at meetings in Columbia of the new Task Force for Community Uplift.

In addition, he attended the NAIRO Conference in Detroit and the SRC annual meeting in Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

S.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report of the Executive Director
January, February, March - 1968

I. Administration

A. Staff

At the end of the first quarter of 1968, the SCCHR had the following persons on its staff as full-time employees:

Executive Director - Paul Matthias
R.A.P. Director - L. S. James
Executive Secretary - Miss Edna Smith
General Secretary - Mrs. Esther White
R.A.P. Secretary - Miss Nickie Britt

In addition to these, the following persons worked on a part-time basis:

* Information Director - Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
Financial Secretary - Mrs. Florence Thompson
Membership Secretary - Mrs. Hayes Mizell
N.Y.C. worker - Miss Florist Jackson

* Mrs. Ledeen was put on a part-time basis after a February leave of absence by utilizing a part of our reserve fund.

A request for a summer intern was submitted to the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council in New York.

B. Finances

A budget of $64,871.68 was adopted for the 1968 fiscal year. This amount was divided among the twenty-one categories listed in the financial report. On the basis of the record-keeping system there outlined, it would appear that we should be able to maintain a much more simplified system than has heretofore been employed.

C. Policy

Copies of the Report of the Committee on Southern Regional

Council-State Council Relations were distributed to members of the SCCHR executive committee, and discussion on the subject was held.

II. Program

A. Crisis Situations

Orangeburg — The Executive Director went to the State College campus the morning after the tragedy there and, insofar as was possible, attempted to ascertain the details of the shootings. The following Monday, he accompanied Pat Watters and Weldon Rougeau to Orangeburg as they began their inquiry for the subsequent SRC special report. On that afternoon, he met with the mayor of Orangeburg and offered the assistance of SCCHR in helping to resolve some of the critical problems that were immediately in need of attention there. The mayor had very little grasp of the issues involved and did not choose to utilize the resources available through SCCHR.

Later that week, the Executive Director initiated the first of two conferences with Governor McNair regarding Orangeburg; however, in neither of these sessions did the conferees feel that the governor responded affirmatively to the points for which we were pressing, namely, the appointing of an official biracial commission to investigate the Orangeburg incidents, and the admission on the governor's part that perhaps the highway patrolmen had acted unnecessarily.

Despite these negative aspects of the meetings, however, they were valuable because of the way in which they allowed us to observe on a first-hand basis the governor's assets and liabilities in the realm of race relations.

Camp Fornance — a slum area just outside of the Columbia city limits which had received considerable attention last fall

when Whitney Young toured it, and again when Senator Hollings went through it several months ago. There is a desperate need for community organization and development there, and the residents are especially interested in better housing. SCCHR staff members have been working on an advisory committee in the community which developed after another group of well intentioned but socially insensitive people met with great hostility in the area. There are many problems to be overcome, but this new groups enjoys rapport with the community participants and is determined to work with them rather than for them.

B. Local Councils

The Executive Director addressed a group of about fifty people at the Rock Hill Council, as well as a contingent of similar size at Anderson. The latter city is to be the site of our eleventh local council, to be organized on April 3.

Exploratory trips to determine the feasibility of new councils were made to Conway (where a biracial group already meeting was addressed), Myrtle Beach, and Georgetown.

C. Students

Student groups were addressed at Wofford College in Spartanburg, and the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

Several college students from across the state met at Frogmore one week end to discuss the future of a statewide student group, including whether or not it should be related to SCCHR. A newsletter is now being published by those who attended.

A weekend meeting at Newberry of college tutors was also sponsored by SCCHR. They,too, are publishing a monthly newsletter.

D. Distribution of Materials

1500 Copies of Events At Orangeburg were mailed out to private citizens, government officials, and libraries throughout the state.

300 copies of a Report to Mayor Lester L. Bates and The Community Relations Council on The Causes of Racial Unrest in Columbia were mailed to Columbia Council on Human Relations members. It was written by Negro students at the University of South Carolina and had previously gone to city officials.

200 copies of A Handbook For Local Councils On Human Relations were prepared and are being distributed to the appropriate members of SCCHR (a copy accompanies this report for your perusal).

E. Cooperative Efforts

SCCHR joined with the Christian Action Council and the A.F.S.C. here in helping to plan an April statewide conference on "Public Schools and the Racial Crisis."

The Executive Director and Mrs. Spearman spent two full days in the field laying the groundwork for a possible visit of the U. S. Senate subcommittee dealing with poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. Questionnaires were left with contacts in the field and mailed back when completed to SCCHR. They were then sent to Washington; however, the visit did not materialize.

The staff of SCCHR participated in several sessions of the Task Force for Community Uplift, but little of significance was accomplished by that group.

F. Planning

Approval was given by the Executive Committee to the proposed program for veterans which would be similar to the one in Vir-

ginia. Plans are now under way to implement the program, along with a membership and fund-raising campaign, in the fall.

The Executive Director participated in the Association of Directors meeting in Charlotte.

S.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report of the Executive Director
April, May, June - 1968

I. Administration

A. Staff

At the end of the second quarter of 1968, the SCCHR had the following persons on its staff:

Executive Director	- Paul W. Matthias
* Information Director	- Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
R. A. P. Director	- L. S. James
Executive Secretary	- Miss Edna Smith
General Secretary	- Mrs. Esther White
* Financial Secretary	- Mrs. Florence Thompson

(* indicates part-time employee)

In addition to the above, Miss Geraldine Harrington, a second-year law student at the University of Mississippi, has been sent to us for the summer from the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council.

It should also be noted that SCCHR will take on a new Associate Director on July 8. He is Arthur D. Barnett, a twenty-seven year old Negro who is presently a captain at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He is a 1963 graduate of Alabama State College, where, among other things, he was co-founder and first chairman of a student political party, and editor of the college newspaper for two years.

B. Fringe Benefits

A group health insurance plan has been instituted in which all full-time employees under sixty-five are enrolled.

In addition, an accidental death and dismemberment policy has been taken out on the executive director.

The executive director is also a new enrollee in a pension plan under the Methodist Ministers Reserve Pension Fund.

II. Program

A. Local Councils

New local councils have been organized in Anderson and Marion, bringing to twelve the number of such groups.

During this quarter, the executive director met with the local CHR's in Hartsville, Greenville, Florence, Charleston, and Sumter to assist with their program efforts. He also spent an entire day in Greenwood seeking to develop leadership for a local council there.

A high school human relations council has begun in Columbia.

B. Project Development

ALLENDALE - four trips to Allendale by Mr. Matthias and Mr. James have resulted in the establishment of a local group that has applied for a charter for the Allendale Community Federal Credit Union. The local CAP agency director has applied for an OEO grant that would enable this enterprise to be successfully managed for the first year. This development grew out of the concern of a young man who resides in New York City but whose parents own a considerable amount of land in Allendale County. Interested in improving relations between the races in that locale, he first contacted Les Dunbar who put him in touch with us through Dr. Dabbs. The end result has been the establishment of the credit union for low-income people to which this individual is contributing $5,000 through SCCHR.

CAMP FORNANCE - efforts are continuing in an attempt to get help for this slum area. A survey of housing needs has been made in the community and the results are now being tabulated. SCCHR brought Jac Wasserman from the Foundation for Co-operative Housing in Washington, D. C., who explained the concept of co-operative housing to the resident committee and the outside advisory group. A proposal for a community development project is now being prepared by the community residents which will be submitted to at least two national church bodies when completed for funding.

C. National Issues

SCCHR supported the Poor Peoples' Campaign financially and physically, the latter primarily through efforts of members of our Greenville CHR who aided the caravan as it came through the state.

D. Public Relations

The first issue of the SCCHR newsletter, Council Currents, was published in April. Monthly issues are our goal, and the new Associate Director will help in this effort.

A new brochure, illustrating the work of SCCHR, is now being prepared.

The Executive Director addressed a meeting of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Columbia.

E. Planning

The SCCHR Board of Directors met at Frogmore, South Carolina, on June 21-22 and approved thrusts in the following areas:

1. "Operation Gratitude" - a statewide effort to rejuvenate SCCHR's image and involvement through a program related to the needs of returning veterans. Tied to the effort will be an intensive membership and fund-raising effort in the fall.

2. Development of a year-long training institute for new members of the SCCHR Board of Directors. Training will entail not only academic grappling with the issues, but physical and emotional participation in ghetto conditions and other situations as well that will offer insight to members of a policy-making and implementing body.

3. Development of position papers on issues of key importance to South Carolina that would be widely disseminated and publicized. Because of the conservative public press in this state, this is seen as a major need.

4. Renewal of our student council on human relations efforts on college campuses. The hiring of student interns on some campuses is a strong possibility.

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Scretary
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1966

Mr. L. S. James
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. James:

On behalf of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, Bill Seabron and I want to thank you for attending our recent meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In addition to giving us the opportunity to learn, firsthand, the problems which you and your clientele face, your contribution to the meeting gave us a much better picture of the way our programs are being administered at the local level. Thanks to your participation, the committee generally felt the meeting was useful.

We would appreciate your bring to our attention any matters of significance in your area involving this Department. Please feel free to contact us whenever you feel the occasion warrants.

Again, thanks for contributing to the success of our meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth M. Birkhead
Executive Assistant to the Secretary

S.C. - R.A.P.

L. S. James

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
To Secretary Freeman (U.S.D.A.)
During Their Meeting In
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Courtney Siceloff of the Penn Community Center in Frogmore, South Carolina and myself appeared before the committee with instructions not to write long speeches. I gave the overall statement about each USDA agency as to how they were complying with Title VI in a general way throughout the State. Mr. Siceloff told what was happening with the same agency in Beaufort County. We emphasized evidences of compliance as well as indications of non- compliance on the part of the following USDA Agencies:

The Farmers Home Administration
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service
Cooperative Extension Service

After each of our presentations, we were asked questions by the Committee which was composed of 15 members from all sections of the United States.

We had the following good things to say about the FHA:

1. Every local county committee has one regular Negro member.

2. All offices are integrated and furnish service on a non-discriminatory basis. One local office is managed by a Negro supervisor and the State manager has a Negro assistant in his office. The State Office and many local offices have Negro secretaries. Negro women have been employed as Home Economists.

3. Loans to Negroes have increased especially under Title III-A of the EOA to individuals and cooperatives. More than 600 loans have been made, 60% of which are made to Negroes.

4. Loans for building homes have increased on a level especially to the low income families.

5. Loans for development of community and individual family water and supply system have been made to many low income families including Negroes.

I also called attention to the fact that loans to Negroes are mainly for operation and for small businesses. Farm ownership loans are still extended to Negroes on a very limited basis. Not enough attention is being given to the small Negro farmer to encourage him to diversify his crops and to do some raising of livestock.

In our discussion of the ASCS, I noted the good points about this Agency as follows:

1. Negroes are being employed both on a part-time and permanent basis in the local County ASCS offices.

2. Participation of Negroes in the ASCS community elections for community committeemen increased in 1966 by 50% over 1965.

3. Negroes are given opportunity when they request it to receive grants for drainage and irrigation.

I, also, made it clear that the ASCS needs to take note of the fact that:

1. Some counties do not give Negro farmers necessary information and encouragement to participate in community and county elections for committee-man.

2. No Negro has ever been appointed to South Carolina State ASCS committee.

In my discussion of the compliance of the Cooperative Extension Service of USDA, I said the following:

As I understand it, we are to discuss how well the State of South Carolina through its USDA Agencies are complying with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. In general, we can say the compliance has surpassed our expectations. I have listed for such agencies as the Extension Service,

Farmers Home Administration, the ASCS and the SCS some of the ways these agencies have shown strengths and weaknesses in their compliance with Title VI.

One of the best cases to describe what is actually happening in most of the local offices is the case of Miss Janie Lancaster, Home Demonstration Agent in Georgetown, S. C. Her case indicates that the Extension Service is still carrying out its policies of discrimination even though the Negro Agent and her secretary have been moved in the same building with other white Extension Service Employees. Below are some of the conditions she says still exist.

1. She has not been invited to any of the meetings that include all agents.

2. She still works only with Negroes both in 4-H Club work and with adults.

3. She says the office still remains as two, even the rest rooms are separate.

4. All of her meetings are held separate and distinct from the other racial group meetings.

Mr. J. D. Marshall who is the Associate Agent in the Extension Service in Kershaw County also reports the following:

1. That no combined work plans for white and Negro have been attended.

2. Distribution of information is more limited than ever.

3. No training opportunities have been provided on an integrated basis for all agents.

4. 4-H Club meetings are still segregated.

5. All farmers are not given opportunity and encouraged to participate in Extension programs without segregation.

6. No integrated training programs for local leaders of 4-H Clubs, Home Economic groups and other organized groups have been held.

Since Dr. Edwards, President of Clemson University of South Carolina, who is also head of the Extension Service was present at this meeting, I was able to get from him answers to questions that bring out the following facts:

1. The Extension Service in South Carolina admits it takes no responsibility for serving low-income farmers.

2. The Extension Service of South Carolina does not accept responsibility of being the educational and informational agency for all USDA agencies.

This was a very helpful meeting to all of us. I just received a letter from the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. A copy of the letter is attached.

S.C. - R.A.P.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE RAP FIELD REPRESENTATIVE (L. S. James)
SCCHR DURING THE MONTHS
DECEMBER, 1966, JANUARY AND FEBRAURY, 1967

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The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Made special reports to national committees.

II. Attended the regular district leadership meeting.

III. Planned organization of a county community-wide credit union.

IV. Checked progress of cooperatives organized in 1964.

V. Received reports on employment of Negroes by textile plants.

Reports to National Committees

Our Field Representative appeared by special request before the Citizens Advisory Committee to Secretary Freeman, USDA on December 5, 1966 in Raleigh, North Carolina. He gave a report on how the USDA agencies in South Carolina were complying and in instances failing to comply with Title VI of U.S. Civil Rights Act. A complete written statement of his testimony is attached to this report.

On January 12, 1967 he appeared before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Charolette, North Carolina. This meeting was entitled "Textile Employment Forum." Our representative gave the results of his visits to one textile plant in order to show how the textile industry in South Carolina is beginning to seek out employees for training and up-grading. A complete copy of his report to the Textile Forum is attached.

District Leadership Meetings

During the period six district-wide leadership meeting have been held in the following counties: Bamberg, Chester, Marion, Florence, Barnwell, and Dorchester.

The Bamberg meeting was held in Denmark, South Carolina. The mayor of the city was present to hear our representative explain new opportunities for low cost housing and available training proposed for functional illiterates to prepare them for better employment in industry.

The Chester meeting was devoted to organizing groups to survey the communities to determine opportunities for employment especially in the textile industry in this area. It has already been reported by the group that opportunity for employment is available in all three of the textile industries.

The Marion district meeting was devoted to organizing groups to explain to low-income families how they may secure low-cost homes. The assistant FHA county supervisor was present at this meeting.

The Florence County meeting was devoted to organizing communities to recruit the under employed and unemployed men and women for training for employment.

The Barnwell meeting was devoted to an explanation of how to organize a community-wide credit union.

The Dorchester meeting was devoted to witnessing the closing exercise for the first six months training class of Seasonal Farm workers. Our representative was present and acted as one of the speakers for this ocassion. 120 seasonal farm worker, including 50 women, received certificates on this ocassion.

County-Wide Community Credit Union Planned

The people of Barnwell County are organizing a county-wide credit union. Our representative has gotten partial approval for this organization from the regional manager of Federal Credit Unions. So the people are in the process of being organized mow. We are hoping that this will be our first rural credit union.

Cooperatives Organized in 1964 Show Progress

Our representative helped to organize a cooperative in Walterboro, South Carolina in 1964. This cooperative has developed an industry called "Progressive Garment Factory, Inc." located in Walterboro. At present this factory has 70 employees, 68 of whom are white. It is an independent industry because they do their own cutting, sewing, and finishing of the dresses they produce. They sell them to distributors in New York City, and other cities. At present they are making and shipping 450 dozens of dresses weekly. They are planning to set up a training program with aid from the OEO so they can train more power machine operators. They could use 20 more power machine operators right now if they could find trained ones.

Our representative also visited another coop that he helped to organize in 1964 in Denmark, South Carolina. This group has 100 members. They are operating a Super Market under the name of "Progressive Developers of Denmark, Inc." This market is housed in a newly constructed store building with measurements of 35 feet wided and 100 feet long. It is equipped with modern metal shelving and open freezers for meats and dairy products, for self service. This market has been open for nearly a year. Mr. L. S. Wright is manager. His address is Post Office, Box 295, Benmark, South Carolina.

Employment Opportunities for Negroes in Textile Plants

Three community leaders have reported that Negroes are being trained and hired by textile industries in their counties. Mr. A. Y. Garvin of Chester reported that all three Springmills Textile Mills are training Negro men and women and giving them immediate employment. Even while they are training they receive $1.40 an hour. Mr. Garvin has carried as many as three men and two women for training and they have been accepted. These three plants have a total of 21,000 employees and the company plans to build a new mill in the near future at a cost of $31,000,000 and will give employment to an addition 500 more persons.

Mr. J. T. Twitty of Lancaster County reports that the Springmills plant in Lancaster has already trained and hired 116 Negro women and men. The training program is still in progress. In order to provide opportunity for hiring married women with small children, the company has made a special donation of $10,000 to a community center which is housed in an abandoned elementary school where a year round program of child development is provided for childern age two to five. Two hundred children are enrolled, one half are Negroes. The teaching staff, aides and attendents are integrated also. The total budget for the operation of this projects is $120,000. Rev. C. Miffin Smith is the director of this program.

Mr. J. T. W. Mims of Clinton, South Carolina has just reported that the Clinton Mills, Inc., in Clinton has received MDTA funds to train 19½ trainees. They will be trained as spinners, doffers, weavers, loom fixers, tenders, and inspectors. Mr. Mims says the mills are planning to train all qualified trainees regardless of race. He is helping to recruit Negro applicants.

REPORT TO TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT FORUM

By

Leonidas S. James

Sponsored By

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
January 12, 1967

URGING TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO SEEK OUT EMPLOYEES
FOR TRAINING AND UPGRADING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

I had a conversation with three persons who are prepared to explain the new emphasis being given to training opportunities in textile industry. One of the persons was a senior Negro employee for 21 years. Another was a personnel officer of the same textile industry and the third was the State Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training for the Federal Government who is responsible for approving training programs for institutions under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

It was amazing to note the great changes that have taken place at this textile industry and others in the State. This employee was exceedingly happy and pleased with his position in the mill. He is responsible for operating six machines. He indicates that all segregation which he had formerly endured has been eliminated. He was so glad to tell that an MDTA course has been in operation for nearly a year, where white and Negro employees and prospective employees are being trained for better jobs. He told me how he had been promoted with personal help from fellow employees. But he was so happy that Negroes as well as whites are being encouraged to take training that leads to better jobs.

In my conversation with the personnel officer at the textile mill in question, I found out more about their training program for upgrading employees for available jobs. He emphasized the fact that all employees and prospective employees regardless of race are being hired and upgraded on a basis of merit only.

He gave some interesting facts about his MDTA program. There are 273 trainees including both employees for upgrading and prospective employees. Fifty percent of the persons in training are Negroes. The Negroes have a better record for staying on the job after being trained than do the whites. Records show that 32% of the Negroes hold on to their jobs after being trained to only 24% of the whites. He also said that there is a total of 1900 employees in his plant. Two-thirds of these are men and 1/3 are women. The plant started to hiring women November 12, 1964. Women are being given the opportunity to train for any jobs that they can do. The average age of the women employees is 46.6 years. The average age of the men is 42.3 years.

It was very interesting to learn from the long time employee as well as the personnel officer that one female employee that was trained a little less than a year ago has become so proficient in operation that she now earns $90 a week. She was just a domestic worker receiving $20 a week before she was trained for her present job. There is also a Negro man who was recently trained as a loom-fixer. He has become very efficient and skillfull and is receiving a good salary.

The Director of the Apprenticeship Training program for the State of South Carolina said this training program at the textile plant being discussed is to cover a period of two years. He reports that ~~every~~ all textile plants in the State except two have

similar training programs. He is very pleased with the training programs of the textile industries. He feels that the textile industries are making greater progress than many other industries to break down discrimination in employment. It seems that the textile industry of South Carolina does not need any urging to seek out employees for training and upgrading as well as providing training courses for prospective employees.

1. It may be that their programs could be improved and extended so that more extensive training could be provided for more persons.

2. No apprenticeship courses are provided in any of the textile industries in South Carolina.

3. All courses under MDTA, provided by the Federal Government for textile industries are productive courses.

4. Most Negroes are employed in semi-skilled jobs.

5. Personnel officers make contact with local high school students to interest them in opportunities for employment.

L. S. James

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
To Secretary Freeman (U.S.D.A.)
During Their Meeting In
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Courtney Siceloff of the Penn Community Center in Frogmore, South Carolina and myself appeared before the committee with instructions not to write long speeches. I gave the overall statement about each USDA agency as to how they were complying with Title VI in a general way throughout the State. Mr. Siceloff told what was happening with the same agency in Beaufort County. We emphasized evidences of compliance as well as indications of non-compliance on the part of the following USDA Agencies:

The Farmers Home Administration
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service
Cooperative Extension Service

After each of our presentations, we were asked questions by the Committee which was composed of 15 members from all sections of the United States.

We had the following good things to say about the FHA:

1. Every local county committee has one regular Negro member.

2. All offices are integrated and furnish service on a non-discriminatory basis. One local office is managed by a Negro supervisor and the State manager has a Negro assistant in his office. The State Office and many local offices have Negro secretaries. Negro women have been employed as Home Economists.

3. Loans to Negroes have increased especially under Title III-A of the EOA to individuals and cooperatives. More than 600 loans have been made, 60% of which are made to Negroes.

4. Loans for building homes have increased on a level especially to the low income families.

5. Loans for development of community and individual family water and supply system have been made to many low income families including Negroes.

I also called attention to the fact that loans to Negroes are mainly for operation and for small businesses. Farm ownership loans are still extended to Negroes on a very limited basis. Not enough attention is being given to the small Negro farmer to encourage him to diversify his crops and to do some raising of livestock.

In our discussion of the ASCS, I noted the good points about this Agency as follows:

1. Negroes are being employed both on a part-time and permanent basis in the local County ASCS offices.

2. Participation of Negroes in the ASCS community elections for community committeemen increased in 1966 by 50% over 1965.

3. Negroes are given opportunity when they request it to receive grants for drainage and irrigation.

I, also, made it clear that the ASCS needs to take note of the fact that:

1. Some counties do not give Negro farmers necessary information and encouragement to participate in community and county elections for committee-men.

2. No Negro has ever been appointed to South Carolina State ASCS committee.

In my discussion of the compliance of the Cooperative Extension Service of USDA, I said the following:

As I understand it, we are to discuss how well the State of South Carolina through its USDA Agencies are complying with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. In general, we can say the compliance has surpassed our expectations. I have listed for such agencies as the Extension Service,

Farmers Home Administration, the ASCS and the SCS some of the ways these agencies have shown strengths and weaknesses in their compliance with Title VI.

One of the best cases to describe what is actually happening in most of the local offices is the case of Miss Janie Lancaster, Home Demonstration Agent in Georgetown, S. C. Her case indicates that the Extension Service is still carrying out its policies of discrimination even though the Negro Agent and her secretary have been moved in the same building with other white Extension Service Employees. Below are some of the conditions she says still exist.

1. She has not been invited to any of the meetings that include all agents.

2. She still works only with Negroes both in 4-H Club work and with adults.

3. She says the office still remains as two, even the rest rooms are separate.

4. All of her meetings are held separate and distinct from the other racial group meetings.

Mr. J. D. Marshall who is the Associate Agent in the Extension Service in Kershaw County also reports the following:

1. That no combined work plans for white and Negro have been attended.

2. Distribution of information is more limited than ever.

3. No training opportunities have been provided on an integrated basis for all agents.

4. 4-H Club meetings are still segregated.

5. All farmers are not given opportunity ~~and are~~ and encouraged to participate in Extension programs without segregation.

6. No integrated training programs for local leaders of 4-H Clubs, Home Economic groups and other organized groups have been held.

Since Dr. Edwards, President of Clemson University of South Carolina, who is also head of the Extension Service was present at this meeting, I was able to get from him answers to questions that bring out the following facts:

1. The Extension Service in South Carolina admits it takes no responsibility for serving low-income farmers.

2. The Extension Service of South Carolina does not accept responsibility of being the educational and informational agency for all USDA agencies.

This was a very helpful meeting to all of us. I just received a letter from the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. A copy of the letter is attached.

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Scretary
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1966

Mr. L. S. James
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. James:

On behalf of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, Bill Seabron and I want to thank you for attending our recent meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In addition to giving us the opportunity to learn, firsthand, the problems which you and your clientele face, your contribution to the meeting gave us a much better picture of the way our programs are being administered at the local level. Thanks to your participation, the committee generally felt the meeting was useful.

We would appreciate your bring to our attention any matters of significance in your area involving this Department. Please feel free to contact us whenever you feel the occasion warrants.

Again, thanks for contributing to the success of our meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth M. Birkhead
Executive Assistant to the Secretary

S.C. - R.A.P. FEB 23 1967

REPORT OF: L. S. JAMES
AT NSF STAFF MEETING
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
FEBRUARY 7-10, 1967

BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF S.C. FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

An outline including previous, present and projected program activities include the following:

I. Previous Program Activities

1. Reorganizing county groups for better attendance.
   a. Number of counties served increased from 24 to 30.
   b. Ten meeting centers were established convenient to three counties in each group: Emphasis on leadership training.

2. Conducting special surveys to determine conditions and number of low-income families in Holly Hill, Elloree, Dillon, St. George County and Calhoun County.
   a. Survey made of leading industries to determine policies toward compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act in 9 counties.

II. Present Program Activities

1. Emphasizing the importance of diversified farming and how to get help for the same.
2. Encouraging Farmer Coops and Credit Unions.
3. Helping farm operators prepare for participation in the ASCS community elections.
4. Helping rural low-income people understand the new opportunity for building homes on a low cost basis under FHA.
5. Preparing the rural unemployed to help recruit trainees for the new training program under Project T-Square.

III. Projected Program Activities

1. Continued emphasis on low-cost housing for rural areas.
2. More emphasis on helping low-income farmers diversify their farming.
3. Increased effort in getting rural people to organize coops and credit unions.
4. Special preparation for recruitment of the underemployed and unemployed rural people for the proposed massive training program entitled Project T-Square.

It is believed that our most successful program activity was our emphasis on low cost housing for low income families. Our cooperation with the Farmers Home Adminstration in their rural housing program for low income families made it possible for us to announce the following plan

for securing low cost housing:

I. Chief of Real Estate Loans Division of State FHA Office has indicated willingness to encourage acceptance of applications from all eligible heads of low income families for building suitable homes for them.

II. Persons receiving incomes as low as $1800 a year can borrow money to build homes with as many as three bedrooms and modern conveniences for a cost between $4000 and $5000. They can get this money at the interest rate of 5 percent with thirty-three years to pay on a basis of $25 per month.

III. The cost of the home is kept low by using cement blocks as the basic building material. All homes are built under the guidelines of architectural plans and specifications subject to the approval of the FHA and the buyer.

IV. All applicants for loans are expected to apply at the local County FHA Office. The local supervisors have been instructed to have on hand as many as three architectual plans from which each applicant can make his selection.

V. The homes are built according to the terms under section 502 of Loans for Rural Housing Act. The funds for building these homes are secured by insured loan funds from private lenders.

VI. The program also include long range preparation for cooperative self-help housing projects with groups of family heads ranging from 6 to 10. Seasonal farm workers are getting pre-vocational training in the building trade as one of their special courses under Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act. It is hoped at the close of this course these trainees will be better prepared to enter into self-help housing projects. These projects are also supervised and financed by the Farmers Home Administration. A copy of the Rural Housing Program of the Farmers Home Administration describing four types of assistance for building and repairing homes is attached to this plan.

A total of 27 low cost homes in one county have been built since this agreement. It has just been announced that persons who are not able to finance a home on their present low income will be allowed to use a cosigner of the contract. It is also possible now for low income families in rural areas who wish to have minor repairs made to their homes or farm service building to make them safe and remove health hazards may borrow $1500 at an interest rate of 4% up to 10 years to repay.

The South Carolina Field Representative of RAP has been invited to

appear before three National Commissions since our last meeting. On November 9, 1966 he appeared in Atlanta, Georgia, before the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber. He emphasized in his testimony the plight of the low income farmer in South Carolina by showing that the small farmer is being neglected to some extent by most of the USDA agencies. On December 5, 1966 he appeared in Raleigh, North Carolina before The Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. In his testimony he established two important complaints: (1) The Extension Service in South Carolina admits it takes no responsibility for serving low-income farmers. (2) Extension Service of South Carolina does not accept responsibility of being the educational and informational agency for all USDA agencies. Dr. Edwards, President of Clemson University, who is also the head of the Extension Service, was present on this Advisory Committee. On January 12, 1967 he appeared in Charlotte, North Carolina before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. His testimony was in the form of a report on "Urging Textile Industry to seek out Employees for Training and Upgrading in South Carolina."

His program for the present year will put more emphasis on encouraging local people to become more interested in solving their own problems. The ten groups which include representative from 2, 3, and 4 counties have been scheduled for bi-monthly meeting so that the local people will have time for more informal small group meetings at their homes. In these meetings they will have an opportunity to do local planning for the bi-monthly meetings where the total group can help to work out solutions to their general problems. Schedules of these County group meeting with a cover-letter has already been sent to regular members of each group.

Special leaders in each of these groups are being instructed now,

in the office of our Field Representative, on How to encourage the people in the various communities to carry on these local meetings suggested above. Volunteers are also being trained to visit textile industries and other industries in the area to talk with the personal officer about their policy on Negro employment.

Our Field Representative agrees wholeheartedly with the statement made in a recent address by Secretary O. L. Freeman when he said "This is a point which cannot be stated to strongly. Noboby in Washington can pre-package a cure for the ills of rural America, ship it out to the country, and expect it to work. The Federal Government has literally hundreds of programs which can work, but making them effective takes local initiative, local leadership, and local planning."

LSJ:mrs

$3,000.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, S. C.

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement
Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

April 4, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,000.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Quarterly Payment, Rural Advancement

Project Grant

Rural Advancement Project

July 24, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

S.C.-RAP

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE RAP FIELD REPRESENTATIVES (L.S. JAMES)

SCCHR DURING THE MONTHS

June, July and August 1967

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Continued planning for ASCS Elections

II. Helping to plan program for self-help housing

III. Holding bi-monthly leadership meetings to discuss rights and opportunities under the Social Security and Minimum Wage laws

IV. Continued progress in organizing a tri-county marketing co-operative

V. Helping individuals and organizations plan for progress

I. Continued Planning for ASCS Elections

The State Director of the ASCS gave our Field Representative a copy of the guidelines and schedule for the ASCS elections. Copies of the guidelines and schedule were made for distribution to all of our farm operators. Before this distribution was made, a state-wide meeting of farm leaders from the counties was held. At this meeting the State Director of ASCS explained the guidelines and schedule for the group.

Each leader was given copies of the guidelines and schedule for distribution to other farm operators in their counties. The Director promised to see that the schedule was followed in each county. He also promised to send to every farm operator a copy of the pamphlet entitled "Vote for Farmers of your choice." (See copies of schedule and pamphlet attached)

II. Helping to Plan Program for Self-help Housing

The South Carolina Commission for Farm Workers has secured funds for hiring building supervisors for self-help housing projects in four counties: Charleston, Dorchester, Sumter and Williamsburg. Our Field Representative

was invited to participate in the planning conference for this self-help housing project. He was invited by the Chief of the Real Estate Division of the State Farmers Home Administration. Since our housing program for low-income rural people has already been planned to provide loans to all eligible families with incomes as low as $2,000 a year, it was necessary to plan the program to take care of building homes for persons receiving incomes under $2,000 a year. It was also necessary to plan for self-help housing to develop in any county where there was a need and an expressed desire for such housing by the families who need them.

The Farmers Home Administration provides loans to each family for building a home. It can also provide supervision for self-help housing where such services are not provided by some other organization. This is why our Representative was glad to participate in this conference. The South Carolina Commission for Farm Workers is only interested in building homes for seasonal farm workers. This program is progressing very well. In one county 14 families have been approved for loans by the Farm Home Administration.

III. Bi-monthly Leadership Meetings

Most of the bi-monthly meetings during this period were centered on workshops on the Minimum Wage law and opportunities under Social Security. This means that more than half of the thirty counties participating in our bi-moothly conferences have had the opportunity to discuss their rights under the new Minimum Wage law with investigation officers from the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Labor Department. Representatives from the Social Security Office have also appeared before our groups in three areas where they were requested.

These workshops mentioned above were held at the following centers:

Marion, S. C., on Minimum Wage law; at Lake City on Mimimum Wage law and Social Security; at St. George on Minimum Wage and Social Security; at Barnwell on Minimum Wage law and Social Security; at Aiken - Bettis Academy on Minimum Wage law; at Blair on Social Security.

The people were informed how to make complaints about their employment and where to send them. Mr. Richard F. Gardner, Investigation Supervisor for the Wage and Hour Division of U.S.D.L., has been very cooperative in making investigations where complaints are made.

IV. Progress in Organizing Tri-County Co-operative

The organization of the Tri-county Farmers co-operative is continuing to develop. Mr. Merlin Miller, consultant from the Co-operative Leagee U.S.A. has attended a series of meeting of this co-operative. Surveys have been made conducted in each of the counties involved including Berkeley, Clarendon and Williamsburg, by a survey committee composed of the low-income farmers themselves to determine to what extent they were willing to produce vegetables for a co-operative market. Five hundred farmers have indicated their willingness to participate in this co-operative effort.

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. has just announced that this Tri-county Co-operative will be used as the first demonstration co-operative funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. A resident organizer has been named for the project. (See article attached)

V. Helping Individuals and Organizations

1. The case of Mrs. Sara Lee Harris now living in Orangeburg, S. C. was referred to our representative by the National Sharecroppers' New York Office. Mrs. Harris was concerned about losing property which she owned in Eufaula, Alabama. Her home there had been bought by a white resident at a tax sale for $700. He wanted her to pay him $2,000 to reclaim it. She did not have money

to pay a Lawyer in Alabama a fee of $175 to investigate the matter. Our representative contacted Mrs. Harris and got all of the facts pertinent to her case, and turned them over to Mr. Fred LeClerq, a lawyer of Columbia who is interested in helping low-income people. He is investigating this case. He has reported some progress already and hopes to have favorable report soon. Mrs. Harris was also having trouble locating a suitable job teaching so she could help her son pay his way through college. Since our representative has been working with her, he has helped her to locate a job with Mather Jr. College, Beaufort, S. C. Her present job as dormitory matron and part-time teacher will provide her with lodging, board, and $500 per month. She started work September 1, 1967.

2. Mr. Bennie Watkins of Trenton, S. C. reported to our representative that he has been refused a loan for building a home. He has a wife and seven children and they are now living in a four-room shack on the farm of the man for whom he used to work as farm laborer. Two years ago Mr. Watkins got a job at the Graniteville Textile Mills. He is receiving $85 a week now. He used to receive as a farm worker $15 a week. His wife is still working for the owner of the farm where they live doing housework at $2 a day for 3 days a week. They want to move not only to have a better place to live, but it will be possible also for her to get a job where he is working.

Our representative has had his case appealed twice to the state office of FHA. The last report from the local office to the state office of FHA indicated that it is impossible to get any favorable recommendation for Mr. Watkins credit. Mr. Watkins told our representative that the man who owns the farm where he used to work is working in the local FHA office and he is opposed to him getting the loan.

The state FHA office has informed our representative that if he can find

any persons in the community who will recommend Mr. Watkins for a loan, reconsideration will be given to his application. Leaders in the community are locating persons who will recommend him. As soon as these recommendations are received they will be given to the state FHA office for reconsideration.

3. A copy of Miss Webbers' letter is attached to show that she got information from our representative about how to secure help for persons who were past 72 years of age and had no source of income to live on. Miss Webber was very glad to learn that help for all such persons could be received from the nearest Social Security office. (see her letter attached)

4. Miss Taggart wrote the letter attached because she did not know that she could get a loan from the nearest local FHA office for improving and putting in bath facilities for the home where her 86 year old mother lives. She was informed what office to go to and whom to contact in the office in Anderson, S. C. (see her letter attached)

5. Our representative takes an active part in 3 organizations in the State that provide help for low-income persons, unemployed, underemployed, migrants and seasonal farm workers. (a) The Richland and Lexington Economic Agency is the Community Action Agency under OEO. It has a 1.4 million dollars invested in projects of persons in poverty in these two counties. Our representative is a member of the board of directors, the executive committee and chairman of the personnel committee. This is considered to be the largest CAA in the state.

(b) The Economic Opportunity Board is a state-wide board of directors composed of 116 members responsible for the state wide program entitled Training for Tomorrow. This program has actually started 3 of its 12 centers. Our representative is a member of this board of directors, executive committee and chairman of the personnel committee.

(c) The South Carolina Commission for Farm Workers has been given

responsibility for the administration of all programs for seasonal farm workers and migrants in S. C. This organization receives its funds for operation directly from the migrant division of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The seasonal farm workers project of Dorchester County which was developed by the Southern Rural Training Project in co-operation with the Community Action Program Committee of that County a year ago has been turned over to this commission for direction and administration. Our field representative is a member of the board of directors of this commission.

ELECTION CALENDAR APPROVED FOR 1967

MAIL ELECTION

August 1	State committee approval of any community boundary changes.
August 1	List of eligible voters by community available in the county office.
August 11	Public notice of designation of community boundaries and right to nominate by petition.
August 11	Notify community committee chairmen of responsibility and furnish regulations and instructions.
August 22	Final date for receiving nominating petitions.
September 1	Final date for completing slate of nominees.
September 1	Final date for receiving ASCS - 587.
September 8	Public notice of mail election.
September 8	Public notice of county convention.
September 8	Deadline for mailing ballots to farmers.
September 18	Final date by which ballot must be postmarked or returned in person.
September 21	Date for tabulating ballots.
September 26	Date of county convention

ASC COMMUNITY COMMITTEE ELECTION

OFFICIAL BALLOT

_____County_____Community_____

VOTE FOR **FIVE** OR LESS

List names of nominees in alphabetical order

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING

1. Mark an "X" or "v" in the box by the name of each farmer you are voting for including any "write-in." VOTE FOR FIVE OR LESS. If you vote for more than five, your ballot will not be counted.

2. Seal marked ballot in the completely blank envelope. Do not write on this envelope. DO NOT ENCLOSE ANY OTHER MATERIAL.

3. Seal blank envelope in envelope identified as ASCS Election Ballot.

4. Sign and date the certification on the back of the envelope identified as "ASCS Election Ballot." (Ballot will not be counted unless the certification is properly signed.)

5. Mail the marked ballot. You may return it to the ASCS county office in person if you wish.

6. BALLOT MUST BE POSTMARKED OR RETURNED TO THE ASCS COUNTY OFFICE BY

_____

One-community counties shall alter the limitation on the number to vote for to agree with the number of vacancies to be filled; that is, vote for three or less, vote for four or less, or vote for five or less.

State Columbia, S.C.
9-1-67

Cooperative Farming Project Is Planned

GREELEYVILLE — Several thousand acres of land in Berkeley, Clarendon and Williamsburg counties will be used by low - income farmers to produce vegetables for a cooperative market.

Members of the farmers' organization announced Thursday that the enterprise would serve 500 or more farmers and bring $1 million or more into the three - county area.

Under a program sponsored by the Cooperative League of the United States and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, participating farmers are expected to grow such vegetables as okra, snap beans, crowder peas and tomatoes.

The Farmers Home Administration will provide loans, and other departments of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will help in preparing farm land for specific vegetable production, the group said.

The announcement said the State Development Board and the Economic Development Administration will aid in finding markets for the produce.

"This is a united effort of the farmers and of the various agencies of the government," said Merlin G. Miller, representative of the Cooperative League.

Miller said the farmers will grow and harvest the crops, buy the seed and everything else needed for production. They will be able to borrow from the co-op and repay from crop sales.

The Rev. Eugene W. Hagans of Columbia was named resident organizer of the project. L. S. James of the S. C. Council on Human Relations was credited with initiating the project.

Charlotte Observer 8/1/67

Sizable Hike In Negro Farm Income Is Expected From Marketing Co-Op

Observer Columbia Bureau

GREELEYVILLE, S.C. — About 700 Negro farmers, many of them still plowing with mules, have teamed with state and federal agencies to form a model marketing cooperative.

From a five-county area, farmers working a little less than 50 acres of land and having $1,000 to $1,500 in annual income will pool their resources in a demonstration project. A $10,000 grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for organizational costs was announced Wednesday at this Williamsburg County community.

Participating farmers will grow several thousand acres of vegetables which will be purchased by food processing plants on a contract basis at a predetermined price under terms worked out by the state development board.

The counties are Williamsburg, Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester, all among the poorest in South Carolina and some among the poorest in the United States.

L. S. James, a field representative of the S.C. Council on Human Relations, worked five months, meeting with small groups of farmers explaining the cooperative benefits.

The project is designed to increase by a minimum of $500 the income of each participating farmer, James says. "We hope it will be much more."

"We expect this demonstration to show how poor farmers can raise themselves by their own bootstraps," James explains, "and make Uncle Sam's 'antipoverty' dollar they receive go the farthest and do the most immediate good."

The cooperative will purchase farm machinery, seed, fertilizer, and insect and weed sprays for use by members. About a third of the farmers still use mules, and these will be trained to use tractors and other equipment.

Loans will be available through the Farmers Home Administration.

Route 1, Box 37A
Troy, South Carolina 29848
August 21, 1967

Rm 16 Federal Bldg.
P.O. Box 3048
Greenwd, S.C. 29646

Mr. L. S. James
S.C. Council Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. James:

I would like information on installation of bathrooms in the rural area for the aged.

If we can meet the requirements, we are interested in having a bathroom installed for our 86 year-old mother.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Lola Taggart

Post Office Box 142
Blackville, South Carolina
August 18, 1967

Mr. L. S. James
South Carolina Council on Humna Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. James:

I do want you to know that I greatly appreciate the information forwarded to me concerning the available services.

On yesterday we had a meeting with the neighborhood workers and of course I received your letter yesterday. So everything worked out real well. I also contacted a Mr. Overstreet's office in Savannah. This social security office takes in the Hampton area. He promise to supply me with some material to be passed out.

The Savannah office felt that all eligible persons knew or had heard about the program "Special Aide 72 Benefits". Many persons in that age bracket have not been told about it.

Again, thanks for your prompt informative letter. I shall keep in touch and inform you of my progress.

Sincerely yours,

Blanche V. Webber

Blanche V. Webber
Assistant Director

January 3, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

I have received and read with interest your quarterly program report. The first quarterly payment on our 1967 grant-in-aid to the South Carolina Council will be sent immediately upon receipt of the December reports on finance and membership.

Your statement of a "Proposed Long-Range Goal for SCCHR" calling for development of a citizens' movement was very good and one with which I am, as you know, in agreement. The December 6 annual meeting was a good start in that direction, as you pointed out, and as I indicated in my latest newsletter it was encouraging to me to see the interest which was generated.

Please thank the other members of your staff for their good reports. Mrs. Ledeen's run-down on local councils was helpful, and I would commend her for the idea of the "Presidents' Council" and the working papers she prepared for their meetings. Tell Mr. James that his way of summarizing the contents at the start of his report is especially helpful. And I agree with you that Edna Smith is doing a good job, judging from her concise and orderly report on the Student Council.

I have one request. Apparently I am not regularly receiving copies of your SCCHR Review. I had one copy of the September-October issue, but none of the November issue. The November issue attached to your report was informative. It would help to keep me informed on a current basis if you could add my name to your mailing list for the newsletter, so that I would get it automatically. (Two copies would be appreciated.) I would also like to get such things as Mrs. Ledeen's working papers for the "Presidents' Council" as they come out.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

January 4, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

f.

January 9, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Thank you for your good letter of January 6. And congratulations on the excellent write-ups in the Charlotte Observer onyyou and the South Carolina Council.

Your complaint about our distribution of materials to the state councils is well taken. In response to a similar one from Will Allred I had already taken steps to assure a more expeditious distribution of both news releases and new publications to the councils. Bob Anderson assures me that the state councils have been placed in our "media" file and will in the future receive copies of reports and accompanying news releases simultaneously with the press -- the first mailings leaving our office. Further, I have instructed my secretary to address labels and personally see through the mailing process a first copy of all new publications as soon as they come from the printers. Frankly, I can never be confident that this will remedy the situation, or that any remedy will last, but I hope these steps will help. But do not hesitate to "trouble" me about the matter further, as we certainly want to keep at it until we get the mail room straightened out.

I agree that Fred Reese might make a fine Director. I have not been around him very much, but have a favorable impression.

The failure of the NEA Commission on Professional Rights and Responsibilities to send you materials about the February 9-10 conference is a mystery to me. If you have not heard from them by the time you get this, perhaps you should write to Mr. Samuel B. Ethridge, Associate Secretary for Human Rights of Educators, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. I am leaving it to each director individually to arrange his own accomodations, and assume that most will stay at the conference hotel, the Statler-Hilton.

I thought you might like to have a few extra copies of the Observer pieces, so Doris Reed ran off a few on the Xerox. They are enclosed.

All good wishes,

Ed Stanfield

Enclosures

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina
January 6, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe St., N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30305

Dear Ed:

Season's greetings to you! And, I hasten to thank you for your helpful Newsletter and your personal letter to me, commenting upon our recent quarterly report.

The bookkeeper hopefully will have the year-end report ready by the 15th of January. There have been the usual end-of-the-year misplacements and delays.

In your Newsletter you referred to the rash of publications, upon which SRC must certainly be congratulated. I am eager to see copies as soon as they can be sent to us. I am still not altogether happy about our relationship with your Distribution Office. There are too many times when we find out in some roundabout way, often later instead of soon, of some publication which we have not even seen.

Also, we have found to be true that news releases issued by SRC have in the past more frequently than not failed to appear in South Carolina dailies, especially the two which we see always. Because of this, I have asked, upon numerous occasions, to have our office on the mailing list to receive these releases. The request has been complied with in some instances, but we have evidently been off again for some time. I hate to trouble you with this, but will sincerely appreciate it if you can help us in this way.

Going back to your comments about the idea of a Presidents' Council, it may interest you to know that we organized such a Council some four or more years ago and have found it a basically sound channel. About the same time, we also organized a Program Council which has quite frequently met concurrently with the Presidents' Council, sometime jointly and a few times entirely separately.

I do not know why you did not receive the November issue of the SCCHR REVIEW because you, as well as each of the State Directors, are on the addressed label mailing list. I have asked that the office be careful to assure that you do receive the two copies that you have requested. Thank you for the suggestion that news of local councils be carried by the Newsletter. A quick reference to your files will show you that we substituted other means of communication than the Review to our membership during the summer. Every encouragement and frequent recommendations go to the local councils rather routinely and what they send in is used.

I have wanted to write and thank you for your prompt action in

following up on the lead for a replacement to me. I, too, have acted promptly in the matter and before Christmas turned the information over to Dr. Wesson, who served until the first of this year as Chairman of our Personnel Committee. As you know, Dr. Wesson will serve as StatePresident in 1967. I also confided to him ~~that~~ Paul's verbal offer made to me, that the young man's transportation for an interview could and would be covered by SRC. I asked Dr. Wesson, yesterday, what progress he was making in the matter. He replied that he had not yet made any contact but would be doing so shortly - hope this information will serve to keep you updated. Several of us think Fred Reese would make a fine Director and it may be that the Personnel Committee will concentrate its efforts upon securing him first.

It looks as though I shall still be here at the time of the State Staff Conference in Washington in February so, barring any unseen emergency, I shall be there. However, I have not received materials from NEA which your letter stated you were requesting be sent. Perhaps in the interest of time, you would be good enough to make this registration for me. Do you know where the other State Staffers will be housed? If arrangements are being made by you, I want you to know that I should be glad to share a room with Pat Miller or Frances or both - whatever seems best. If we are to make our own reservations directly, it will be helpful to know where the others will be staying. I usually stay at the YW in Washington, which is only a block from the Statler and is pleasant and quite adequate from my own point of view.

I believe you remember meeting Jack Bass at our annual meeting. He is a young newspaper friend whom we have facetiously called our "volunteer research specialist." Last winter we missed him sorely, as he received a Nieman Fellowship which took him to Boston. In the midst of a recent informal luncheon date, he announced that he was doing a write-up for the Charlotte Observer. I enclose a copy of the result. I am hoping that we may be able to get a series of articles on the Council in a State daily before too long, which we might supervise and thus avoid inaccuracies, mistaken emphases, etc. Any suggestions?

Sorry to be so lengthy, but the above should get a lot of fragments off my mind and onto yours!

Sincerely,

Alice

Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS.em

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 13, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield,
Director of Field Activities,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Carol - Please request mailing

Dear Ed:

Perhaps we shall need to discuss in Washington at our State Staff Conference ways in which we may continue to be helpful in our respective states in doing away with the dual school system. I am sure that ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION will be of value to our twelve local councils, a number of other groups - some of whom, hopefully, will become Councils - and a few key individuals. If you can spare as many as 25 copies, I am sure that we shall make good use of them.

You will be hearing directly from Emory Via about the Textile Employment Forum. Although I could be there only one day, I came away almost desperate at the amount of unfinished work which must be done! We are, indeed, fortunate to have Dr. Via and I regret that he will be leaving Southern Regional Council this summer.

Sincerely,

Alice

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS.m

P.S. Thank you for your last letter! A.

January 16, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,400.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

February 14, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is a copy of the Lewis Killian's speech which I promised to send to you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

March 7, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Many thanks for your prompt response to Ed's memo. I am sending, under separate cover, ~~150~~ 300 copies of Voter Registration in the South. Perhaps I will be able to send another 150 or so later, depending on the volume of requests we get from the other Councils. Again, many thanks for letting us hear from you. I hope you find the pamphlets helpful.

Best regards,

Marvin Wall
Director of Research
Voter Education Project

cc: Ed Stanfield

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Dictated March 10, 1967
Typed March 13

Mr. Edwin Stanfield,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

For some time I have wanted your help in the matter of developing a basis for affiliation of local groups with the State Councils. This seems a rather trivial matter, but because of its relationship to membership dues to the State Council and financial support, it takes on greater importance.

There has been expressed at numerous State Staff Conferences at intervals during a period of many years, the thought that an overview of current practices by the respective State Councils is needed. Standardization of the best composite of practices might result. In any case, I am sure this would be helpful. What chance of your pulling together such an overview together with your own recommendations as a springboard for discussion at our next meeting?

For a long time I have felt that discussion of such prosaic matters as how we plan our annual schedules to give emphasis at different times to finance, membership, strengthening organizational structure, program emphases, state-wide and/or district meetings, etc., would provide helpful learning experiences.

If I read aright, the most commonly felt need of local councils and of state councils is to evaluate our program activities in the light of rapidly-changing conditions. Do you think adequate provision might be made for discussion and exchange around this important matter?

I look forward to your reactions.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Signed in Mrs. Spearman's absence

ANS.em

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Dictated March 10, 1937
Typed March 13, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

A cheer for you for the transcript of Lewis Killian's speech! As State Councils and SRC make a continuing search for identities and relationships, it should be rewarding to explore more fully meanings and directions suggested by Killian.

Has a definite date been set, yet, for the next meeting of the State Staff Conference? I hope that there may be some alternate dates from which to choose if the date has not been fixed. Please advise.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

P.S. I regret that I did not respond to the opportunity you gave to evaluate the paperback books project. If it is not too late to be worthwhile, won't you see that our expression of appreciation and belief in the fine potential of this project is thrown into the hopper? If more detailed comments would have value, let me know and I shall try to respond immediately.

ANS

March 20, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Please pardon my delay in answering your good letter of March 13. I was away all of the week during which it came, then took sick before I could answer it.

Yes, I think we could well use some time at our meeting on April 6-7 to discuss the matter of chapter affiliation, membership dues, etc. It may not be possible to obtain uniform practices, but clearly we need to be reckoning in the same basic manner. Following your suggestion, I'll try to draw together a little information before the meeting.

I assume you got the notice of our meeting. I hope you have no conflict on the dates.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

April 4, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

April 4, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,400.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

Mr Paul Anthony

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Please write or 'phone me when you return from N. Y.

Thanks!

Alice Spearman

4-14-67

April 14, 1967

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Vice President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of the September-October 1966 issue of the SCCHR Review. (Exhibit III). On page 3 of this issue is a very condensed statement concerning the crucial role grants from The Field Foundation have played in making it possible for the South Carolina Council to pioneer and make urgent and unique contributions to a state in transition and in trouble.

Recently I discussed with Paul Anthony and with Josephine Wilkins my own dilemma as to how to approach the Foundation for a continuing grant. Paul advised me to give you a brief picture of the Council's present situation and to request the amount of $17,000 for the one-year period July 1, 1967--June 30, 1968. He stated that he will be seeing you in New York, possibly on April 16, and will gladly "fill you in", as needed. I, too, shall expect to provide you with any further background information and a specific proposal and request in line with any suggestions with which you may help me.

I remember very well a previous statement by you that you're not interested in, nor do you have time for rhetoric! A visit with or from you would make interpretation much easier for all of us. In any case, please let me know what you will need and want in writing and when. I shall give this immediate priority in line with the time schedule you set.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

file

To: The Field Foundation, Inc.

From: The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR)

Brief Statement Concerning SCCHR's Present Situation

For the first time since the movement resisting compliance with the 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools, the Council's* potential for involving white citizens constructively in appreciable numbers has become a reality. There is growing awareness of the inevitability of change in racial patterns. And there are sufficient resources and leverages to provide needed tools.

The Council officers and executive committee for 1967 are deeply committed and hard working. (They have met weekly for ten consecutive weeks!) See enclosed exhibits, especially Exhibit I. The 1967 program is developing on a wide front and in new geographical as well as interest areas, with vigor and in spite of the request of the present executive director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, that she be replaced.

The Council's present situation is one of transition in many ways. A one-year grant of $17,000 for the period July 1967 through June 1968 will help to stabilize the program and administration at this crucial time when a successor to Mrs. Spearman is being sought.

Hopefully the next proposal for a two-year grant will reflect increased citizen involvement and the charting of new directions.

---

*The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) will hereinafter be referred to as the Council.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 Phone: 256-8808

WHAT IS THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

The Council is a private, voluntary, non-profit membership organization, whose goal is to work for the full development of the human resources of the state, to secure a better life for all its citizens and to encourage wider citizen involvement in constructive action to accomplish these goals.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF THE SC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

SCCHR has a continuous history in South Carolina of almost half a century, having first been organized in 1919 as the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation, primarily under the leadership of the late Bishop Kirkman G. Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church. In 1954 this organization became the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and professional staff was secured for the first time to give direction to its program.

WHO PARTICIPATES IN SCCHR?

South Carolinians who share the Council's purposes and wish to participate in its program become members. In 1966 there were 1,345 members from 153 South Carolina communities. The Council is involving a growing number of persons beyond its membership.

HOW IS THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED?

SCCHR is a state-wide organization, with a 50 member elected Board of Directors which determines policy and gives guidance in program development. In the 1966-67 period there are

. . . 12 local councils on human relations and several communities now seeking assistance in organizing local councils

. . . 10 Rural Advancement Project organizations which meet monthly and draw attendance from 30 of SC's 46 counties

. . . A state-wide Student Council in which students from 23 of the colleges of the state have participated

. . . Hundreds of members-at-large who are not in any local organization, but who share in SCCHR's state-wide programs and projects.

IS SCCHR UNIQUE?

"SCCHR lays no claims to the usual success symbols of size, wealth, or prestige. Rather, such recognition as it has received has been based upon the harmonious working relationship of its diverse and inclusive membership--persons of all faiths, of many denominational backgrounds, of various professions and occupations, Negroes and Caucasians, urban and rural dwellers, a few rich, many not-so-rich, and some poor people. The tie that binds is an effort to build better communities and a more progressive South Carolina."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS 1966 - 67

The scope and broad concerns of SCCHR are indicated in this summary of program

. . . THE RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM, in which SCCHR has pioneered (developing the first RAP program in the South) has as one of its major purposes dissemination of information concerning programs of assistance to low-income farm families. This is done continually in monthly meetings of RAP's rural organizations with members from 30 counties. RAP has also continued throughout the year its recruitment for job training through STEP, special vocational and technical education programs, and now is beginning to assist SC's massive adult education program, T-Square. In the summer an intensive drive was undertaken for wide-spread participation by Negro farmers in Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation (ASCS)elections. Surveys have been conducted to determine conditions and needs in the rural areas of Orangeburg, Dorchester, Dillon and Calhoun counties and the program is now focusing on plans for low-income housing under the Farmers Home Administration program.

. . . Continuing its emphasis on ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT this year has brought official representation on OEO committees for both state and local councils. Efforts have been begun to organize credit unions with low income groups. Citizen support is continually mobilized for all programs designed to break the cycle of poverty and raise the economic level. Volunteers for participation in anti-poverty programs have been recruited.

. . . UPGRADING EDUCATION at all levels continues to be a major focus of SCCHR's program with special effort being made in the past year toward the support of an effective school attendance law in the state. The development of tutoring programs has continued; sometimes undertaken locally and sometimes in cooperation with such groups as the Southern Teaching Program or American Friends Service Committee. Information was disseminated concerning the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act and the educational provisions of OEO. SCCHR assisted in carrying out two statewide conferences on school desegregation and is continuing to work for compliance in school desegregation in South Carolina.

. . . SC STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, another pioneering effort of SCCHR (the first student council in the South), now in its 7th year, has placed special emphasis this year upon student involvement in meeting campus and community needs. Two state-wide student conferences in 1966 focused on Southern Justice and on Higher Education. Three work week-ends in poverty neighborhoods were held and tutorial training workshops were held in five college communities with approximately 500 actual or potential tutors participating. SCSCHR is continuing Operatiom Search, a project which seeks, guides and encourages high school students, especially Negro students to continue their education in integrated colleges, technical education centers or trade schools of the state. 18 schools have been visited by Operation Search teams this year.

(over)

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS 1966-67 (continued)

. . . SPEED-UP, the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People, is the special demonstration project of SCCHR, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. In the summer of 1966 Speed-Up involved 150 South Carolina students and neighborhood workers in 28 projects in 13 counties of the state with special programs in tutoring and community development taking place. In the coming summer Speed-Up is being merged with Youth Educational Services (YES) of North Carolina. Summer projects will continue in several SC communities and throughout the coming academic year in college communities in the state.

. . . CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS continue to be an important part of the Council program. This year of special significance was the first major SC conference for churchmen on Religion and Race, which leaders and staff of SCCHR helped initiate, plan and promote with over 300 persons in attendance.

Seven workshops, held in conjunction with SCCHR annual meeting in December centered around needs, problems and possible solutions in the following crucial areas: Administration of Justice; Economics and Employment; Education; Anti-Poverty; Welfare; Housing; Church and Human Relations.

Outstanding Speakers for the annual meeting were Dr. Vivian Henderson, President of Clark College and Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council. Annual meeting workshops, dinner and program were attended by some 300 SCCHR members and friends.

Brotherhood meeting, sponsored jointly by the Columbia Council on Human Relations and SCCHR, February 19, 1967, brought an inspiring address by Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, "Hear Me, America." This meeting has set the stage for a year of genuine progress in the Council as we move forward together toward the full development of the human resources of the state.

YOU ARE INVITED TO BECOME INVOLVED

JOIN THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

4-67

Exhibit I

NEW CHALLENGES IN HUMAN RELATIONS

The membership, Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have considered new challenges in human relations during recent months and new directions in which we must move. They have found a tremendous amount of unfinished work in - - -

IMPLEMENTING CIVIL RIGHTS AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROCESSES OF DESEGRATION

RECRUITING APPLICANTS FOR JOB TRAINING AND BASIC ADULT EDUCATION

PROVIDING ADEQUATE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL CITIZENS

UPGRADING AND UTLIZING FULLY WELFARE BENEFITS, INCLUDING FOOD PROGRAMS

MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF POVERTY IN THE MIDST OF OUR AFFLUENT SOCIETY

PROMOTING QUALITY EDUCATION WITH SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AT ALL LEVELS

RECRUITING, TRAINING, AND COORDINATING THE USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES

INCREASING PROGRAM AND SERVICES IN THE RURAL AREAS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

INITIATING STUDY AND ACTION PROGRAMS IN HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE IN THE COURTS AND IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

No longer can therebe fragmentation of effort on these important problems, and so the need for cooperation with other organizations and coordination of all efforts toward the solution of these issues ia an essential role for SCCHR at the present time. It has also been found that there is a lack of information on the problems in human relations. The Council is beginning, through public statements and position papers, to fill this information gap.

How can we move in these new directions and adequately meet the challenge of the present?

Spring 1967

Exhibit II

SCCHR REVIEW

MEMBERSHIP ISSUE JANUARY, 1967

MEMBERS MANDATE: MOVE!

After talking all morning on December 6 in seven important workshops with participants from numerous governmental agencies, private organizations and lay groups, SCCHR members met in the afternoon for the 1966 annual business session. Three specific resolutions were adopted requiring early and widespread action, as follows:

I. To support a comprehensive compulsory education law which will include provisions for adequate and effective administration.

II. To promote state-wide use of surplus foods with programs operating in every county.

III. To support changes in laws to make it easier to register and vote.

Reports from the seven workshops reflected growing ferment and vitality, prerequisites to change. Contained were suggestions for study-and-action programs and projects.

MOVING INTO HIGH GEAR

The 1967 SCCHR Executive Committee is meeting weekly throughout January to put feet on some of the important ideas which were flying around at the 1966 annual meeting and which must have landing gear. You'll be reading and hearing about their proposals soon. Hopefully, many citizens will become actively involved in adapting and carrying them out---members of the council and of other opinion-forming organizations. (See page 4 for members of executive committee.)

TRUTHS FROM GEORGIA

Four friends from Georgia contributed greatly to the quality of the 1966 annual meeting. Dr. Vivian W. Henderson's provocative message delivered at the dinner and Paul Anthony's realistic keynote speech at the afternoon business session will be reported in the February issue of SCCHR REVIEW. Bring these reports to the attention of thoughtful friends and acquaintances. How shall we as citizens make adequate responses (cont. on p. 3, col. 1)

IT'S 1967

and dues are due again -- membership dues in SCCHR! These dues are payable annually and provide membership services and privileges for the calendar year: January through December.

Some of the services offered are: information and fact-finding; a speakers bureau; laision with governmental and private organizations; a newsletter, SCCHR REVIEW; visits from officers, committee chairmen and staff, as requested; program building and materials distribution; local, district and statewide meetings on timely subjects; leadership training.

SCCHR performs a variety of functions; it is a "seeing-eye," a monitor, an initiator, a pioneer, an experimenter, a sounding-board, a clearing house, a catalyst, a process through which creative ideas are sought and refined cooperatively. It promotes constructive group action. It is a citizens movement.

Privileges include the chance to communicate across traditional barriers with responsible persons of good will and of (cont. on p.3, col.3)

LET'S AVOID EXPENSE OF REMINDERS: PAY 1967 MEMBERSHIP DUES NOW!

WITH THE LOCAL COUNCILS---

It would have inspired each member of the Council to have heard the excellent reports from local councils on the occasion of the annual meeting on December 6. There was evidence of growth, vitality, involvement -- a genuine forward movement among our members. In brief, some of the highlights are given:

AIKEN CHR sponsored the Southern Teaching Program which brought to the community six outstanding young teachers and graduate students for an intensive tutorial program with over 100 high school students enrolled for a six weeks period. Dramatic academic progress was made in many cases in this short period, and of greater importance was the fact that students were motivated toward higher achievement.

The CHARLESTON COUNCIL reported on its efforts in setting up the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which was funded by the OEO for 365 school dropouts and 316 in-school youth in Charleston County. The Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps was quoted in his summary report as follows: "Community support left little to be desired. We had tireless support from the Youth Opportunity Center, the City Police Department and the Human Relations Council." This is indicative of the valuable role which a citizens organization such as a Human Relations Council has in the development of anti-poverty programs in a local community.

CLEMSON, the newest of the local councils, has a remarkable record since its organization in October, having moved into action on a number of fronts; voter education; welfare projects for underprivileged families; working toward better sewage system in a Negro community; integration of Scout programs and development of a day care center.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL continues to offer a significant monthly community forum which this fall has presented outstanding speakers: Dr. J. M. Dabbs, Rev. J. M. Hinton, and Dr. William B. Royster. Three committees--Education, Economics and Employment, and Public Relations have plans for the active involvement of members in community projects.

GREENVILLE CHR, in the process of reorganization, is planning participation in the Paperback Book Project of SRC. Last summer SPEED-UP was sponsored and given continuous assistance from dedicated members of the Council who served on the SPEED-UP Advisory Committee.

HARTSVILLE COUNCIL has focused on the surplus food program, has presented to various groups the need for such a program and has sought community support from a variety of groups and individuals. It was reported that in the period of the council's existence (18 months) various public and private community boards and committees have become more broadly representative, including Negro citizens as members.

NORTH AUGUSTA, one of SCCHR's new councils, continues to meet a need in a community which provides almost no channel for bi-racial communication. The group is in the process of doing a fact-finding job concerning educational needs in the community and is seeking information concerning the use of public facilities.

The ROCK HILL COUNCIL reported on the development of a Paperback Book Project, which the council is sponsoring among prisoners, in conjunction with the prison educational program. The Rock Hill Council continues to work cooperatively with the local CAP program, featuring the work of Vista Volunteers in the community.

The SUMTER COUNCIL report showed the way in which this council has moved from talk to action, having begun its involvement in community projects as the chief sponsor of Sumter's first rural Head Start in 1965 and sharing the sponsorship of nine county Head Start centers for the summer of 1966. At present the council is stressing adult education and is sending teachers to be trained for literacy work in the county.

Other council reports later.

LET'S RAISE THE 1967 BUDGET EARLY

MEMBERSHIP DUES PROVIDE FUNDS FOR OPERATION

ECHOES and PROJECTIONS

The twelfth annual meeting of SCCHR, held in Columbia on December 6, was full of echoes but much fuller of projections: citizen information services; citizen involvement in policy and decision-making; citizen support for expanding use of all available funds for the development of South Carolina's human resources; citizens as volunteers in service to the community.

If there ever has been a time when the task of providing public services should have been solely the responsibility of professionals or even of elected or appointed boards and commissions, that day is gone forever. Together citizens, their elected representatives and paid personnel through joint planning and effort must provide services in education, law enforcement, welfare, health, recreation, child care, home-making, neighborhood improvement, community development, etc. Problems are too complex to be solved by the few. Needs are too great to be met without the cooperation of the many. Unprecedented challenges and opportunities require 'affirmative action' by all of us.

South Carolina is on the move toward giving all children a "Head Start"; toward providing quality education, job training and retraining for all; toward economic and industrial development to assure employment opportunities on a non-discriminatory basis; toward the elimination of poverty. What a long way we have to go. We must keep moving and involving more and more citizens.

Information, interpretation, referral services--old or new-- updating and upgrading of programs, recruitment and training of personnel and volunteers, as well as of the users of their services, must all be provided.

Nothing short of full manpower utilization, of social planning, and of fruitful interaction of all agencies, governmental and private, and of professionals and laymen will suffice. We can succeed. We dare not fail.

SCCHR UNIQUE

Often spoken of simply as "The Council", SCCHR lays no claims to the usual success symbols of size, wealth, or prestige. Rather, such recognition as it has received has been based upon the harmonious working relationship of its diverse and inclusive membership--persons of all faiths, of many denominational backgrounds, of various professions and occupations, Negroes and Caucasians, urban and rural dwellers, a few rich, many not-so-rich, and some poor people. The ties that bind are efforts to build better communities and a more progressive South Carolina. Unique are commitments to developing the human resources and relationships of our state--these are considered our most valuable potential assets!

It's 1967 (cont. from p.1)

"uncommon common sense"; to discuss vital and controversial subjects in an atmosphere of inquiry and tolerance; to enjoy freedom of expression with a maximum of satisfaction and acceptance.

Perhaps the most priceless privilege SCCHR provides is the privilege of helping people to help themselves. Your dues help but additional contributions are needed in order to expand and so that South Carolinians will support SCCHR's basic operation.

Why not pledge to make donations on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis? Form M-F 1 is provided for your convenience.

Truths from Georgia--(cont. from p. 1)

to these "Truths from Georgia"? Dr. Henderson, an eminent economist, is president of Clark College, and Mr. Anthony is director of The Southern Regional Council, both in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, director of field activities of The Southern Regional Council spoke at the mid-day board of directors meeting and participated in the workshop on The Administration of Justice.

Mrs. Frances Pauley, director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, was a consultant to the Welfare workshop. Under her leadership, the Georgia Council has undertaken programs and projects in this vital area.

NEWS FROM SCSCHR

A Work-Week End, to be held at our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, is forthcoming. Students from several colleges throughout the state will participate.

The Operation Search team has fulfilled all of its engagements as of now but hopes to have a few more before the end of the academic year. The team has visited all parts of the state.

Intercollegiate--the Columbia colleges council--has finally organized for this term and also has two advisors: Miss Joyce Cummings, assistant director of the Presbyterian Center, U.S.C. and Rev. Carl Fickens, Lutheran chaplain, U.S.C.
Programs for the group include speakers, films, and tours regarding the issues of education, housing, and labor.

The High School Council, also in Columbia, is going again. The group, although small, constitutes a good core of students from several of the schools in the Columbia area. One of their plans is a petition for a compulsory education law, a strong one which South Carolina direly needs.

~~EXECUTIVE~~ COMMITTEE TO SERVE IN 1967

The following persons were elected to serve on the executive committee for 1967:

President - - - - - Dr. W. H. Wesson
Vice president - - Rev. M. D. McCollom
Vice president - - Dr. Robert J. Moore
Secretary - - - - - Mrs. C. O. Spann
Treasurer - - - - - Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.
Members-at-large - John Hills
- Mrs. C. B. Bailey
- Mrs. John F. Potts

BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Elected as members of the SCCHR Board of Directors to serve the 3-year term 1967-1969 are:

William B. Barron, Rock Hill
Dr. L. E. Brubaker, Columbia
Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole, Cheraw
Austin V. Edwards, Orangeburg
David G. Ellison III, Columbia
Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia
Rev. M. D. McCollom, Walterboro
Hemphill P. Pride II, Columbia
Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., Columbia
Mrs. C. O. Spann, Columbia
John Stevenson, Columbia
Dr. W. H. Wesson, Columbia

Twenty-nine previously elected board members whose 3-year terms expire in 1967 and in 1968 respectively will serve with them also.

IT'S 1967 AND MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE!

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Human Relations
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SCCHR REVIEW

FEBRUARY 1967

NEVER A DULL MONTH

The first meeting of the 1967 SCCHR Board of Directors, scheduled for February 19 from 1:30 p.m.--3:30 p.m., may well be one of the most significant and far-reaching in the Council's history. The executive committee and the committees and task forces it is activating will present important plans.

February, the shortest month in the year is "long" on special occasions: birthdays of Lincoln and of Washington, Valentine Day, and once every four years--leap year!

Not as well known or widely celebrated in South Carolina are Race Relations Sunday, which falls this year on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, and Brotherhood Week, February 19-26. National Negro History Week is February 12-18. These dates have significance to "Council" members.

1967 OBSERVANCE OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Of special interest not only to SCCHR-ers but to the public which is cordially invited, will be a meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, February 19, at 4 o'clock in Satterlee Hall in the Parish House of Trinity Episcopal Church, entrance on Senate at Sumter street, across from the State Capitol, Columbia, S. C.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Columbia Council on Human Relations are presenting jointly as speaker Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama

COME
AND BRING OTHERS WITH YOU

MAN OF THE HOUR

Dr. Lucius Pitts is a native of Georgia where as a boy his father farmed as a sharecropper. There he established life-time habits of hard work which 'stood him in good stead' as he labored against the educational odds of poor rural schools and of economic hardships. He knows the personal cost and value of education. Perhaps that is why he became an educator. In no sense, however, is Dr. Pitts a traditional educator; he is a 'telling' advocate of a sweeping overhauling as well as of a mammoth strengthening of education at all levels.

Because thinking South Carolinians realize that education, relevant education, is a top priority for the State if its progress is to continue, Dr. Pitts will be a timely speaker.

Because ways must be found to extend equal opportunities for self realization and expression to all our citizens,

Because all citizens have an equal right to job training and placement, and

Because education of the head and hands will not be enough,

Because citizens are needed with a breadth of understanding and empathy for the educationally, economically and socially disadvantaged among us -- citizens who will help them to help themselves,

Dr. Lucius Pitts, a man of courage, a man of deep faith, is the man to

(Continued on page 3)

CITIZENS HAVE A SELLING JOB

The Negro revolution has broken down legal barriers but much remains to be done to implement the new freedoms and to close the gap between promise and performance, Paul Anthony, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, said in his keynote address to the 12th annual meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, which met in Columbia on December 6, 1966.

Many people in the white community throughout the nation need to understand that there is nothing "radical or revolutionary" about the human rights struggle, he said. In fact, the movement couldn't be more conservative.

"What could be more conservative than trying to preserve and strengthen the basic institutions of our society?" Mr. Anthony asked.

"What could be more conservative than making the church a living, all-inclusive institution, or removing all vestiges of injustice and corruption from the courts, or preserving the democratic process by letting all participate," he continued.

Those who believe that the Negro has achieved equal opportunity before the law are saying, "That's all he's going to get. Now it's up to him," Mr. Anthony said.

Such people are removed from the realities of our rural and urban slums. "They don't know the plight of the child who is still getting a third or tenth rate education, or how far we are from reaching our goals!" he added.

Citizens must become involved. There is a job of interpretation, a selling job, which must be done to "close the gap" between the races which may otherwise continue to widen, Mr. Anthony concluded.

NEW COUNCIL ORGANIZES

Florence held an initial meeting on Jan. 13 for the purpose of organizing a Florence Count Council on Human Relations. A provisional committee had carefully planned a significant program with an outstanding guest speaker, Dr. R. Wright Spears, President of Columbia College, who pointed out the need for the full development of the human resources of the state if we are to meet the challenge of the present and the future.

Provisional chairman, Rev. W.P..Diggs, urged membership in the newly organizing council, and a nominating committee was appointed to present a slate of permanent officers. Congratulations to Florence!

DR. WESSON VISITS LOCAL COUNCILS

The newly elected president of SCCHR, Dr. William H. Wesson of Columbia, is losing no time in getting acquainted with members of local councils throughout South Carolina.

Recent visits have taken Dr. Wesson to Aiken, where action by the local council continues unabated, and to Clemson, where both student and adult councils are working actively.

Dr. Wesson, an economics professor in the School of Business Administration at the University of South Carolina, brings to his position as president enthusiasm, dedication, and past experience, thus assuring the Council of a year of progressive and energetic leadership.

SPARTANBURG DISCUSSION STRESSES COMMUNITY NEEDS

SCCHR members and friends in Spartanburg met together on January 27 for an exploratory conversation concerning a council on human relations for the area. It was agreed that such a group must conceive of itself as a working group, providing a channel whereby concerned citizens may be involved in meeting some of the basic needs of the community. Special interest was expressed in a compulsory school attendance law and in housing. To organize around issues and needs was stressed by many of those present.

A follow-up committee is to convene a second meeting at an early date.

How best make

ADEQUATE CITIZEN RESPONSE?

"Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, gave fresh interpretation and new meaning to statistics about our cities and our region which need to be carefully and objectively studied," said an economist who heard him speak at the SCCHR annual dinner meeting on Dec. 6, 1966. The economist continued, "We need to ask ourselves how we may best make an adequate response."

Dr. Henderson indicated that the emerging new order of cybernation and the computer is destined to bring a complete revolution in the development and use of human resources.

In discussing race relations, he pointed out that we have not yet developed rational dimensions within which our problems can be approached but that some legal remedies such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 have been provided.

Riots being experienced in Atlanta and in other parts of this country portray a sense of urgency. They come out of aspirations for equality, both of opportunity and of achievement. These are not just race riots; more often they are "poor men's riots," Dr. Henderson continued.

"Black Power is not necessarily a self-centered imperialistic idea," he said, "but is the antithesis of race relations." Negroes need whites and whites need Negroes, he added.

Although more opportunities are being provided, many Negroes and poor white people do not have access to them because they don't have the skills to do the job being offered. Dr. Henderson said educational opportunities must continue to be offered to correct the deficiencies, and that equal opportunities should be provided in jobs which can be filled by those having minimum skills.

Dr. Henderson called for public policy to deal with the frustrating economic plight of those beset by problems of jobs, insecurity, housing, education, and an equal opportunity to assure equal success.

MAN OF THE HOUR - Continued from Page 1

call us to answer the age-old question, Am I My Brothers Keeper? He will indeed be the man of the hour!

PROGRAM SERVICE

The SCCHR executive committee has appointed six task forces to prepare suggestions for programs and projects in all of the areas of concern with which the workshops dealt at the 1966 annual meeting on December sixth, except Housing--- we need more information and a chairman!

The workshops presented an overview of needs, problems, opportunities, but only a few found time to project plans for citizen action. Condensed reports are available upon request.

Three of the task forces will be taking a fresh look at long-standing interests:

Economics and Employment

Education and the Schools

The Church and Human Relations

The remaining three task forces will propose new study-and-action programs around the following concerns:

The Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement

Anti-Poverty Programs

Welfare: Policies and Practices

Citizen involvement will be sought.

SCSCHR's WORK WEEK-END

How much do we know about community organization, college students who ventured to Charleston for a week-end project on February 4-6 were asking themselves. Centering around Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, a Church with a neighborhood house, the project was designed to give a small number of students an inside look at what the community was doing. The students got a chance to learn about such organizations as the Eastside Improvement Council, the Mall Youth Development, and the Neighborhood House, all of which are working for a better life for those concerned.

After having heard about the progress of Charleston's eastside, the students were afforded the opportunity of visiting the community and talking with people about the problems in their area. What about employment? Can needy children get free books and lunch? Has there been improved police protection? What's your view on a compulsory education law? What about recreational facilities? These were a few of the general questions asked.

The informal survey over, the group met with delinquent boys of schools in the area. Those boys, known as the Jackson Street Panthers, are organized into two clubs -- one for the older students and one for the younger ones -- and are trying to improve their image. After having talked with them about themselves, their interests, and projects on which they are working, one is convinced that their reputation for badness is not really justified.

It was a heartening experience to realize that although here is a community that has a lot of "unfortunate avenues" that have to be cleaned, it is not just talking but is doing something to see that they are cleaned.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Mr. L. S. James, director of SCCHR's Rural Advancement Program (RAP), has been able to provide valuable information at two recent meetings of regional and national importance. If possible more details will be shared at a later date.

The first of these meetings, held in Atlanta in November, was a Hearing of The National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber.

On December 5, Mr. James and Mr. Courtney Siceloff, director of Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C., testified in Raleigh, N. C., before the National Advisory Committee to the United States Department of Agriculture concerning the strengths and weaknesses in the administration of USDA programs, especially the limitation of service to the small farmer.

ANOTHER REMINDER!

1967 DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE
SCCHR NEEDS YOUR
CONTINUING SUPPORT

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Exhibit III

See p 3

SCCHR REVIEW

September - October 1966

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C. 29201

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING WILL FEATURE PROGRAMS OPEN TO PUBLIC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations invites all citizens who have faith in the future of the state to participate in one of the seven (7) workshops which will meet for two hours on Tuesday morning, December sixth, at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, S. C. There they may pool information, share insights, discuss problems and opportunities and make plans for concerted citizen action. Workshops will run concurrently from 10:15 a.m. to 12:15 noon and will focus on the following areas of concern:

I The Administration of Justice
II Economics and Employment
III Education and the Schools
IV The Anti-Poverty Program
V Welfare
VI Housing
VII The Church and Human Relations

A group of resource leaders is already working with committees preparing for the workshops which will provide an up-to-date overview and allow time for planning local and statewide programs, as needed.

At six o'clock a banquet will be served in the ballroom of the hotel. A variety program portraying a colorful panorama of progress will be followed by an address on Lessons From Atlanta by Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, who is president of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, and also an eminent economist.

The annual membership business meeting will be held in the afternoon. Reports will be heard from committees and from local councils, the annual budget adopted, and an election held to select members of the board of directors to serve for a three-year period, 1967-1969. After this session an important speaker will be presented (to be announced).

A RED LETTER DAY ... DECEMBER 6 ... SCCHR ANNUAL MEETING

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

ABOUT THIS ISSUE OF SCCHR REVIEW

The 1966 annual report of the executive director will appear in this and the next issue of SCCHR Review which members and friends of the Council will receive prior to the annual membership meeting on December sixth. In this issue Mrs. Spearman will give significant briefs concerning the administration of SCCHR. In the November issue materials will deal primarily with programs and projects. Hopefully receipt of the report in these two installments prior to the annual meeting will make possible a maximum of participation by all.

OVER THE DAM

Although SPEED-UP (Student Program for Educational and Economic Development) the crash 1966 summer program, which ran for twelve (12) weeks, officially ended on September first, a lot of water went over the dam to irrigate many of the state's arid areas in the process. If you have not seen any of the illustrated publications of the project and would like one, they will be available upon request as long as the supply lasts.

Brad Poston, director of the project, has been accepted for training by the Peace Corps and is now at Syracuse University. He will be at home for ten days in December and will be an honored guest at the annual meeting on the sixth of December.

Bill Roberts, assistant director, has taken a job as director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association, with his headquarters in Atlanta. He is close enough to pay frequent visits. Directors of county Head Start projects in the summer of 1965 will remember Bill as project finance coordinator.

Misses Henri Monteith and Sally Bruton, and Peter Lee are serving as acting director, office manager, and tutorial organize respectively of SPEED-UP while funds are being sought for the 1967 phases of the project.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., EXPANDED ITS GRANT-IN-AID IN 1966

To the 1966 grant of $4,600.00 has been added to date an additional amount of $6,750.00 which is helping to open up virgin territory, where lines of communication had not previously been open. Bi-racial advisory committees functioned not only statewide but also at local levels with SPEED-UP as the common bond which held them together this past summer. College students and neighborhood workers worked together in thirteen (13) counties and in twenty-eight (28) neighborhoods. Two thousand (2,000) children were taught and tutored. They, their friends and parents were involved in afternoon and evening activities -- mor about SPEED-UP at the SCCHR annual meeting on December 6th. For special student projects a total of $1,612.50 has been granted also -- for Operation Search, for work week-ends, and for the fall conference.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC., HAS RENEWED ITS GRANT

Without the confidence and faith in SCCHR which the board and staff of The Field Foundation have consistently showed since a first small grant of $3 500.00 was made to SCCHR in June 1961, the Council would not have been able to pioneer as it has in developing the Student Council on Human Relations which has functioned continuously, in operating the statewide rural projects from February 1963 through December 1964 * , in holding Citizen's Consultations on rural and on urban problems, and on many other immediate and long range needs; in involving responsible citizens in the summer of 1965 in making applications for Head Start projects in thirty counties which were approved for federal grants totaling $1,428,114.00; and in securing a demonstration grant in May 1966 from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for $137,454.00 for SPEED-UP.

One hears a lot of talk about "seed money" these days -- pump priming is too out-of-date for moderns to understand. Whatever you choose to call the Field grants to SCCHR, we know you agree that they have helped to make more than water flow and more than crops to grow!

Not to keep you in suspense any longer, it is hereby announced that The Field Foundation has renewed its grant for a period of one year -- July 1966-June 1967 -- in the amount of $17,000.00. We believe that at least some of our members will take time to express gratitude, and we hope that they won't wait until Thanksgiving to do so: You may write to The Field Foundation, Inc. Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Vice President, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM (RAP)

In January 1965, The New World Foundation made a grant to the Southern Regional Council for rural work. Since SCCHR had been the state council to originate a rural program, it was given the first annual grant of $12,000.00 for the continuation and growth of the work, which has since that time been called the Rural Advancement Program (RAP). The Foundation's grant will run for three years, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

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* Mr. L. S. James served during the period referred to above as a field representative of SCCHR and of the National Sharecroppers Fund (NSF). His salary was paid jointly; SCCHR's half was made possible by the Field Foundation grant.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INTERNSHIP

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, of which the late Honorable Adlai Stevenson was chairman, set up an internship program through the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) by which SCCHR was accredited as a training center both in 1964-65 and in 1965-66. Because of financial limitations, it was not until 1965-66 that SCCHR could afford to match the $2,500.00 grant from The Foundation provided for salary and to budget other expenses required by an additional staff member.

In July 1965 interns who had been selected by the NAIRO Career Service Board and the twenty-six (26) agencies approved for their training began their one-year service which ended in June 1966.

Of the twenty-six (26) interns assigned, only four were placed in the South, two of whom were southerners. Brad Poston filled his internship with SCCHR with credit to himself and to the Council.

FRIENDS IN NEED

Members and friends of the Council have been generous indeed in helping to provide additional funds required by the continually expanding program service. Thanks again to each of you who have made contributions beyond membership dues. As opportunities for service multiply, so must local and statewide support. SCCHR members and friends must carry the message and seek the participation of the countless other South Carolinians who may also be eager to work for a future which is brighter than the past.

Last year local financial support of the Council (SCCHR) from October 1964 - September 1965 was $5,568.70. This year for the same period, local support has amounted to $9,283.59 - an increase of approximately 67 per cent. This is good but we can and must do better if we are to grow and to serve.

EXPANSION OF SCCHR

There are now twelve (12) active local councils on human relations. This time last year there were only eight (8). Members-at-large lived in eighty (80) communities across South Carolina. Today there are SCCHR members in one hundred and fifty-three (153) communities. There were nine hundred and fifty-seven (957) members who were in good standing at the end of September 1965, having paid their annual dues. At the end of September 1966 the paid membership stands at one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1,178) persons.

There remain many faithful, loyal members who have not yet paid their 1966 dues. Surely this is an oversight and each delinquent member will want to "pay up" and be in good standing by the time of the 1966 annual meeting to be able to vote and to be a full participant. If you have not been reminded as

often as you might have wished, please remember that the SCCHR staff is made up of about the hardest working folk you'll ever meet -- but there aren't enough hours in the day, or days in the week. That's why each member is urged to find his nook in which to work toward the goals to which we've set ourselves as Citizens of South Carolina. She, our State, is on the move. We can keep her moving. We, too, must keep doing and learning and growing; and growing and learning and doing some more. Educators tell us we never grow too old to learn. Let's not get too old to do!

In addition to the presently operating local councils on human relations, there are ten affiliated RAP groups which meet monthly and draw attendance from thirty (30) of South Carolina's forty-six (46) counties.

There are also eight (8) affiliated student councils which operate on the following campuses: Allen, Benedict, Claflin, Erskine, Morris, Newberry, Presbyterian, and Voorhees colleges. The intercollegiate council in Columbia is made up of participants from Columbia College, The University of South Carolina, The Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, as well as from Benedict College and Allen University. There is a high school group, also in Columbia -- making a total of ten (10) youth groups affiliated with SCCHR. Participants in the two statewide student conferences which are held annually for long week-ends, Friday supper through Sunday dinner, have come from twenty-three South Carolina colleges and universities in 1966.

THE STAFF IS GROWING TOO

In November 1965 the Southern Rural Training Program (SRTP) requested an eight-month leave of absence for Mr. L. S. James to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Paul Webber who had accepted work with the South Carolina State Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Already in RAP, Mr. James had been giving considerable attention to the urgent need of displaced agricultural workers. SCCHR was assured that unless an able and experienced man of Mr. James's caliber were found, South Carolina would not have the benefit of additional training opportunities. The leave was granted and the Reverend Eugene W. Hagans was employed as acting director of RAP. Mr. Hagans was ably assisted by several different persons, each for brief periods to meet special needs: e.g. Mr. George Anderson, attorney of Orangeburg, did some legal work which was sorely needed; Mr. Hayes Mizell, a former member of the student council, SCSCHR, and more recently director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association, worked with Mr. Hagans to survey needs of families in rural areas which might be met by a project such as SPEED-UP -- plans for the 1966 student summer project were in the making and it was important to know the felt needs of those with whom the project was to be planned.

As a member of the SRTP staff, Mr. James was instrumental in setting up a program for the training of seasonal farm workers in Dorchester, Dillon, and in Orangeburg and Calhoun counties.

Although Mr. James returned to the SCCHR staff in July, Mr. Hagans remained until the middle of September to work jointly with Mr. James to secure Negro participation in ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) elections. He was needed too to clinch plans -in-the-making for two credit unions.

A number of college students and adults were employed temporarily in making needed community contacts with mayors, economic and financial leaders, college administrators and faculty members, persons in a variety of professions, merchants, civic and religious leaders, and also with the culturally and economically deprived. They laid the groundwork of public relations for the acceptance of "SPEED-UPPERS," for their housing arrangements, and for the advisory committees which assisted them locally. Bill Roberts and Cathy Tyler, then students at the University of South Carolina and of Columbia College respectively; Clark Roof, a former member of SCSCHR, who is now a graduate student at Duke University; Virginia Waddell of Charleston, and Mrs. Iola Jones of Florence all did vital spade work.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen, who has given most of her time to developing SCSCHR, transferred to the new program funded by the SRC Expanded-Grant-in-Aid early in June. Her new title is Extension Director. The strengthening of local councils and establishing of new ones, work with committees to enlarge SCCHR membership and increase local financial support, although a function of all members, board and committee members, and of the staff will be a special responsibility carried by Mrs. Ledeen.

It is recommended that Miss Edna Smith, a recent graduate of the University of South Carolina, who was elected president of SCSCHR for 1966-67, be made the director of student work. Fortified as the Student Council will be by its project arm (SPEED-UP), we predict for it a year of fruitful activity.

As the opportunities for meaningful program development increase astronomically, SCCHR is looking hard for an assistant director as the staff person most needed to launch it into orbit as a full-blown citizen movement. After twelve years of serving as executive director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman is urging that someone else be put at the helm of our unique and important public service.

WATCH FOR

THE NOVEMBER 1966 ISSUE OF THE SCCHR REVIEW WHICH WILL PRESENT

THE 1966 REPORT ON PROGRAM: PAST -- PRESENT -- PROPOSED

and

MORE ABOUT THE 1966 ANNUAL MEETING

Alice N. Spearman (Mrs. E. H.)
SCCHR Executive Director

CHALLENGE TO CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

You are invited to participate in one of the simultaneous workshops being sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations with the cooperation of leaders from many organizations, institutions and agencies.

Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

December 6, 1966 10:15 - 12:15

The workshops will give an overview of each of the areas of interest listed below--present programs, needs, problems, resources--and plan programs of study and action, involving citizens.

I. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

What do we know about problems of youthful offenders? magistrate courts? prisoner rehabilitation? legal aid services? the jury system? the rights of the accused?

What can we do about law enforcement? penal reform? the dual system of justice? aiding released prisoners? youthful offenders?

II. ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT

What do we know about family incomes in South Carolina? training and retraining programs? credit unions? job opportunities for Negro citizens?

What can we do about motivating more citizens for training? getting to the people who need help most? bringing South Carolina standards of employment and income in line with the national level?

III. EDUCATION

What do we know about bold new programs to raise the educational level for pre-school children? in-school children? adults? drop-outs? the non-enrolled child? about vocational and technical education and progress in school desegregation?

What can we do to develop broadly-based citizen commitment to quality education at all levels? effect maximum citizen involvement for setting goals, priorities, insuring adequate financial undergirding? a law for compulsory school attendance with supportive services? other?

IV. THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

What do we know directly of persons who live in poverty? about the present status of anti-poverty funds, programs, personnel problems? about specifics of community action?

What can we do to become active personally? interpret and involve others in meeting the number one challenge which poverty makes to affluence?

V. WELFARE

What do we know about the extent of malnutrition? recipients of welfare? problems of the aging, the physically handicapped? the unmet needs of children?

What can we do to insure a state-wide surplus food program? see that unemployed parents are trained for jobs? provide more adequate community resources for the persons who need special assistance? supplement the services of professionals by the involvement of trained volunteers?

VI. HOUSING

What do we know about urban renewal, public housing, housing codes for cities and counties? the availability of low-cost housing in rural areas? construction costs? the housing market? zoning? changing neighborhoods?

What can we do to improve standards and assure the availability of adequate housing at fair prices to low-income families? to assure a non-discriminatory housing market? other?

VII. THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

What do we know about the pronouncement of the churches on social issues? programs of involvement of the church in meeting human needs? pressures for maintaining the status quo in our churches?

What can we do to bring practice in line with profession? to minister with relevance to the whole man and to all the needs of the community? to restore again to the church moral leadership in race relations? to develop churches open to all?

file

~~Ed - pls~~
~~Answer~~

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

April 26, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I appreciated your expression of willingness to take care of the expense of applicants for my job coming to Columbia for interviews by the personnel and/or executive committees. So far the only person from out of the state, who remains a potential candidate, is Dr. McLeod's recommendation, the Reverend Terry of Mobile.

Mr. Terry told me on the phone about a week ago that he expects Penn Center to interview him, possibly at Penn, for a position open there. I have written Courtney, raising the question as to the possibility of our sharing the expense. However, just before hanging up the receiver, Mr. Terry stated that he would like to come here on Monday, May 8, since he is planning to be in Atlanta on May 9. He did not say, nor did I ask him, if he were to be attending an expense paid meeting in Atlanta, possibly of SRC.

Won't you or Ed straighten me out concerning anything you may know about any possible job offer re Perry in Atlanta or elsewhere in Georgia, and confirm your previously offered reimbursement for his expenses in coming to Columbia?

Gratefully yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

CC to Mr. Ed Stanfield

P.S. Your advice re next steps with Les Dunbar. I need to be able to assure my successor of this $17,000 funding, don't you think?
Hope you're feeling fine! And that your NYC trip was fruitful — ans

April 27, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Paul has asked me to answer your letter concerning Mr. Thomas Terry's expenses to Columbia for an interview.

We do not know the purpose of Mr. Terry's coming to Atlanta on May 9, but would be happy to pay the difference in his travel costs to enable him to proceed to Columbia and return, if you can arrange for the personnel committee of the South Carolina Council to interview him on May 8.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

cc: Mr. Thomas Terry

C O P Y

file

May 1, 1967

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear "Les":

Attribute the "Dr. Dunbar" to the aura which the combination of time, distance, and a national foundation create! As for the "dilemma" part, it may best be accounted for by my own too often inexactness of communication!

Can you seek interim action upon our request without too much trouble? If so, I wish you would. It would be reassuring to my successor, when one is found, to have the present program stabilized to that extent while he is getting his bearings. Meantime he would be in touch with Paul Anthony, as I have been, concerning the exchanges between the Field Foundation and Paul relative to support for the state councils.

Our personnel committee is holding an interview today and is scheduling a number of others. I am hopeful, but have been disappointed that action has not been taken faster.

A face-to-face visit with you would be a joy!

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

Paul — just to keep you up-dated re communication with Field Fdtn!

Don't forget to send — or have Ed send advice re contacting NAIRO and/or Peace Corps (returnees) re possible applicants for SCCHR. Would Al Ulmer have any suggestions? His address please. Who might have any knowledge of any past or present participants in the Delta Ministry who might be applicants.

Alice

5-4-67

~~Call - don't phone!~~

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 2, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Seven Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Tom Terry just phoned me to say that he unexpectly finds that he must undergo minor surgery and will not be available for an interview for perhaps the next two to three weeks.

Confidentially, Frances Pauley stated to me that she thinks Winifred Falls -- is that her present name -- has administrative ability and that she would make a good state director. Before writing and asking that she submit an application it would be helpful if you, Paul, or any others might discuss this privately and give us the benefit of your reaction.

We have heard from our friend, William Bagwell, who is an AFSC representative at the United Nations that due to family matters he cannot at this time consider the Executive Directorship of SCCHR. He did suggest in his letter, however, that we might find it helpful to contact Fred Routh at NAIRC in the hope that he might be able to run down someone for us. Your reaction to that please.

Brad Poston wrote me from Botswana that he would suggest we contact the Peace Corp.

You can see from the above that we are beginning to get somewhat panicky and will appreciate any advice, or help, that any of you there at SRC can give us and at your earliest convenience.

The ~~Executive~~ Personnel Committee did interview Hayes Mizell yesterday. I should prefer to tell you about this when I see you. Since I have not seen any members of the committee since, I do not know what their reactions may have been. We shall keep you posted.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.)Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cf

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 4, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I appreciated your phone call to me relative to Winifred Green. We have written her and have asked that she treat the inquiry in confidence. I am sure that you and Paul will do the same.

Sometime ago I received a direct appeal for financial assistance from Randolph Blackwell for the project which he is currently directing. We cannot locate Mr. Blackwell's letter and shall appreciate your sending us the name and address of the project. Also, would you in confidence give your own evaluation of the soundness and effectiveness of the project. While I have admired and frequently agreed with positions taken by Mr. Blackwell, I do not feel that I know him well enough to know whether to give personal support to a program which may be directed toward worthwhile goals but focused in a way which may or may not be consistant with what I would most like to support. Is that as clear as mud? In any case any advice or information you may have will be helpful I am sure.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/f

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 9, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Just a reminder that I sent my travel expense report directly to Ruth Alexander almost immediately after our last state staff meeting. I have mentioned this to you once before but am sure it is just an oversight. So far I have not been reimbursed. Please have your secretary check this for me. Thanks a million.

Alice Spearman

Alice

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

May 15, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

There are two problems which we are having with the new membership reporting form which you have requested for this year. Our last year's method of reporting tied in with the record system which we are keeping and could be taken directly from the monthly summary of entries in our day book. Our problems are primarily two-fold and no doubt reflect some of our weaknesses which you may have suggestions for helping us overcome. These are as follows: (1) we find it universally true, but especially so in the larger places, that there are many members who pay dues but do not participate in the monthly meetings of the local Council. Obviously, the clerical help in the office has no way of knowing who is active locally or who participate primarily in the activities of the state Council. You can see how this would of necessity create some inaccuracies in the number reported as local Council participants. (2) Members from local Council's are drawn, in a number of cases, from many of the surrounding small towns and hamlets. Here again, without more specialized clerical skill than we have, frequently one or two members from these small towns are omitted in the count of the local Council membership and designated as members at large.

Frankly, I wonder if any other councils are in the same boat with us and would hope that we might give you once or twice during the year the membership of these local councils rather than having the extra clerical job thrust upon us?

We have had work study students in the office and quite frequently a job of this kind is assigned to these persons and we are limited in the amount of supervision and follow-up we can do.

Without failing to cooperate I am wondering if you would be willing to settle for last year's reporting form with an occasional report on the membership of local councils? This would certainly save us a lot of time that our limited resources make it difficult for us to find.

I am hoping to be free this summer and have asked the personnel and executive committees to cooperate with me concerning a terminal date. Informally it seems that Dr. Wesson and Libby Ledeen between them may be available to serve as acting director until a permanent person may be found.

Dr. Wesson agrees with you, Paul, and me that it would be highly desirable to have the incoming director looked over by SRC and also, that an opportunity be given him to work in the SRC office for a brief time for the orientation, ideas, and suggestions that he would derive.

Come to see us when you can and feel free to send us any suggestions or ideas that you may have. They are always welcome as are you.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/f

May 15, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Paul has passed to me his copy of your letter to Les Dunbar dated May 1, 1967. I do not know whether he has already answered the request written at the bottom of it.

I do think it would be helpful to get in touch with NAIRO and Fred Routh about possible candidates for Executive Director of the South Carolina Council. Fred is familiar with human relations council work, of course, and I think he could be very helpful.

I doubt that the Peace Corps would be as helpful as Fred simply because they would not be familiar with the program and makeup of the councils on human relations. I believe Al Elmer has been rather disappointed with the response of Peace Corps returnees to invitations to help in our line of work; however, if you wish to write to Al, his address is c/o General Delivery, Sugar Grove, North Carolina 28679.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

May 16, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Thanks for your letter of May 15.

The membership reporting form which you used last year will be all right. The most important figure, of course, is the statewide membership figure for each month, so an occasional run-down on the local councils (to give me some idea of the membership in various locations) will be fine. Don't worry about trying to judge whether a member is "active" or not--dues payment being, really, the only thing anyone could go by.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

May 25, 1967

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Yes, I wish that we had had more time to visit. I was in Charleston earlier this month to meet with a number of priests and ministers who were interested in putting on a meeting like the one in Columbia. I would suggest that you contact Father Gorski. They will be meeting on the 29th and I believe that Rev. Arthur Martin will be meeting with them.

Rev. David Nickerson has been following up on the Columbia conference and has established some five or six dialogue groups in various cities, especially in the northern part of South Carolina. It would probably be helpful to you mutually to have some conversation.

You have already had contact with Sister Mary Anthony and some of the other fine nuns who are involved. Other contacts would be Father Michael Kaney, Our Lady of the Rosary Church, P.O. Box 8396, Greenville 29601; Father Thomas D. Timlin, St. Joseph's Church, P.O. Box 486, Spartanburg 29301; Mr. Ernest Comar, a federal probation officer, 39 Bennett Street, Charleston 29401; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Baum, St. Mary's Church, 338 West Washington Street, Greenville 29601.

In the northern part of the state there is a Mr. Siener who has been head of the Diocesan Council of Catholic Men, I believe, who would be a good contact.

I look forward to seeing you next time I am in South Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson

cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield
Rev. Don Gorski, Divine Redeemer Rectory, Box 9308, Hanahan 29410
Rev. David Nickerson, 2805 Fayetteville Street, Durham, N.C. 27707

July 6, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

According to my records, and after checking our files, it appears that we have not yet received a copy of an official audit of the books of the South Carolina Council for 1966. As you will recall, one of the conditions of our grant-in-aid to all state councils, is that a copy of such an audit be placed on file with us.

This is a policy of long standing and one that we consider quite a necessary part of our responsibility to the donors of these funds, as well as essential to fulfillment of the conditions of our charter. Therefore we must suspend payment of the 1967 grant-in-aid until we received your audit.

Please let me know if you think you have sent the audit and we have somehow failed to receive it.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

June 16, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director*
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thank you so much for sending me specifics concerning the proposed SRC state staff retreat. It appears to be most unlikely that I shall be serving in the capacity of director at that time. However, I must say that I have become so intellectually and emotionally involved in this discussion of the future of the Councils and of SRC that I would consider it a real privilege to be able to participate. In any case, we shall just have to wait and see.

We are appreciative also of the help that you have been giving us in trying to locate a possible executive director for SCCHR. Personally, I was very favorably impressed with the Reverend Mathias of Cashiers, North Carolina. Bill Wesson has been on quite a stretch-out since the conference with him and I have not yet had an opportunity to get his reaction. Keep up the good work and hopefully the right person will be found and that before too long!

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/c

Postscript: Ed, I hope you won't think I am presumptuous when I tell you that I think a person like Bayard Rustin would add a great deal to the proposed retreat at Gatlinburg in September. Do you know William Stringfellow? He was the featured guest speaker at the Montreat Human Relations Conference in late August last summer. He is a terrfic person and really plumbs the depths. Who are some of the people whom you are considering inviting? I would certainly heartily recommend Stringfellow also.

* a new steno gave you this promotion! A.

Dear Ed, file

The program comm. is setting a Nov. 1967 date for the SCCHR annual mtg. and wants to avoid a conflict with the SRC. Please let us hear the SRC annual mtg. date by return mail, if possible.

Gratefully,
Reid Spearman

P.S. Dr. Wesson was "impressed" and benefitted by the fine meeting of state presidents. Congratulations! RWS

July 24, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

The dates for SRC's Annual Meeting are November 8-10.

I am glad Dr. Wesson like the presidents' meeting.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 24, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment of our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

August 4, 1967

,Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your gracious note dated August 3, assuring me that I am invited to the SRC-HRC joint staff retreat. I shall make every effort to be there along with other members of our staff. We shall try to firm this up with you definitely as soon as possible. Libby Ledeen, who will be on vacation until August 15, told me before leaving that she had received an invitation and plans to attend. No doubt she has already so informed you.

Before I say anything to Mr. James about the meeting, I need information from you as to whether or not you are expecting and are hoping to have RAP staff participate also.

I do not know whether Dr. Wesson has informed you that the Personnel Committee will recommend to our Executive Committee at a meeting scheduled for Tuesday, August 8, the employment of Mr. Paul Matthias as executive director. As soon as appropriate action has been taken, you will be informed. I understand that Mr. Matthias will be available on short notice and that a stay of at least two weeks at SRC has been tentatively arranged.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

August 7, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Yes, the Rural Advancement Project directors are invited to attend the retreat at Gatlinburg. Mr. James has already said that he will attend.

I don't believe Mrs. Ledeen has indicated that she plans to attend, but I will try to keep in mind that she does.

Thank you for the information about Mr. Matthias. I had thought the committee met last Saturday. Do let me know as soon as possible what action the Executive Committee takes, details such as the date of his starting (if he is selected), etc.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

August 10, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

This is just a quickie to let you know that the SCCHR executive committee met on Tuesday, August 8, and voted to offer the position of executive director to Mr. Paul Matthias of Cashiers, North Carolina, at a salary of $10,000.00 annually, with fringe benefits and a moving allowance of $200.00.

Mr. Matthias is to check ~~this figure~~ with his Bishop and notify us of his decision not later than Wednesday of next week. We are all keeping our fingers crossed.

You will hear from us promptly as soon as we know anything definite.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

August 17, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georbia 30303

Dear Ed:

Dr. Wesson has just 'phoned me to say that Paul Matthias has accepted the position of executive director of SCCHR and will begin work on September 1.

I have just dictated a letter to Mr. Matthias telling him about the Gatlinburg meeting. Meantime, I am sure he would be appreciative of an invitation from you and copy of the preliminary study materials which you are sending out.

We are all looking forward to the feast of body and mind and spirit which a mountain retreat and warm fellowship afford.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

August 23, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is a membership breakdown by towns and cities of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations as of July 31, 1967, made up per your request for this type of membership count during the year.

Very truly yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ft

file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

August 24, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Paul Matthias and his wife and the son who will enter the first grade spent Tuesday and Wednesday here apartment and house hunting and making arrangements for entering one son in school and another in kindergarten. We have not yet heard the outcome, but regret that Columbia has a tight housing market.

I am writing to ask a favor of you. It seems that all of the professional members of our staff with the exception of Miss Edna Smith have received invitations to the Gatlinburg meeting. As you know, she has been the director of the student work. If you see fit to do so, I hope you will extend her an invitation also. This will not change our transportation arrangement and shouldn't cost you too much!

Very truly yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

August 25, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Under separate cover, we are sending you one hundred, fifty (150) copies of a brochure recently published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission which is designed specifically to inform Negroes in North and South Carolina about job opportunities in the textile industry and about equal employement opportunity rights under the law.

We are trying to help get a good distribution on this and wondered if you would be kind enough to distribute it to any leaders you deem appropriate by any means you choose.

I guess we are pretty confident of your willingness to help, since we are sending them already!

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

August 29, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Concerning your question about bringing Miss Edna Smith to the retreat, we are defining "professional" members of the state councilsstaffs as full time employees other than clerical. I would say that if Miss Smith is a full time employee, she should have been included in the invitation, but if she is a part time employee she should not have been. In the last analysis we would want to leave the matter to your judgment.

If in your judgment she should be included, please issue her an invitation for us and provide her with the background material. I am the proud father of twin boys born last Sunday, and I am scarcely functioning yet, so would appreciate your doing that for me!

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

June 16, 1967

Dr. William Wesson
Department of Economics
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Wesson:

Enclosed are the data on the two men that I mentioned to you on the telephone--Larry Lewis and Dr. Wayne Barton.

I send these just in case things should not work out with Bob Matthias. As I told you we have interviewed neither of these men. We are arranging a conversation between Mr. Lewis and Paul in Washington in a couple of weeks. We have also written to Mr. Lewis' references. If the need arises, we will send you further information about these two men.

Be assured of our continued interest and support in your search for a good director.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

June 19, 1967

Dr. William Wesson
Department of Economics
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Wesson:

We have now completed arrangements for our meeting of the state council chairmen on July 7 and 8. I hope that you are still planning to attend.

We shall begin our meeting in the SRC conference room at approximately 2:00 p.m. on Friday, July 7, 1967. We can take care of some of the less important matters at this time and meeting in the SRC office will give you opportunity to meet and consult with various members of our staff.

That portion of the meeting will break up about 5:00 p.m. and we will go to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for a dinner together at 6:30. We can continue our discussions for a time after dinner. We plan to reconvene at the Biltmore on Saturday morning and continue our meeting until about 12:30 or 1:00 p.m.

A room reservation has been made for you at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

This will be a very important meeting. We shall be discussing matters of vital interest to both the councils on human relations and the Southern Regional Council. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

June 29, 1967

Dr. William Wesson
Department of Economics
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Dear Dr. Wesson:

Not knowing where you are in the search for an executive director for the SCCHR, I am sending along the enclosed data on Mr. Robert H. Atwood. It was provided by the Council of the Southern Mountains, which has a Talent Bank.

We have not met Mr. Atwood, of course, but he looks interesting on paper because of his past residence in the South and his experience in intergroup relations work. I note that his present salary is not so high that it would be impossible to attract him at a salary the South Carolina Council might be able to pay. Also, the one appraisal supplied with the data gave him a very high rating.

The Council of the Southern Mountains operates its Talent Bank on a government grant. If your committee should wish to interview this man, they can pay expenses incurred. Should you wish to arrange an interview, let me know and I will get in touch with Mr. Gallimore.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosure

file

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29208

July 19, 1967

BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
College of Business Administration

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a record of my expenses for attendance at the meeting at Atlanta on July 7 & 8. I found the meeting very helpful in developing understanding of problems we faced here and in suggesting ideas for our activities. I appreciate your work in organizing the meeting and in making the time there very productive.

We are continuing our study of applications for the Executive Director of the South Carolina Council. I have interviewed one additional person who was suggested to us the day after I returned from Atlanta. Our current plan is for our Personnel Committee to meet on August 4, for the purpose of formulating a recommendation to the Executive Committee of a person who will be offered the position.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Wesson

William H. Wesson, Jr.

Enclosure

WHWjr:dma

July 24, 1967

Dr. William H. Wesson, Jr.
University of South Carolina
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Dear Dr. Wesson:

Many thanks for your letter of July 19. I am glad that the meeting here was helpful to you.

Mrs. Alexander will send your travel expense reimbursement separately.

Your plans for a meeting of the Personnel Committee on August 4 seem good. If there is anything we can do in the meantime, just let us know.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

August 1, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

I cannot recall whether or not I have written to assure you that you are invited to the SRC-HRC joint staff retreat in Gatlinburg, September 5-8, even if you do retire before that time! In case I haven't, be assured.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA

Department of Economics

August 15, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

At a meeting held on August 10, the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations voted to offer the position of Executive Director to Mr. Paul Matthias. The salary is to be $10,000 per year. We called Mr. Matthias immediately and are awaiting a reply from him. As you know it is necessary for him to hold conversations with Bishop Hunt concerning a release from his Pastorate. We also wish to work out a plan for hospital and mutual insurance benefits for Mr. Matthias, if he accepts the position; therefore, I will appreciate any information and advise on working out these benefits.

We will let you know of Mr. Matthias' decision as soon as he has communicated with us.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Wesson

William H. Wesson, Jr.

WHWjr:dma

October 2, 1967

Dr. William Wesson, Chairman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Department of Economics
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Dear Dr. Wesson:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

File

~~1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH~~ • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568
1207 18th Avenue South

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VASCO SMITH
SECRETARY
MISS KATHERINE JONES
TREASURER
G. J. TARLETON, JR.

December 30, 1966

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

HA

SS

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are our checks numbered 1310 and 1311 to cover the insurance premiums for Baxton and Harry.

Dr. Tarleton has requested that I write you concerning retirement plans for state councils. Does SRC have a plan under which state councils would be covered similar to the health program?

We shall appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Juanita

Mrs. H. Elliott Wright
Secretary

Misc.

783

1-3-67
C.L.

$219.84
$178.62

jw

Enclsoures

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January 17, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relatbons
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 32212

Dear Baxton:

I need to know as soon as possible whether you were able to get Shriver or someone from OEO to meet with the State Council directors in Washingtonson the 8th of February. How about giving me a call.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

February 6, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,750.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our aduitors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

February 8, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Field Secretary
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thanks so much for coming to the annual meeting and for the address to the general session Saturday morning. Your remarks were certainly pertinent, well-said, and thought-provoking.

All of us of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations appreciated your presence, your spirit, and your support.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

file

jw

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From the desk of

Mrs. Juanita Wright

Ed,

I'm sending financial reports soon, I promise. Sorry they're late.

J—

RICH PRINTING CO. - 150 TENTH AVE. N. - AL 6-3183

April 4, 1968

AIR MAIL

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Sheraton-Peabody Hotel
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

I shipped a small package of our supplemental report this morning (Thursday) via Continental Trailways. It should be waiting for you at the bus station, along with the carton of copies of the original report that we shipped previously. (A fewwcopies of the supplement were in the earlier shipment.)

See you Sunday afternoon.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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April 21, 1967

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

This is to report to you on our Edgehill project and the results obtained thus far. We have office space rented at 1004 12th Avenue South in the heart of the Edgehill urban renewal area. Students from Vanderbilt and Scarritt have minded the information center and collected data from the local area. We believe we are to the place where some good community organization from the grass roots can take place.

The office has a street frontage and was an apartment. David Harris, one of our VISTA workers in Nashville,occupies the back room rent free and keeps the center open and available additional hours. Dave did a good job working with students in helping elect two local representatives from the community to the Metropolitan Action Commission.

I need not tell you that tension fills the air here in Nashville, and we feel this small grant enabled us to have a close relationship with students and a grass roots operation among the poor. Last year, our North Nashville project gave us relationship with militant groups and enabled us to have continued communication with the militant students when communication at one time was broken off at every other point. We would like to work closely with some students from Tennessee State University (A&I) and Fisk in some grass roots community organization with the poor around Fisk and Tennessee State campuses. It is an absolute must that in the midst of the cry of "black power" there be continued communication and relationships on a bi-racial basis.

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We ask for a grant of $1,000 to continue these two projects.

You will note in our letter to Al Ulmer last October 24, we planned to prepare a handbook for local groups attacking housing problems. This has been done.

We appreciate the support that the Southern Regional Council has given to us in these important areas. The need for this is urgent, and we ask your earliest consideration.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant jw

BB:jw

What say?
Ed

April 25, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

This is in reply to your letter of April 21 requesting a grant of $1,000 to continue your work in community organization in the Edgehill and North Nashville communities.

Regrettably, the terms governing disbursements from the fund from which we were able to assist with these projects last year have been changed by the donor. We think there is virtually no hope of securing approval for another grant for this purpose from this fund.

We have no such amount in any other "pocket," but wonder if a considerably smaller sum would enable the Council to do what must be done. If so, we would be happy to look at a proposal for a much smaller amount.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

April 26, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,750.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures 2

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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April 27, 1967

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

TO: Members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council

FROM: Baxton Bryant, Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations for the past two years has been deeply engaged in the poverty program and other programs that affect the poor. During this period, we have been fortunate to have one of the SRC board members as our president. Her address to our annual meeting, entitled "New Dimensions in Civil Rights," was one of its highlights.

We feel that SRC and TCHR were honored by Congressman Richard Fulton having her address printed in the Congressional Record. A copy of the address is enclosed. It is a pleasure for us to share it with you.

Enclosure

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NEW DIMENSIONS IN CIVIL RIGHTS

(Mr. FULTON of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. BRINKLEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert into the body of the RECORD at this point the recent remarks by Mrs. Martha Ragland, president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Mrs. Ragland has for many years been involved in the quest of equality for all citizens. Her contributions to her community, her State, and her Nation are outstanding in number and of unboundless value.

I respectfully ask that you and all my esteemed colleagues read Mrs. Ragland's speech entitled "New Dimensions in Civil Rights." As Congress continues to pursue the goal of human dignity and the rights of all in a truer democracy, Mrs. Ragland's remarks will be most contributable.

The remarks follow:

NEW DIMENSIONS IN CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Martha Ragland, president, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, ninth annual meeting, Nashville, Tenn., January 26, 1967)

Welcome to this ninth annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. These annual meetings provide us with the opportunity and the responsibility for taking stock.

I want to talk about the situation as I see it and some of the things I think we might do to further the cause of an open society. These are not presented as the views of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I have reason to know that the views of its members vary widely, not in basic commitment, but in emphasis and method.

1966 was a rough year for civil rights and human relations, characterized by rising tensions and urban riots across the country—and a hardening of attitude among both blacks and whites.

We have been fortunate in Tennessee. We have the tensions, but so far we have escaped the riots. We like to think that the efforts of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations have contributed to our good fortune in this regard.

There is a certain ironical and depressing element in the fact that this rough weather for civil rights, for an open society, comes just as we are learning that most of our previous goals were very simplistic. The problem is far more complex than we thought. For example, a few years ago most of us thought that once we established school integration, voting rights, and access to public accommodations that the civil rights fight would be over. Now those goals, though nowhere near realized, clearly are only near milestones.

The more we get into the problem the larger it gets. This is not because people are agitating it into larger proportions, but because more people are looking at it and seeing the proportions and ramifications that have been there all the time.

Here is an obvious example of what I mean. Restaurants, formerly closed to Negroes, are now open. But very few Negroes can afford to eat in them. This is because of the high rate of unemployment among Negroes, and because most of those who *are* employed are in low-paying jobs. More and better employment for Negroes, then, was quickly seen as a a new dimension in civil rights. The unemployment rate for Negroes is twice as high as for whites and for teen-age Negroes it is four times as high.

So considerable effort is going into trying to open up higher-paying jobs for Negroes, and to open up employment in fields formerly closed to them. But this effort soon revealed that Negroes widely lack the basic skills needed to get and hold jobs and to be promoted. By basic skills I mean at the minimum the ability to read and to communicate. But also progressively, elementary math and writing, not to mention more sophisticated skills.

Many of the programs in the War on Poverty are designed to attack this need, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the many training and re-training programs. These are valuable and need our support. Actually we are far behind other industrial countries in our training and re-training programs. But essentially, and particularly those aimed at the youthful dropouts, they are efforts to salvage the failures of our public school system.

A far more fundamental need than these salvage programs is a massive improvement of our public school system. And while none of the schools are good enough, Negro schools are far inferior to white schools. This is true at every level, elementary, high school and college. This blot on our society comes to light over and over from many different quarters: from Selective Service, from job placement examinations, from newly integrated schools where Negro children are regularly found to be two to three grades behind white children of the same age. So good schools, quality education for all, became a new dimension in civil rights. Some people are saying we should shift the emphasis from *integration* to *quality education*. As the 1967 Tennessee legislature meets, I hope there will be strong citizen support for significant improvement in our public schools.

But there are many who feel that by the time children *start to school* it is too late to overcome the blight caused by the deprivation of their environment. It was this thinking that led to Project Head Start. It has been the most imaginative and the most successful of the War on Poverty programs. But reports are cumulating that the almost miraculous progress of Head Start children is being lost as they move into overcrowded classrooms with stereotyped teaching. There is a growing awareness that the Head Start idea, with its emphasis on child development, will have to be carried forward into the early grades of our public schools.

But experience is also beginning to show that no matter how good the schools are, or how early the children start in them, those who live in slums and ghettos, in the all-pervading, enervating culture of poverty simply will not have the motivation, the energy and health to take advantage of the schools, however good they might be.

So that brings us to another new dimension: housing and slums. And this is the toughest of all. It is the hardest to do anything about and probably the most basic. Where people live determines the quality of their lives as no other single factor does. The federal government has been concerned with this general problem for more than thirty years and has spent a lot of money on public housing, slum clearance and urban renewal. But something has been wrong with their approach. The cities look better, but the poorest people to a very large extent are worse off than they were before. The bad results for the poor people have taken two forms. In many urban renewal programs there is a pattern of demolishing slum houses and businesses, forcing out the poor who live and work there. Then they build expensive apartment houses, hotels and office buildings—where the poor cannot afford to live or open a business. The appearance of the city is greatly improved. The tax base is improved. The Chamber of Commerce gets out a brochure about it, and visitors are taken to see the "progress." But not much attention has been paid to what became of the displaced poor. And what did become of them, often, is what they moved on into already overcrowded slums and went on relief.

The other approach that has been a national failure, but is still being practiced, is to build large complexes of barrack-type public housing that intensifies the concentration, and the problems, of the poor. But this need not be. A concerned community, for example, could insist that decent housing be available for all before the bulldozers demolish their homes, whether for a highway, urban renewal or what. And public housing can be scattered, not concentrated in central city ghettos.

New federal legislation recognizes these inequities and seeks to correct them in current projects. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, the City Demonstration Act of 1966 both have built-in provisions seeking to avoid past mistakes. But they will need the cooperation and the prodding of citizens groups if past ill-starred practices are not repeated.

I might say here that in a good many places community organization of the poor is a new dimension in civil rights. The purpose of this effort is to see that the values of our society apply to them too, and that they have a part in solving their own problems. In a democracy which claims as a standard equality of opportunity, this would seem to be a legitimate aim. But it has almost scared some city officials to death. The last thing they want is for a disadvantaged group to get organized. (There have been bright exceptions to this.)

The fearful mayors feel about this just like the Roman emperors did about the Christians. As you know, the Christians initially were a poor and dissident group. But to introduce a cheerful note here I should point out that mayors don't feed present day dissidents to the lions. They just intimidate and discredit them. After all we are civilized!

But this involvement of the poor is supposedly built into the community action programs. The law states that the residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served must be involved in the planning, policy-making and operation of the program. In many parts of Tennessee the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has helped to implement this novel provision. And in many counties the community action program has been the instrument for bringing together diverse groups that have never before worked on a common cause.

The best statement for such involvement of the poor was made by Eric Hoffer: "Our healing gift to the weak," he said, "is the capacity for self help. We must learn how to impart to them the technical, social and political skills which would enable them to get bread, human dignity, freedom and strength by their own efforts."

I have said that making our urban environment decent is going to be one of our toughest problems. It is also one of our most imperative. A year ago there was some evidence that a genuine effort was going to be made to attack the problem of urban slums and to start on this problem of rebuilding and remaking the environment of our cities. But as the war in Vietnam has escalated and as concern for the disadvantaged has cooled, these plans have thinned out as have other programs for the so-called Great Society. I have stressed urban problems because of the crisis situation now existing in our cities. But I am concerned with the many acute rural problems and know that meeting them will help enormously to solve the crisis in the cities. For it is the economic and social poverty in much of rural America, with its accompanying hopelessness about the future, that has caused the mass migration to the cities and compounded the urban problem.

I have pointed out the chief new areas into which the civil rights movement has turned its attention: jobs, education, housing and slums. I have tried to show how this wider concern developed logically, one problem leading to another.

(continued-over)

Now I want to mention some other facets. A very large proportion of the 35 million poor in America are outside the job market. These are the old and the young children, and their mothers in fatherless homes, and the disabled. This very large aggregate group is kept alive by inadequate welfare grants and stingy social security. Neither training or retraining programs nor lower unemployment rates have any bearing at all on the deprivation of these improverished people. What they need is a more adequate income, one commensurate with their needs, plus a more congenial environment and community services of a wide variety from legal help to social and health services to recreation.

I have no patience with people who lament about three generations on relief yet at the same time condone a grudging, stingy welfare program that guarantees that its recipients will not graduate from its rolls. We extol self-reliance and initiative, yet after doling out inadequate grants we sharply limit the welfare recipient or the social security pensioner from augmenting his income from his own initiative. The total of anything they earn is subtracted from their pittance. Thus the very poor are in a 100 percent tax bracket.

Our attitude seems to be "by golly you are poor and you had better stay poor." Of course this doesn't in the least prevent us from lamenting at the same time about how lazy they are! You know the people who most need to become "involved" are the self-righteous "good" people. Their myths and cliches that rationalize their hardness might be tempered with a closer association with the problems of the poor.

This government-sustained poverty has been coming into focus, and it is becoming clear that we must raise, not just a little, but to a decent minimum our welfare and public assistance grants and social security. The request of the President on this this week is a move in the right direction, but totally inadequate. If all of his proposed raises in social security and welfare were passed by Congress the recipients would still be living in poverty. Yet, unless these requests have strong citizen support Congress will probably do less than the President has asked. The most imperative need of all is an increase in aid to families with dependent children and elimination of the ceiling on grants. Our 1967 legislature can do something about this—and will, if there is enough public support for it.

One myth I should mention here is the old canard that to undergird a decent standard of living for all will cause the country to go broke—that such an effort will impoverish the rest of us. On the contrary, if the 35 million Americans now living in poverty could be brought into the mainstream of our society we would be a far more prosperous country than we are today.

There is another facet of poverty that I want to talk about. Many people who live in poverty are employed and always have been, but they are paid sub-standard wages. There are millions in this category. And a very large percent are Negroes—domestics, farm laborers. They, in effect, are subsidizing more affluent members of our society. The most effective way to attack this problem would be to establish a minimum wage law. That would be more significant than the expenditure of millions of dollars under other programs. Not only would it help more to roll back poverty but it would bring more dignity and self-respect. A minimum wage bill barely missed of passage in the last Tennessee legislature. With some concerted help it might pass this time. To really attack poverty a minimum wage law is necessary.

Unemployment insurance is an important program is building a stable society. It gives the worker some income when he is out of work and, by maintaining purchasing power, stabilizes the economy. But unemployment insurance in Tennessee has few friends and supporters. Year after year public apathy and employer lobbying have together eroded this program to where it is nothing but a shadow of its former usefulness. This legislature is very likely to further emasculate unemployment insurance unless the program can discover some constituents.

For some reason people are much more interested in crash programs to correct obvious needs than they are in building sound institutions that would prevent the needs from developing. And unemployment insurance has suffered from this predilection.

Other programs I have mentioned suffer from the same attitude. Thus people are more interested in retaining drop-outs than in building school systems so good that they would have their own holding power, more interested in Big Brothers baskets to the poor than in raising aid to families with dependent children, more interested in band-aids than in basic therapy.

If I seem to have gotten off the subject of civil rights it is only because I quit pointing out that each of these problems is a part of the new dimensions in civil rights. For what we have learned in the last few years is that civil rights and human rights and American rights are the same thing. And to work narrowly for civil rights under our old concept of it would be to deny this larger understanding. We need to continue to work in the traditional areas: voting rights, equal justice, access to public accommodations, and desegregation of schools. We can't neglect these areas. But we must at the same time move out with more force to make the good things of our society accessible to all Americans.

So far we have done no more than make a timid beginning, and it has not had much effect on the lives and hopes of the 35 million Americans who live in poverty. And because a large percent of these are Negroes this makes the whole area of social and economic reform a civil rights front.

But Negroes are restless. After 100 years of injustice their restlessness doesn't seem unreasonable to me. But their restlessness and the increasing danger of demonstrations and riots should not be the determining factor. The determining factor should be our basic commitment to justice. This unrest is a part of the revolutionary age we live in. Not just one, but several revolutions are sweeping the earth—the colonial revolution, the revolution of race, and the revolution of rising expectations. And we started this revolutionary era with our own American Revolution. It was not just a revolt against England. It was a revolt against the whole idea of an elite who would run things by and for themselves.

It is a dark irony that now we so often seem to be cowering in neurotic fear before the forces to which we gave original impetus. Indeed, the fact that we did this, consciously and deliberately, and spelled it out for all the world, is what made our country different—what made us a world force from the beginning.

The words of Jefferson have sparked nearly 200 years of revolutionary momentum. And from time to time throughout our history we have reasserted in various ways our national commitment to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. And that is what we need to do now. The question is are we going to square our traditional American high profession (that stretches from the Declaration of Independence to the rhetoric of the Great Society)—are we going to square our big talk with reality and make this truly a country where all men are created free and equal and where all can share in the bounty of our society. I think we have talked ourselves out on a limb and are going to have to put up or shut up. A world, largely colored, and torn by revolution bears in on us.

But of course if we act fast enough we can still say that we are just fulfilling the promise implicit in the American Dream and in our Christian-Judeo heritage.

The civil rights front has expanded to include the full range of our national needs: good schools and good housing for all, a decent urban environment, full employment with adequate pay for all who can work, adequate support for those who cannot work (for children, for the old and the sick and the disabled).

All of this in the context of a broadening participation of all the people in the political and economic process. If we can move along this route we will grow and prosper. We will fulfill the early promise of this Republic and be a force for peace and prosperity in the world.

There is so much to be done to square our country with its history and its promise. If by some miracle we suddenly developed a national determination to use our resources and our know-how to bring all our citizens into full participation and full sharing it would be a gigantic task, though surely a zestful one. But we don't have such a miracle. We have, in fact, strong, well-organized and well-financed forces in our society that are working night and day against everything I have been talking about. And in addition they systematically set out to discredit and harrass any organization, institution, or individual that works to bring all segments of our people into full participation in our society—to help in running it and to share in its benefits.

There is no need to identify these forces to you. They are generally spoken of these days as the Far Right. There are thousands of organizations in this category. Many are operating in Tennessee. Some are more active in one area and some in another. But no geographical area and no group working for a more dynamic and inclusive democracy escapes their attention. Whatever reasons they give for their existence their impact is to stop progress, economic, social and political. They discredit individuals and organizations who are genuinely trying to cope with the monumental problems of this age. They discredit them and impair their usefulness. For 20 years their most successful tool has been to label as "communistic' any person, organization, or institution working for progressive measures. The PTA, the United Nations, and the National Council of Churches come readily to mind as organizations that have come under sustained fire from these people. And all organizations that work for civil rights and all that work for peace have been democratically included in their attack. This element in our society is stronger now than it has ever been. Can this challenge be met? At this point I am inclined to doubt it.

Yet here we stand, the chained giant, the richest country in the world faltering in its long overdue efforts to equalize opportunity. And as we falter the lustre surrounding our country since its founding is fast eroding. Because in the end what we do about race and poverty will determine our role in the world—or whether we even will have a role.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, its board, its members, its local units, are committed to doing what we can toward realizing the goal of an open society. I thank you.

May 3, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

This is to confirm that I shall be attending your Board meeting on the 12th and 13th, the Lord willing. I'll arrive at 10:40 A.M. on the 12th aboard Braniff's flight 114 from Dallas. I'll make my way to the office by about noon.

Since this is going to be a camp-out deal, I reckon I don't need reservations. Right?

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

May 8, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

I have already sent you a copy of the anonymous note and mimeographed scandal sheet we got from Memphis. Afterward I talked to Paul and he says that our usual policy is to ignore such trash -- on the theory that any attempt to answer it only calls attention to it to no avail.

However, if anyone seems seriously concerned we are, as you know, prepared to document a refutation.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

P. S. We went copies of the second supplement to the Memphis report toyour Board members.

July 6, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

According to my records, and after checking our files, it appears that we have not yet received a copy of an official audit of the books of the Tennessee Council for 1966. As you will recall, one of the conditions of our grant-in-aid to all state councils, is that a copy of such an audit be placed on file with us.

This is a policy of long standing and onw that we consider quite a necessary part of our responsibility to the donors of these funds, as well as essential to fulfillment of the conditions of our charter. Therefore we must suspend payment of the 1967 grant-in-aid until we receive your audit.

Please let me know if you think you have sent the audit and we have somehow fialed to receive it.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 15, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

My copy of your current newsletter came today, but first page is blank. How about sending me another?

It seems as though you are managing to keep busy! My word!

If you ever drop by home, give Bea my regards.

Warm regards,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

July 17, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 --18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed find copies of a round of correspondence among the Major of Bristol, Courtney Siceloff, and Moreland Smith. I do not know of any specific way that the TCHR might assist Mayor Davis at this point--don't know what you might have in the way of council folks in Bristol--but thought you should have this as information.

If you have any suggestions or information that might be significant, please pass them along to Moreland or me.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures

cc: Moreland Smith

July 22, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is a directory of the permanent professional staff persons of the state councils on human relations.

I am in the process of revising the directory. Please let me know by return mail if there are additions or changes in the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please send me the exact titles of the associates in Memphis and Chattanooga.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary to Mr. Stanfield

cl

July 24, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

At the suggestion of Paul Matthias, I am sending herewith some information concerning payments made to wealthy farmers by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not planting acreage. Included are an explanatory speech by Senator John J. Williams of Delaware and a list of all payments of $50,000 or more in the state of Tennessee.

Should you have use for such information, we can make available to you a list of all payments in your state in excess of $5,000.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosure

July 27, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,750.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

August 1, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Vernon and I enjoyed meeting with the group in Dallas and it was, as always, good to see you again. I cannot say the same for the temperature in Dallas: that 105 degrees confirms my suspicion that Dallas is as close to Hell as I ever want to get!

As I was telling Paul about the meeting, he reminded me that we need to give high priority to a formal proposal for formation and funding of the Dallas Council. I am uncertain whether the newly elected Board was to handle that or not, but would you see what can be done to expedite it? We need a document of the purpose, structure, emphasis, and projected cost.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

See reverse side - Martha

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18TH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

August, 1967

WILSON COUNTY HUMAN RELATIONS DAY

Picketts Chapel M.E. Church was the site of the first annual human relations day celebration in Wilson County. Mayor Charles Loyd had proclaimed Sunday, August 20th, "human relations day" and was present to extend a welcome to about 200 persons in attendance.

Dr. Dorothy Brown, Tennessee's only Negro woman legislator, was the principle speaker for the occasion. Dr. Brown stated that "we must decide whether we want integration or Black Power. We can't have both." She said that Negroes are being urged by their own people to destroy their own homes and businesses. The cry of Black Power is the cry of segregation, and the "Burn, baby burn crowd" proposes to help Negroes by burning their own property, according to Dr. Brown. She said that Negroes should not lose faith in the democratic process and the American way of life. She urged Negroes to have patience and to work for an orderly transition through lawful means.

The day was considered a "success" in that concerned citizens of both races met and discussed crucial problems facing the world today. Mr. Roy Bailey, president of the Wilson County Council on Human Relations, was very enthusiastic about the meeting and the future of the Council. He stated that members of the Wilson County Council are striving to make their county a model for human relations throughout the country.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BRYANT RESIGNS AS DIRECTOR

The resignation of Baxton Bryant as Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, effective December 31, 1967, has been announced by William G. Pollard, President of the Council. Mr. Bryant, who has served as Executive Director since 1964, has indicated that he plans to accept a comparable position in another state, Dr. Pollard explained.

"Personally, and as President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, I am saddened by the announcement of Mr. Bryant's resignation," Dr. Pollard said. "During his tenure, many outstanding accomplishments have been made in the field of human relations in the State of Tennessee."

Below is a statment by Mr. Bryant concerning his years as director of the Council:

> "My first statement in the Newsletter of nearly three years ago was on first impressions about the beauty of the land and the warmth of the people of Tennessee. After three years, and with mixed feelings about going, I leave Tennessee with the land having grown more beautiful, and a great friendship for its people. I am indebted to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for three full years of sharing joy, frustrations, disappointments, and sorrow, trying to be a positive part of the greatest social revolution our country has experienced.
>
> "I am more convinced than ever that governmental, educational, religious, and social structures of our day must become more sensitive, responsive, and inclusive to the needs of the minorities, dispossessed, and alienated persons

(continued)

Ed, this is terrible, I never thought he would go this far in print. M.R.

of our state. I am disappointed that the business community has not given more support to an organization like ours who believes in an orderly transition and tries to offer valid objective criticism. Inevitably, when the needs of the dispossessed and alienated can not be heard and responded to from those who believe in orderly transition, they turn to the street and to violence to make their needs known.

"I have enjoyed serving with our outstanding presidents and Board of Directors who never once offered any restrictions or censor to the staff that has tried to implement policy. I covet for my successor the same freedom and support. Your Executive Director must have the backing and the freedom to be involved where the needs are. Only then will he be able to gain the respect, understand the language of those whom the Council seeks to help, and to educate a broad membership to be more sensitive and committed.

"I have only known one loyalty in Tennessee. And that loyalty has been to the goals of human dignity, freedom, and justice as set out in the objectives of our Council. The greatest danger facing this Council is that its campaign to increase membership and raise funds can easily cost its deep commitment to human dignity and aggressive action. Unfortunately, in the Council there are members whose desire to manipulate and control and whose loyalties to partisan factions could easily subvert the Council to a public relations arm of the liberal-political establishment. If this happens the real Council will die and the emerging Council will no longer have valid credentials for its existence.

"The aggressive position the Council has taken in Tennessee will continue to be filled. It is up to the Council to say whether it will continue to fill this role in promoting orderly transition or whether it will leave this role to be filled by those individuals and groups have no commitment to orderly transition, no commitment to nonviolent, biracial solutions.

"The Council has helped me to become a better man, more courageous and willing to sacrifice in order to be a part of the solution rather than the problem of my generation. I hope the larger Councils in metropolitan areas will not neglect or forget the rural councils and how much they need the support of the State Council.

"Just as I looked with great anticipation toward coming to Tennessee, I have the same feeling toward the new work, yet to be announced, that I will be going to in January. I am impressed with the response that the Council is giving to the membership and fund raising drive. This is of vital importance. The Council draws its membership from all walks of life. I am sure that no one member will agree with everything that it tries to do, but the main thrust of the Council is for social evolution to the ideals of justice and freedom, and it deserves the loyal support of every one of its members.

"Take pride in that we are a group that is trying to make a better day for all our citizens. We do things, and therefore criticisms will come, and mistakes will be made. I like President Harry Truman best when he says, 'If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.' I assure each of you that I intend to stay in the kitchen, and I hope you will, too."

-Baxton Bryant

* * * * * * * * * * *

BOARD MEMBERS: PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN OAK RIDGE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1967.

ES

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

September 20, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I appreciate your letter of the 19th. I think it is good for many of our conversations to be put in written form. I will attempt to put down my understanding involving the Texas situation.

My first talk with Les Dunbar when I came to visit the SRC included a reference by Les to Texas and the need for a state council there. Early this year I began making plans to return to Texas by January, 1968. Last Spring HEW contacted me to see if I was interested in accepting an appointment with them in the area of compliance in their equal education program. While in Washington on business, I talked with them and then went on to New York to talk with Les and to see if the Field Foundation was interested in a state council on human relations. Les indicated that he thought the Field Foundation would be interested and especially in Mexican-American problems in Texas. Both of us agreed that what was done, we wanted to do in cooperation with SRC.

After returning I talked with Ed Stanfield on the phone and made a date to come to Atlanta. Ed and I went out to lunch and had a good frank discussion. Part of our discussion included our differences on how to operate an effective state council. I am sure that each was defending a method that their personality would fit more than how effective a Council works. Ed opposed having a state council, spoke with reservations about the effectiveness of state councils and the need for a new approach. He proposed that we start in Texas with a large metropolitan area council with something like the same financial support that a state council had. I told him this was not the type of thing that I had discussed with Les, but it sounded interesting, and if it could be sold to Les, I would be willing to go for it.

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C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

We returned to the office after lunch and came to see you. After briefing you on our discussion and I reminded you that this is not what I had talked to Les about, and of Les' interest in the Mexican-American work in Texas, you said you would talk to Les about it, in fact you were going to be in conversation with him that afternoon. I suggested that I would like to be in on the conversation when you talked with Les. Quite frankly, I still don't understand the heated reaction you gave to my request. I was embarrassed and felt that you may have thought I mistrusted you. Since I didn't is why I told you to go ahead and talk to Les, and that if you needed my assistance to clarify with Les, I would be in Ed Stanfield's office.

Ed and I left your office, went to his, and returned to your office after you had completed the conversation with Les in which you told me we had no problems with Les in funding a Dallas area council. I accepted your understanding with Les so completely that I made contact with Dallas, and on June 26, we organized a Greater Dallas Council on Human Relations. I told them that the SRC was interested in the Council and that a Foundation had also indicated substantial support if genuine interest and commitment was made by Dallas citizens. I also told them that the Foundation was particularly interested in the Mexican-American problem and that this would be a focus of interest.

It was after the second meeting the last of July that I heard through a third party that Les was concerned that I might have misunderstood what the Foundation was interested in doing in Texas. I did not misunderstand what Les told me he would do when I visited him in New York or in subsequent telephone conversations since I learned of the misunderstanding. His position has remained consistent. Any misunderstanding that exists took place in a conversation that involved me in regard to Texas and in which I was excluded by you when I requested to share in the conversation.

Les has never said to me that he would not fund the Dallas Council if it was used as a base to begin a state council. I am emberrassed at how far I had gone with the Dallas Council and would really be out on a limb had I not kept before them part of the conversation I had with Les on the Mexican-American situation in the state and the Foundation's interest in this area.

I plan to talk more to Les. It would seem to me that if Les will go along, our best bet is to let the Dallas Council be the base for the organization through which a state council would be organized, developing councils in other areas and with ad hoc committees at work in the border areas with our Mexican-Americans.

I told the Dallas Council this may be a direction that we would need to take in order to get broad base financing. I am hoping the SRC will want to be a part of it.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb
CC: Mr. Les Dunbar
Mr. Ed Stanfield

P.A. — Can we discuss? Ed

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

September 22, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Since my last report, I have made two trips to Dallas. The first was for a Board of Directors meeting on August 11. Twelve of the fifteen Board members were present and the following action was taken:

1) Final approval of By-laws and Charter proposal.
2) Officially naming Baxton Bryant as a consultant in the organization and funding of a Greater Dallas Council on Human Relations.
3) Extending an invitation to Baxton Bryant to become the Executive Director at the time he could complete his work with the Tennessee Council and funds were available for the Greater Dallas Council.

The second meeting was on September 18 and this was pretty much a holding action. The Charter had been approved and accepted by the State and the tax exemption had been applied for. I talked with them about broadening the base of operation in Texas in order to get adequate support from Foundations and this was acceptable. I am hoping that by our next meeting in October that the atmosphere will be a little less foggy on what we intend to do there.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb
Enclosures

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THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

September 25, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

This is sent to confirm our phone conversation earlier today. I think there will undoubtedly be programs that can benefit from your service, and I would like to talk to you further next month. In regard to the Dallas Council on Human Relations I believe that I have been consistent, whenever the subject has come up, in expressing doubts both to you and Paul as to whether it should be a grantee of this Foundation. After a good deal more thought, and after reading the recent letters and copies of letters on this subject from you and Paul, I am rather firmly decided that I should not recommend this to my board. In effect this means we shall probably adhere to our practice of not contributing to any local councils.

All good wishes, and I hope to be in touch with you again before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la
cc: Paul Anthony

P.O. Box 871
Nashville, Tennessee 37202
September 26, 1967

Dr. William G. Pollard
Associated Universities System
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Bill:

The current newsletter from TCHR includes an announcement of Baxton's resignation, and a paragraph in that text concerns me a great deal. The paragraph I refer to is:

> "I have only known one loyalty in Tennessee, and that loyalty has been to the goals of human dignity, freedom and justice as set up in the objectives of our Council. The greatest danger facing this Council is that its campaign to increase membership and raise funds can easily cost its deep commitment to human dignity and aggressive action. Unfortunately in the Council there are members whose desires to manipulate and control, and whose loyalties to partisan actions could easily subvert the Council to a public relations arm of the liberal-political establishment. If this happens, the real Council will die and the emerging Council will no longer have valid credentials for its existence."

I want to register my strong protest to the innuendoes and not-so-subtle implications of this comment. In the first place, should such a "conspiracy" exist within the Council, our public newsletter is no place to argue this issue. At a time when our membership and fund-raising drive is being pursued diligently and conscientiously, this statement is ill-founded and poorly-timed.

There has been, and still is, significant conflict between members of the Board and our current staff. But these differences need not become an occasion for acting in ways which destroy the usefulness and mission of TCHR. I feel that statements like the one quoted above are uncalled for and completely unfounded.

If those of us working on membership and fund campaigns at the local level are to be confronted by our constituency with strong reservations stemming from the above criticism, then some of us may find it necessary to dis-associate ourselves from the Council. If Baxton feels the above issues

are a threat to the Council, then our Board meeting, not the public newsletter, is an appropriate place to pursue this matter. Some of us were working diligently and in good faith with the TCHR long before the arrival of Baxton and expect to be here long after his departure.

The transition period during the next few months is a crucial one, and I personally hope that we don't spend more time working against ourselves than we do in confronting some of the urgent needs of our communities. Some wisdom and discretion from our executive director, plus good faith and open communication on the part of all members of the Board, should be of great assistance to all of us during the next three months. We need cooperation, not veiled accusations and oblique indictments.

Cordially,

B.J. Stiles

BJS:jj

ccs - Mr. Baxton Bryant
Mr. Ed Stanfield

October 2, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant, ExecutiveDDirector
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

file

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
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ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

October 5, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I have studied your letter of the 22nd trying to find the light of day for a new approach. Maybe a few more words about the paper I wrote at your request and in consultation with other state directors in response to your position paper are in order.

The position paper that I wrote was used as the basis of discussion by the state directors the afternoon before the Gatlinburg meeting began that evening. I made the decision not to present the paper because my paper was much milder in the rejection of your position than were the individual statements of the state directors during the discussion. I felt that if each director made his or her own statement SRC would have a better understanding of the group feeling. We (State Directors) did make a 3-point statement of rejection and the second point of the statement deals with what you call "the heart of the matter" in my letter of September 13. I believe it is worth while to put down in writing again the short statement that the state directors made in the rejection of your paper:

> "We reject the proposed position paper on Southern Regional Council-State Human Relations Councils relations for the following reasons.
>
> "(1) It fails to provide for the critical and fundamental need for a position of integrity and equality between SRC and the SHCs.

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"(2) It fails to provide financial independence for an executive director. This independence has been demonstrated to be vital if the executive director is to be engaged in the tasks at hand.

"(3) It fails to examine either a structural or functional relationship between SRC and SHCs in the light of todays realities. Essentially it is based on notions of a past day."

I am disturbed again at the language both you and Paul used in describing what you thought you heard State Directors say, to wit, "that bi-racial Councils in the South are failures or cannot effectively do the job." I have never made this statement and neither have I heard any other director make this statement. I believe that, for instance, Alice Spearman and the South Carolina Council have been the spearhead and focus of civil rights and human relations work in their state. Using the system we have, Frances Pauley has done the impossible for human dignity and decency in Georgia with the Council there. Ken Dean, operating under our present system, has brought sanity into discussions in Mississippi and given enlightened direction to many whites and hope to the downtrodden Negroes of Mississippi. I hope we have done a creditable job in Tennessee of making the structures more aware of, and responsive to, the poor of our state.

We do not need to junk the present system, we just need to improve it. I believe that with your own commitment as field director to a broader membership base and local financial support, and your failure to emphasize equally the need for strong activist staffs, you have unwittingly undercut many of our programs as you visited our states.

I believe another area in which differences are not as great as they may appear concerns, again, the freedom each director needs to responsibly keep faith with the poor. No director objects to being responsible ultimately to a Board. It is a matter of whether this relationship is to be "the letter of the law" or "the spirit of the law". Yours seems to be a legalistic relationship. I believe Directors can best do their job when the "spirit" and "intent" are central.

I state again that the best educational tool that we have to work with today is a small group of committed members who together with the director initiate correct and necessary action in close proximity to the base membership and the spin-off from this activity goes through the membership, and membership circulates through the activity, and thus an educational process takes place within the membership while the action taken helps the poor and oppressed.

Considering what some of us believe is the crisis we are now in, to illustrate what I am trying to say, in one sense would be like teaching a group of people first aid in theory while victims lie dying in the street for lack of treatment. Whatever course we take must have members coming into personal contact in the field with the problems where they are. Only in this way can we move our membership to be both intellectually and emotionally committed. Any arrangement that does not include room for this type of action to take place will not meet the needs of our present day conditions.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant /kb

Baxton Bryant

CC: Les Dunbar

file (Baxton Bryant Correspondence)

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

October 5, 1967

Dr. William G. Pollard
191 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge,
Tennessee 37830

Dear Dr. Pollard:

As you are aware, I received a copy of Mr. Stiles' letter to you. I can easily understand Mr. Stiles' concern over the paragraph from our Newsletter that he quoted in his letter to you. He is one of the Board members I had reference to in this paragraph. I am sorry that I felt so deeply about the situation that I felt it part of my duty to warn the Council of a danger that I feel is present. If Mr. Stiles and others had practiced open communication and good faith as he pleads for in his letter, the paragraph in the Newsletter would have been unnecessary.

It is difficult to understand Mr. Stiles' change. The notes of the Executive Committee record Mr. Stiles as urging quick action and pointing out the need for my immediate resignation twice in one paragraph. Yet, this is the same Mr. Stiles that was so slow as President of the Nashville Community Relations Council that for one year he refused or didn't have time to call a meeting to consider a membership and finance campaign that was proposed by Ed Stanfield. In fact, Mr. Stiles was so inactive that the Nashville Council had only one, maybe two meetings the entire year.

I notice in the notes of the Executive Committee session that the reason given for wanting the entire staff's resignation when I depart is to give the new director freedom to choose his own staff, which has some logic behind it, yet, in Mr. Stiles' letter he suggests that there had been conflict between members of the Board and our current staff. I don't know what the conflict is, especially as it would relate to Mr. Stiles. Two of our staff members tell me that Mr. Stiles has never spoken with them in the nearly two

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years they have been on our staff. This is quite a contrast to the relationship of former President Martha Ragland, yourself, or either of our other Vice-Presidents, Mr. Sinclair or Mr. Powell when they visit this office or are in meetings together.

I believe the Tennessee Council has a good solid Board. I believe all of our Board members are concerned with the problems of our society. I am sorry that the action of some of the individual members has led me to believe that they would use the Council for other purposes than the commitment that should take our first concern.

In a deeper sense, I am sorry that personalities have become involved. I believe there are many differences that are honest ones and should be faced in open debate by the Board on how the Council should be about its work. But this can't be done by a small group of Board members who have private meetings and double agendas.

Mr. Stiles' action in the Executive Committee and stated concern becomes even more perplexing as rumors move from the private ad hoc Board members meeting on who will be the new director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

I appreciate the personal attention that you have given to the Council. It is a difficult job and I appreciate you sincerely responding as best you can to suggestions and requests made to you by Board members. I am sorry that in the past four months the suggestions and requests that you have talked to me about, all negative, have come from the same source. I believe there are other Board members just as concerned who might have a different point of view and a different type of suggestions. I am sure that you will hear from these other Board members and it will give a little broader perspective as to the total Board viewpoints.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant /kb

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

CC: Mr. B. J. Stiles
Mr. Ed Stanfield

October 5, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

It occurred to me today that you might not know that Mr. John McCown has been appointed Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and that I should so inform you. I assume you would want to invite him to attend the Nashville meeting of state council directors on October 17.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

cc: John McCown

file

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

October 12, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is the expense form for the remainder of the phone calls made to state directors.

Since these were charged to the office phone, please make payment to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, as indicated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb The others were charged to my personal phone

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November 15, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human
Relations
818 B - 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $13,000 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Conditions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh
Enclosure
cc: Dr. William G. Pollard

RHV

March 5, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B Seventeenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/rh

Enclosures (2)

3-6-68
Mrs. Kay S. Burk
Office Manager
Tenn. Council on Human Relations

Tenn - GENERAL ~~Cont'l~~ PW EL

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818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

April 19, 1968

To: Members of the Board of Directors
From: Baxton Bryant

Re: April 17, 1968 Press Release
April 18, 1968 Nashville Banner, Front Page Article

Just a note to say "Thank you," for Board policy that carries us to the grass roots and to the heart of our racial problems in the state of Tennessee.

I am more convinced than ever that the first priority in the Council is right-- "to identify with the poor, the minorities, and the alienated-saying and doing with them what needs to be said and done today."

I am aware that there are many valid reasons why all of our Board and members cannot become personally involved at this level. Yet if the Council is being effective in this area, it is because our Board has a sensitive understanding and is committed to such a policy.

Two responses are being made to this effort. On the positive side, Foundations and some business men are seeing the need of this type activity and are giving us better financial support than we have ever received. Equally important is the faith and even hope that the poor, the minorities, and the alienated are expressing in the Council through daily participation in our work.

On the other side, since effectiveness is being shown, we can expect more attacks like the one I am enclosing.

I look forward to seeing you at the Board meeting, and thought you would like to have this newspaper clipping.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Nashville Banner
Thursday Afternoon April 18, 1968

Capitol Hill

Baxton Bryant Leaves Trail Of Controversy

Contrary To Wide Impression, He Represents No State Or Public Agency

By KEN MORRELL
Political Writer

Contrary to a common public impression, which often does not appear to be created by accident, Baxton Bryant is not an employe of state government, and does not represent, officially or otherwise, any governmental agency on human relations or any other field.

Morrell

Instead, he is the controversial executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a private, independent organization which is supported by grants from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations pays Bryant's salary, none of which comes from state or any other public funds. But there have been strong indications in the past that some of the officials of his own organization are just as dissatisfied with Bryant's performance as those who mistakenly have believed he was on the public payroll.

Although his assigned job is to try to create "better public understanding" among people of all races, Bryant is likely to show up almost any night on the network television "news," sounding off about what is wrong with Tennessee.

His latest endeavor was a "press conference" here Monday to announce that the council has received a $40,000 gift from the Field Foundation--to be matched by the same amount to be solicited from industry in Tennessee—as a memorial fund to the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

At the same time, Bryant announced he will ask 1,000 white Tennessee families to participate in a project to improve communications and understanding by inviting others, including Negroes, into their homes to discuss "white racism."

Only recently, Bryant demanded the resignation of Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb during the prolonged garbage strike. A few months ago, he leveled a broadside attack against Metro Mayor Beverly Briley for trying to exercise some control over Nashville's "war on poverty" program.

On more than one occasion, he has made his presence obnoxious to state and local officials, who prefer to try to work out problems without interference of the kind espoused by Bryant.

In reply to his charges concerning Nashville's anti-poverty war, Mayor Briley commented:

"My only effort in this program is to cut characters like Baxton Bryant out."

Last Aug. 21, Bryant shocked the Nashville community by praising the North Nashville (Hate-Whitey) Liberation School, which was being financed through anti-poverty funds. Visiting the school, Bryant called it a "positive approach" involving "a bunch of pretty alienated, frustrated and angry kids for just causes."

Bryant said he saw no objection to SNCC official George Washington Ware's presence at the school. "It's a free country, and I am not willing to say George Ware or Stokely Carmichael or anyone else that's got freedom to travel shouldn't be allowed to go where they want."

Represents State Agency

CORNELIUS JONES

BAXTON BRYANT
Employed By Private Group

The "liberation" school, he asserted, was "one of the best things the Metropolitan Action Commission ever funded."

Creates Confusion

In the nearly four years he has held the post in the private organization, he has created confusion and controversy for the state's official human relations agency.

From 1964 until 1966, the state agency was known as the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, having been established by former Gov. Frank Clement by executive order.

In 1967, at Gov. Buford Ellington's request, the General Assembly established by law the state's first Commission on Human Development, which is headed by Dr. Elmer P. Gibson, president of Morristown College and whose executive secretary is Cornelius Jones, Negro educator and former football coach.

Bryant has done little to correct the erroneous impression that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is the official agency. And he arranges to be quoted far and wide on such matters as school desegregation, housing, civil rights boycotts, the Memphis garbage strike and a host of other subjects in virtually every section of the state.

At other intervals, Bryant has defended and praised Stokely Carmichael, has assailed "our idiot legislature" and has employed sharp sarcastic tones against "my fellow white ministers."

And especially puzzling has been his strenuous efforts to prevent a legislative investigation of the Highlander Research Center at Knoxville, which was established after Highlander Folk School near Monteagle was closed by court order. While many members of the General Assembly do not favor such a probe, they do not consider it is a matter which should be any of Bryant's business.

A former Methodist minister who came here from Dallas, Tex., Bryant seems to attract controversy, even in his own private organization.

Last November, for example, he stood by and allowed four members of the Tennessee Council's board of directors to resign in protest of his retention as executive director. Bryant had tendered his resignation in August, to be effective Dec. 31, but later retracted it. In the squabble, the chairmen of both the nominating committee and the personnel committee also quit.

Mrs. Lawrence Coe of Memphis, one of the directors who stepped down, criticized Bryant for "individually working in situations himself."

While he has not ventured into the political arena here—at least not yet—Bryant tried his hand at running for Congress in Texas. He tried twice, both in 1962 and 1964, and lost.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is happy to announce that we have received a $40,000.00 special grant from the Field Foundation. To continue our work in Memphis and West Tennessee a new full time staff member is being employed. Mr. Gerald Fanion will join our staff May 1 and open an office in Memphis. We hope to open new offices in Knoxville and Chattanooga in the near future. We will endeavor to raise $40,000.00 matching funds from the business community in our state.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations will continue our first priority of identifying with the poor, the minority and the alienated of our state - saying and doing with them what needs to be said and done today.

We believe an activist bi-racial group is essential to help bridge the alienation between the races in our state.

We propose the following State-wide program:

The U. S. Riot Commission reports, "White racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities." There must be face to face confrontation between whites who accept this fact and Negroes who can communicate the depth of frustration and the loss of faith and hope in the black community. Too long the white community has soothed its conscience and compounded its ignorance with information extracted from poorly paid maids and yard hands or other employees whose first priority was holding on to their job. The break down in communications is so bad that people of good intent from both communities are mis-interpreted and mis-understood even when the best of effort is being made to find positive solution to crisis situations.

This confrontation and communication is essential as we move together for better police-community relations, more jobs, adequate housing and multi-ethnic education.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is calling on 1,000 white families in our state, who agree with the Riot Commission Report, to invite 10 white friends to their home during the month of May - before the long hot summer - to hear a member of the Negro community "tell it like it is." We ask that the churches, civic clubs, labor organizations, business organizations and schools join us in this effort.

Our state office at 818 17th Avenue South in Nashville will aid in supplying some material and resource persons where needed.

Tenn - PUBL -

S P E C I A L G I F T S C A M P A I G N G U I D E

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

January 1, 1967

FOREWORD

This Special Gifts Campaign Plan adopted by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations Board has a double purpose: first, the important aim of raising funds and, second, the more important goal of building understanding of the problems Tennessee faces in this field and support for our program of helping to meet these problems.

The campaign personnel will be able, in a special planned approach, to talk with key people in positions of influence in each metropolitan area. In this way we will have an opportunity to explain our concerns and our program.

The plan is designed to enlist the support of leaders of public opinion by asking them to serve on the campaign committee. When a businessman is approached and is told in an earnest and reasoned manner of the work of the Council, even though he refuses to help and declines to make a gift, you can be certain another individual in a strong position in the community is more likely to be friendly to our efforts. In conducting this campaign, we will often be planting seeds to be harvested in future years.

The campaign plan is simple with a pyramid structure made up of individuals who call on other individuals, businesses, corporations, and corporate and individual foundations and ask for contributions and support. A complete campaign outline is found in the following pages. Campaign materials and assistance by the Fund-Raising Consultant will be provided by the state office.

CAMPAIGN OUTLINE

Your Special Gifts Campaign prospect list should contain the names of all individuals, businesses, corporations, and foundations from whom sizeable gifts may be expected when they are asked to contribute in a personal approach. These names should be selected by your Board Fund-Raising Committee. Your campaign chairman and vice-chairmen may want to add more names.

Your campaign chairman should be selected with great care. His name should bear weight in the community and he should be personally committed to the cause of a better society for all. He, and all campaign members, should be completely familiar with the programs and services of TCHR and its local affiliates. It is suggested that a review of past accomplishments and current efforts be given at the Campaign Kick-Off Meeting.

Your Board Fund-Raising Committee (you may wish to call it a Finance Committee) should be selected from among your Board membership. It is the responsibility of this committee to represent the Board to members of the Campaign Committee who will certainly not always be members of your Board. The Board Fund-Raising Committee should also select the campaign chairman and work with him in selecting other campaign personnel.

Care should be taken to make your campaign Kick-Off Meeting as enthusiastic as possible. Have a good speaker. Be sure your workers know what they are talking about before they start to make calls. Set a definite campaign schedule and stick to it. Don't drag the campaign out. Stress to workers that letters and telephone calls should not substitute for personal visits. Be sure to write thank-you letters to all who help and to those who contribute.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

1. Obtain group or board support
2. Set up Board Fund-Raising Committee (appointed or elected)
3. Board Fund-Raising Committee selects campaign chairman
4. Campaign chairman and Board Fund-Raising Committee appoint vice-chairmen and captains
5. Captains select workers
6. Hold Campaign Kick-Off Meeting and distribute materials
7. Call on prospects
8. Report results
9. Write thank-you letters. Hold celebration meeting and announce results.

SUGGESTED TIME SCHEDULE

January 16.....Deadline for board approval and appointment of Board Fund-Raising Committee

January 22.....Deadline for selection of campaign chairman

January 29.....Deadline for appointment of vice-chairmen and captains

February 5.....Deadline for selection of campaign workers

February 12.....Campaign Kick-Off meeting and distribution of assignment cards and other materials

February 19.....First report due--workers report to captains--captains report to chairman

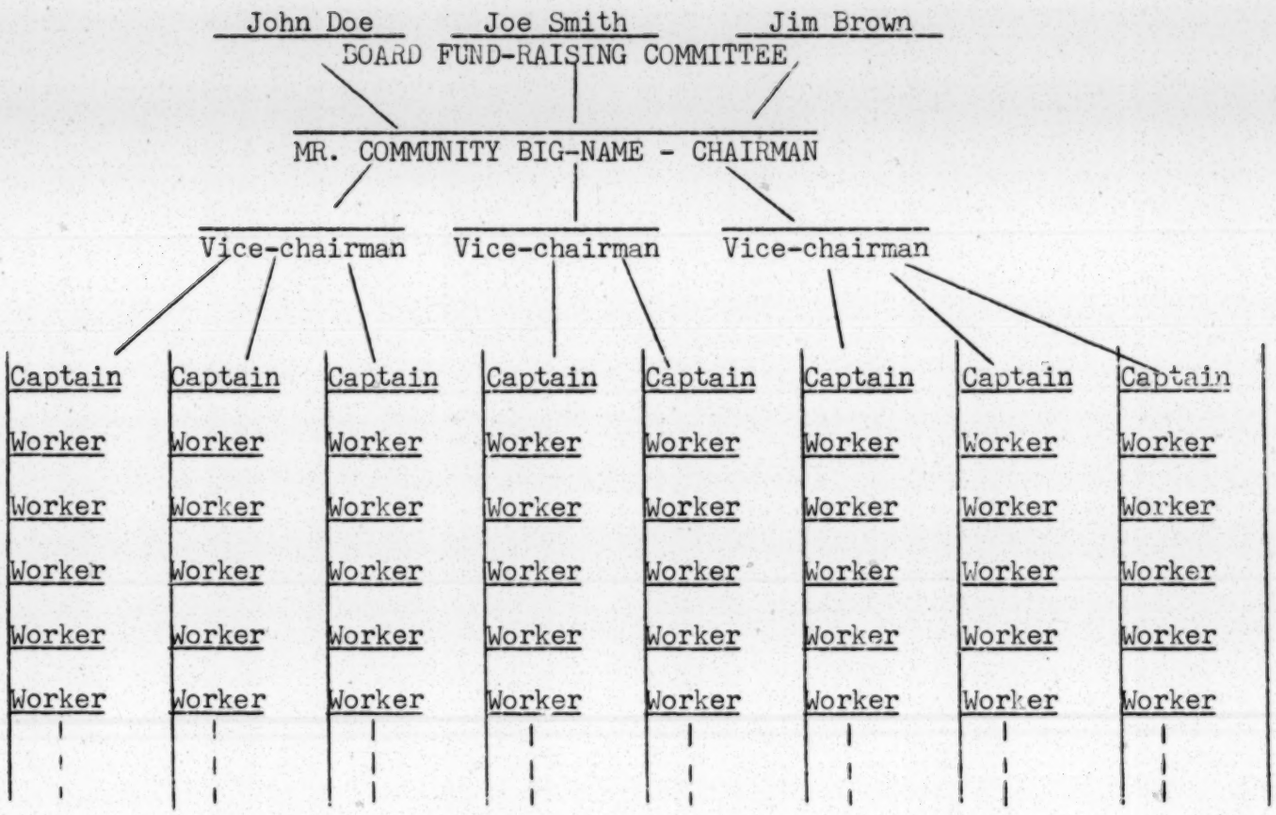
February 26.....Second report due--workers report to captains--captains report to chairman--captains and vice-chairmen make any uncompleted calls

March 5.....Deadline for completion of calls on prospects

March 7.....Chairman reports results to state office

Note: You may wish to start your campaign at an earlier or a later date. However, it is important to agree on a schedule and keep to it. Keep the schedule tight and fast-moving. Once you start postponing and delaying your committee will lose enthusiasm.

C A M P A I G N S T R U C T U R E



Note: The number of captains and the number of workers should be determined by the number of prospects on which you wish to call. No worker should be asked to call on more than five (5) prospects. Example: If you have 400 prospects, you will need 10 captains each with eight (8) workers.

LIST OF MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY STATE OFFICE

1. Special Gifts Campaign Folder
2. Assignment Sheets (Exhibit A)
3. Pledge Cards (Exhibit B)
4. Fact Sheets (Exhibit C)
5. Instructions for Captains (Exhibit D)
6. Instructions for Campaign Workers (Exhibit E)
7. Economic Pamphlet

EXHIBIT A

ASSIGNMENT SHEET

Chairman_____Telephone_____

Captain_____Telephone_____

Worker_____Telephone_____

Your assignment is:

Name_____

Address_____

Telephone_____

Write remarks on contact on back of page and return to captain.

EXHIBIT B

PLEDGE CARD

Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc.

1106 19th Avenue, South Nashville, Tennessee 37212

PLEDGE CARD

Recognizing the great value and the importance of the work of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to improve inter-group relations in Tennessee and signifying my desire to support its principles and aims to the extent my circumstances allow, I purpose to give to the Council -- in addition to my membership fee -- the amount indicated below during the year ..... . I understand that I may reduce or cancel this commitment, if my circumstances change, by notifying the state office in writing.

(Check the amount and how you wish to pay it.)

( ) $_____	_____	_____	Bill me irregularly, as follows:	
( ) $ 24.00 CONTRIBUTOR	$ 2 per month	$ 6 per quarter	$	on .....
( ) $ 36.00 UNDERWRITER	$ 3 per month	$ 9 per quarter	$	on .....
( ) $ 60.00 SPONSOR	$ 5 per month	$ 15 per quarter	$	on .....
( ) $120.00 PATRON	$10 per month	$ 30 per quarter	$	on .....
( ) $480.00 FOUNDER	$40 per month	$120 per quarter	$	on .....
( ) $ _____	_____	_____	$	on .....

(Statements will be sent for the first of each month or quarter unless you indicate that you desire an irregular billing.)

SIGNATURE _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

OCCUPATION _____ DATE _____

(All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.)

EXHIBIT C

INFORMATION SHEET

Join the Human Relations Corps

For 13 years the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has worked to promote communication and cooperation between the races in a common effort to build a stronger state. It has worked to open opportunities for education and jobs for all our citizens. It has worked to build wholesome environments free from discrimination. At the same time it has moved to areas of tension and served as a broker between militant groups and adamant officials, helping time and again to avert dangerous head-on confrontations, receiving thanks from both sides.

Ours has been, and is, an inter-racial organization in which whites and Negroes have worked together for the common goal of a better society for us all. This concept is now under attack. Some whites have been frightened and repelled by talk of Black Power and are inclined to withdraw from the effort. Some Negroes have given up hope that the white majority will ever willingly permit Negroes a place of dignity and opportunity in America, and refuse any longer to cooperate with whites on these problems.

The members of the Tennessee Council, both black and white, do not share these views. They not only do not share them but they consider this a dangerous trend. To let our country--or our state--divide into suspicious and militant racial factions is unthinkable. It could only lead to increased tension and violence.

We believe that the Tennessee Council with its fine record of inter-racial cooperation can in the present critical time make a constructive contribution toward easing suspicion and despair. We believe that with our positive approach of united action we can be a significant factor in

Tennessee's continued progress toward a better society for us all. But to do this we need to widen our effort, expand our membership, and enlarge our financial base. We are appealing to all Tennesseans who share our concern and our hope to join with us.

We realize that it may be too late. The tensions below the surface on both sides are frightening. But we have been fortunate in Tennessee so far and we believe that with enough effort we can move through this time of trouble to a far better society than we have ever had. Also, we refuse to abandon the basic American tenet that all should share in our society and the corollary that all should work together to realize this goal.

UNITED WE STAND - DIVIDED WE FALL

Some Facts About---

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Tennessee Council is a non-profit, non-political, non-denominational, inter-racial, state-wide membership organization. We have approximately 1300 members.

It is a voluntary association which depends upon the membership, with a small staff, to promote its programs. Its financial support comes from membership dues, contributions, and grants. Gifts to the Tennessee Council are tax deductible.

There are nine local Councils throughout the state located in

Bristol
Chattanooga
Coffee County
Fayette County
Knoxville
Lauderdale County
Memphis
Nashville
Wilson County

There are individual members in many other counties and more local councils are being planned.

The policy-making body of the Tennessee Council is a board of directors of sixty distinguished community leaders from all over the state. An executive committee implements board decisions.

P R O G R A M

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations works to promote:

Public understanding of problems that breed tension and violence.

Continuous two-way communication between the races.

Quality education for all.

Expanding job opportunity for all with increasing emphasis on opportunity for job training.

Recruitment of Negroes for training and apprenticeship in Labor Unions

Decent and sanitary housing for all with increasing emphasis on building wholesome communities and neighborhoods.

An equal administration of justice and equal protection by law enforcement officers.

Application without discrimination of local, state, and federal programs and services of health and welfare.

Full implementation of programs available in the war against poverty.

EXHIBIT D

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPTAINS

1. Please take time to read the enclosed materials which explain the work of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

2. Your job is to recruit a team of five campaign workers who will each solicit five prospects (individuals or businesses) and ask for their contribution to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

3. Captains are to mail in the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of their workers as soon as they are recruited.

4. _____, 1967, is the deadline for Captains to recruit their teams of workers.

5. _____, 1967, is the date for the Campaign Kick-Off Meeting at __(place)_____ at __(time)___. Campaign materials will be distributed at this time.

6. Each Captain is responsible for seeing that his workers receive their campaign kits. These will be furnished by the campaign committee and distributed at the Kick-Off Meeting.

7. Captains will be responsible for seeing that their workers make all cards and turn in all reports.

8. Captains may turn in their reports to:

Name_____

Address_____

EXHIBIT E

FOR THE SPECIAL GIFTS CAMPAIGN WORKER

We cordially welcome you as a member of the Special Gifts Campaign Committee of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. As such, you will be calling on a selected group of individuals and businesses who have a known interest in the civic affairs of your community. This means we will be sharing in the responsibility of enlisting the support the Tennessee Council on Human Relations needs in order to continue its important work. A basic factor in the success of the campaign will be the effectiveness of each individual who is part of the campaign organization.

The following are fundamentals which, if observed, will produce the best results for your efforts:

1. Know your story. This involves knowing something of the problems that your community and Tennessee face as well as how TCHR, its local affiliates, and members are helping to meet these problems in an orderly and constructive way.

2. Know your prospects. In many cases you will be assigned the names of prospects you know and will have information concerning their personal interests. In some cases, however, you may be asked to solicit prospects not so well known to you. In this case, learn as much as you can about them so that you can present your case in terms of their interests.

3. Make personal calls. Face-to-face solicitation is the only way to obtain maximum results. By so doing, you not only emphasize the importance of human relations work, you emphasize the importance of the prospect and increase the chances for a large gift.

4. Keep your sights high. Most people welcome a suggestion as to the amount they should give. In such cases, cite a figure commensurate with your prospect's ability to give.

5. Make your own gift. You are in a stronger position to solicit support if you can say that you have already made your own contribution.

6. Be sure to follow through. Large gifts are not always made on the first call. Each prospect should be followed up until he makes his gift or you are completely satisfied there will be none. Don't leave a pledge card when the prospect wants to "think it over." Call again.

7. Make out receipts. Fill out the pledge card and leave a receipt with the donor. Attach the donation (if all or part is paid) to the pledge card and place in the report envelope to be turned in at the report meeting or given to your captain.

An appeal must justify the need for whatever the amount raised. In the personal approach to the Special Gift prospect, the emphasis, however, must be on the service rendered--not the price tag. More interest is aroused over what is being done than in the overall cost. Remember the potential donor is more concerned about what he should give than in the total goal of the campaign.

The campaign should have an atmosphere of acceptance--i.e. that deeply conscientious leaders are joining in to support it.

It probably will be necessary (and helpful) to point out that we recognize that support for civil rights among the general population has suffered some severe blows during 1966. This emphasizes the importance of community leaders redoubling their efforts if critical problems are to be avoided.

Because of the general climate that has developed, the need is greater than ever: the need for the role of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the need for community understanding of the problems, the need for funds, and the need for conservative leadership in the community.

When you present the appeal, link it to the prospect's interests. To induce a favorable response requires more than the prospect's agreement that this community has an obligation in the field of human relations; your prospect must feel that he personally has a responsibility.

The basis of the appeal should be two-fold--there should be both emotional and rational reasons for support. The prospect should initially feel that the cause is worthy and have his conviction borne out by sound reasoning.

Tenn- PUBLICATIONS

HOUSING HANDBOOK

by

Harry Wiersema, Jr.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
January, 1967

HOUSING HANDBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

The handbook which you are now reading was prepared to help local councils and other groups implement the goals of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in the area of housing. The importance of the area of housing should not be underestimated. One half of our waking life is spent in and about our homes. Neighborhood segregation almost invariably dictates school and other public and private facility segregation. Low income "ghetto" housing conditions defy education's efforts to overcome the effects of over-crowding, poor physical environment, and "poverty of spirit." Nearly all of the problems of discrimination and poverty are compounded by housing segregation and depressed neighborhoods.

The objectives of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations have been set forth as follows:

1. To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

2. To encourage and support individuals, organizations, and government agencies seeking the orderly carrying out of laws and court decisions.

3. To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

These objectives cover a wide area of concern. This handbook attempts to apply most of these concerns to the area of housing. It includes both the problems of racial housing discrimination, and the many ills it causes, and the problems of sub-standard housing environment, which, while often caused in part by discrimination, has other causes and associated problems.

An effort has been made to give specific examples and to show what coalition of forces may be used to bring about solutions to these problems. While the list is not exhaustive, it is long, and, certainly, in some communities many of these problems will not exist. It will often be desirable to concentrate on one or a few of these problems to the exclusion of the others in order to avoid tenuousness. It is hoped that the enumeration of these problems will be useful in stimulating

discussion and in helping local groups to evaluate and solve local problems.

Many people have felt that the 1964 civil rights law, in covering discrimination in federally financed organizations, lifted a great burden of responsibility from local human rights organizations. But the diffidulty is that little or no positive action is required by law. Thus a local, federally-financed agency can often keep all people, regardless of race, in equal ignorance and equal fear of opportunities which would lead to integration without being in open violation of laws and regulations.

Therefore, one of the primary jobs for local organizations is to distribute the information about alternatives which will lead to housing integration. Another supportive function is to aid the civil rights (or intergroup relations) arm of federal agencies in enforcing compliance to federal guidelines and providing local support for these guidelines. (In most cases Federal guideline enforcement is inadequate or impossible without local grass root support.)

The third and most difficult role of local human rights organizations is to cause sufficient enlightened community concern to bring about a local attitude which will encourage housing integration.

I. LOW INCOME HOUSING

Although there is no rigid definition of "low income," a good rule of thumb is the maximum income allowable to enter public housing which, for example, in Nashville ranges from $3,300 a year for an individual or a couple to $4,400 for a family of five or more members.

A. Public Housing Projects. These projects are run by a board generally appointed by the mayor or county court. The agency contracts with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development periodically to operate the units, the notes on which are paid with federal money. As long as the agency is in the black, that is as long as rent income is greater than operation and maintenance costs, there is only a small amount of scrutiny by the federal agency. For instance, salaries are less likely to be questioned. Thus many social decisions come from a board, generally composed of local businessmen, which uses the same type of business logic as would be used in regard to private housing. As board members serve without pay, often these decisions are actually made by the staff and passed upon by the board. There is usually a great deal of "buck passing" between the board, the staff, and the mayor or county court whenever an issue is raised.

Most local housing authorities feel that they are not really responsible to the public and are loath to cooperate with local citizens. Many of the boards are isolated from the problems and have social consciences long since out-dated.

The boards of local housing authorities should include one or more Negroes. Negroes should be represented at least in proportion to population and hopefully in proportion to the ratio of Negroes to total tenants. However, the presence of a Negro on the board does not necessarily mean that the Negro community has a representative. To assure that he is a representative of the people, he should be selected by the community and then appointed by the mayor or county court.

In dealing with local housing authorities it is often necessary to take complaints eventually to the regional or federal level. Therefore, it is very important to document each contact with the local housing authority including immediate recollections of conversations. It is almost always better to take a complaint first to the local housing authority. The regional and federal offices will generally respond better if you can indicate that you have exhausted local remedies.

By way of warning, it should be realized that local housing authorities charge rent on a percentage of the total family income reported to them. They have strict rules about housekeeping, pets, illegitimacy, overnight visitors, common law marriages, etc. These regulations are often not strictly enforced on tenants who "don't give them any trouble" or applicants who do not upset their way of thinking. There is a temptation for an employee to overlook a violation or remain ignorant of a family's increase in income in return for small favors. The selective enforcement of strict laws is used often to control dissent. Any group working in the field of public housing should be aware of the dangers of winning the battle and losing the war.

1. Availability of Information

One of the first things that a local organization needs to establish is its right, and any citizen's right, to non-confidential information. All information about a local housing authority should be public information except personal information about tenants and applicants and perhaps some information in employees' records. Moreover, an applicant, tenant or employee, or persons authorized by them, should have access to this personal information. This fact is not always accepted by local housing authorities, but if unwillingness to disclose information is related to the regional or federal level you can expect the situation to be corrected. Do not be dissuaded by statements such as "What if everybody wanted this information? We would

spend all our time and money getting and distributing it." or "It would take too much time to go through the files and get this information." As a federally funded agency they have a responsibility to provide information to the public.

2. Project Integration

Most local housing authorities originally had white and Negro projects separated with federal sanction. They have since been directed to have a policy of open occupancy. At worst, this means that if a Negro knows his right to live in any project, insists on exercising that right, and the local housing authority can find no means to disqualify him (such as "bad moral character," bad credit rating, bad housekeeping, etc.), or if he can not be discouraged by threats on his job or life, then he has a right to live in any project-if he can prove a vacancy exists in the size unit he needs. Even where these coercive factors do not exist they are often believed to exist by the local population because of a cultural memory of such coercion. The local Negroes "know better" than to ask for a traditionally all-white project even though it may be much closer to their work or it may be the only project with vacancies.

Do not fall into the trap of calling projects white or Negro. You should refer to them as all, traditionally, or predominately white or Negro. If the staff of a local housing authority uses the unmodified terms white or Negro, this is proof of an attitude of segregation and should be documented. Local housing authorities are required to submit a quarterly report to the federal government on the occupancy of each project broken down by race. Any statement that this information is not known is false and should be documented.

3. Vacancies.

A common situation for a local housing authority is for there to be

vacancies in the "all white projects," and many Negroes who have requested the full Negro projects. Almost all local housing authorities have what is known as a "freedom of choice plan." A few local authorities have a "first come, first serve" plan, in which, in its best form, an applicant is told about every vacancy in his size unit as it occurs and has a chance to accept or reject it. However, those authorities which do have this plan have often modified it to include the possibility of the applicant indicating which units he would accept. Thus improperly used, it is no better than the "freedom of choice" plan. under which an applicant is, on first interview, told that he will be checked as to income, housekeeping, credit, etc., and if he passes this screening he will be put on a waiting list. The applicant is then asked to indicate which project he would want if he were accepted. In most all cases, the applicant is interviewed by a white person, who often has worked for the housing authority for several years and thus was an important part of a discriminatory housing assignment system. A combination of fear of being turned down, fear of violence, and ignorance of vacancies in "all white projects" may cause the Negro applicant to indicate his first and perhaps his second and third choices as all Negro projects.

A local housing authority should be required to tell all applicants that they can choose any project and give them a map showing where they are, tell them the location of vacancies in the size unit for which they are eligible, and the length of existing waiting lists. Applicants should have all this information in an easily understood form before indicating a project preference. The statement of preference should be delayed until an applicant is told that he is accepted for public housing to avoid discriminatory screening. Many local housing authorities will say that they do not know where the vacancies are by project and unit size and that it would be too difficult to keep up with this information. IT MAY BE NECESSARY to bring this issue to the

regional or national level.

Most local housing authorities have provisions for tenants to transfer from one project to another, sometimes after a certain waiting period. The local regulations and practices should be established and this right to transfer should be communicated to tenants.

A local organization should make every effort to get the local housing authority to give full and meaningful information and encouragement to all applicants about housing opportunities which would produce integration as well as provide standard housing for some who would not get it otherwise because of waiting lists. Such information should be provided after the applicant has been approved for public housing, and he should be encouraged to make or change his decision on the basis of this knowledge.

Until such time as local housing authorities voluntarily relate such information, local organizations should obtain it and disseminate it to the Negro community through churches, ministers, handbills, and whatever other means available. Local organizations should encourage prospective applicants to indicate that they will take the first available unit or the first available in a location convenient to their employment. Persons on waiting lists for full projects should be encouraged to change their preference in person and in writing to such units with smaller or no waiting lists or to any project. Persons already in public housing who would be closer to their work in another project should be encouraged to request a transfer in writing. Copies of these transfer requests and preference changes should be kept. In certain cases copies should be sent to the regional or federal office.

4. Expansion

Many local housing authorities are hoping to increase the number of housing units. If there are no local complaints, these will very often be

built in the old barracks style either as an expansion of an existing project or a new project in an all Negro, or segregated neighborhood. Such construction will generally act to increase residential segregation and the identifiability of public housing. If there is sufficient local concern, there are federal programs, policies, and guidelines which make it possible to build small scattered site units in integrated and all white areas so as to promote integration and lessen the identifiability and associated stigma of public housing.

There are also several new alternatives to the construction of large barracks type public housing units. These alternatives will be discussed in a following section titled "Other Federal Housing Programs." The important thing to note here is that these programs pay full property taxes, while public housing makes payment in lieu of taxes which amounts to a small fraction of what the same private property would pay. For this reason the new alternatives should be easier to "sell" than public houing which naturally results in a larger tax burden on property owners.

6. Rent Problems

I has been pointed out that local housing authorities charge rent as a percentage of total family income, usually about one-fifth for families with up to four children and one-sixth for larger families. Some housing authorities have been known to assess extra rent on families with an unemployed able-bodied male, particularly when he graduates from or drops out of high school.

Title VII of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act excludes payments made under that act from being counted in determining welfare payments. In response to this the Public Housing Administration on July 7, 1965, strongly recommended that local housing authorities exclude such payments in computing rent.

This should include Neighborhood Youth Corps, university work-study programs, and"multi-occupation" or MDTA programs. Since many of these programs are full and since some counties do not have such programs, it would be hoped that the income or potential income of a person in college as much as five months a year would be excluded, as well as the part-time and summer income of a person attending high school. Presently, income criteria are, for the most part, left to the local housing authorities, although some moral support can be gotten from the regional and federal level.

7. Whom to Contact

a. The national office in charge of all Federal housing is:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development
1626 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
Phone 202-393-4160

Mr. Robert Weaver, Secretary
Mr. Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary, Phone 202-393-8114
Mrs. Marie McGuire, Director of Housing Assistance Administration (in charge of the housing section), Phone 202-393-4261
Mr. Phil Sadler, Intergroup Relations Officer, Phone 202-393-4733.

b. The regional office in Atlanta in charge of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida is:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development
Region III
645 Peachtree - Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Mr. Edward Baxter, Regional Administrator, Phone 404-526-5585 or 404-526-5269
Mr. A.R. Hanson, Assistant Regional Administrator for the Housing Assistance Administration (Head of the Public Housing Section), Phone 404-526-5113
Mr. Hubert Jackson, Equal Opportunity Officer (Responsible for public housing but reports directly to the regional administrator), Phone 404-526-5293

If you have a valid complaint or a legitimate question which has not

been answered locally, feel free to write any or all of these people. If you write Atlanta, it is very useful to send a copy to Washington, so that they can give Atlanta support and encouragement. If your problem is urgent or important, call particularly one or both of the intergroup relations officials collect as almost all complaints will go to them anyway. Identify yourself, your organization, your city, the subject of your problem, and phone number, so that you may be called back if the called party is busy. If charges are not accepted or your call is not returned, you may of course replace the call and pay for it.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is always interested in helping any group further the goals of the Council. Please feel free to contact TCHR at any time. The address is:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
Phone 615-297-6568

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Mr. Harry Wiersema, Assistant Director (assigned full-time to the area of housing), Home Phone 615-297-7606

B. Other Federal Programs. There are several new developments in the federal housing program which offer alternatives to conventional public housing projects. These programs require the initiative of local persons and organizations. Anyone interested will need much more information than is presented here. An attempt is made here to present a description of the programs for informative purposes only.

1. The Rent Supplement Program

This is a program whereby a non-profit, limited dividend, or cooperative organization applies for a rent supplement program for a proposed building or rehabilitation program. The project must contain at least five units, which may be located in detached, semi-detached, row, walk-up, or elevator struc-

tures. Financing of the construction may be with the Federal Housing Authority. Mortgage financing with FHA is at market interest rates except for a limited number of below market interest rate experimental projects.

Tenants may pay full rent as established by the Federal Housing Authority or pay rent reduced by federal supplement if they are in the income range eligible for public housing or if they have been displaced by government action or natural disaster, are handicapped, over 62, or are living in substandard housing. The amount of rent payable is 25 percent of the total family income or 30 percent of the full rent, whichever is most. No supplement is for less than ten percent of the full rent. As a tenant's income increases or decreases the rent may be adjusted accordingly. He may remain in this type housing even if income increases to the point that he no longer gets a rent supplement.

Programs may be worked out allowing selected tenants to occupy units on a rental-purchase plan.

For further information see the brochure entitled "The Rent Supplement Program." It is available from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C., 20410. The order number is HUD IP-4, August 1966.

2. 221d3 Housing

Section 221d3 of the 1961 Housing Act provides that nonprofit or limited dividend corporation or cooperatives may get 100 percent Federal Housing Authority loans at a low interest rate (generally three percent) to build housing for "moderate income" families. The typical annual income limits are $5,350 for a family of two to $8,200 for a family of seven or more. Because of the low interest rate, these units have lower rents (about $70.00 and $80.00 per month for two and three bedroom units).

221d3 housing provides a stepping stone for families whose income excludes them from public housing and relieves the pressure of a tight market in this

rental range. Because these projects are federally financed, they are covered by the ivil Rights Law and other regulations. However, it takes local concern to assure compliance. Local human rights organizations should first strive to see that any 221d3 projects to be built are located in areas which will encourage integration. To be avoided is the construction of such projects in all Negro or all white areas. Integration will be much more difficult than if two units are located in the same area or if built in integrated neighborhoods.

Once projects are built, there is much that a local human relations organization can do to promote integration. If units are in an all white area, the Negro community can be informed through churches and other organizations that these units are open to all.

It should be noted, however, that there are subtle means of discrimination. First, income requirements can be enforced strictly on Negroes and not on whites. This writer was told by an agent for one such project, "Come on in and we'll tell you how much income to put on your application." Credit checks can also be used to discriminate. Often the local credit bureau will cooperate in giving a Negro a bad rating if it understands that the Negro is trying to integrate housing. This can be proved if a Negro gets a good credit rating for segregated housing and then gets a bad rating when he trys to obtain integrated housing. If proof is established, federal regulation would prevent local federally financed housing management from using that credit bureau to reject Negro applicants.

The oldest method of discrimination is to state that there are no vacancies. Federal regulations require that these projects report vacancies or to maintain a waiting list. Being on the waiting list is not assurance that one will be contacted. It may be advisable to have a white person not identified with the local human relations organization to apply shortly after a Negro

applicant. If the white person is contacted about a vacancy before the Negro, this is proof of discrimination. The white person may defer the vacancy to the Negro. If discrimination in 221d3 housing is encountered in counties in the following list, contact Mr. J.E. Kerwin, Director, Federal Housing Administration, 441 Federal Office Building, 167 North Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, 38103, Phone 901-534-3159:

Benton	Fayette	Henry	Lewis	Obion
Carroll	Gibson	Hickman	Lincoln	Perry
Chester	Giles	Houston	McNairy	Shelby
Crockett	Hardeman	Humphrey	Madison	Stewart
Decatur	Hardin	Lake	Marshall	Tipton
Dickson	Haywood	Lauderdale	Maury	Wayne
Dyer	Henderson	Lawrence	Montgomery	Weakley

Otherwise, Mr. Roy Huskey, Federal Housing Administration, 725 Gay Street, SW Knoxville, Tennessee, 37902, Phone 615-524-4011, extension 3142 or 3137, should be contacted.

3. New Approaches to Public Housing

In addition to the programs described above, there are other new programs which are alternative methods to traditional public housing. Under these programs, local housing authorities may lease an existing structure from one to five years or may agree to lease a structure if it is rehabilitated by the owner, thus encouraging such rehabilitation. It may purchase existing housing and, if necessary, rehabilitate it or may agree to purchase housing at such time as it is rehabilitated by the owner. Also, public housing can be designed and built by private developers with a prior agreement by the local housing authority to purchase such housing.

There are provisions in these new approaches to public housing which allow mixed public and private housing, rental purchase, and other innovations which encourage economic as well as racial integration and which greatly lessen the identifiability of public housing. In many cases, it will be possible to

use single and duplex units for low income families.

In any area where expansion of public housing is planned by the local housing authority, local citizens should encourage them to use any or all of the new approaches and alternatives to traditional "barracks type public housing." More information about the various programs, described as Section 23 leasing, Acquisition or Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Existing Housing, and Turnkey, can be obtained from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1626 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C., 20410.

A local human relations organization should, of course, not only be interested in seeing these new programs utilized, but should also be interested that sites and participating organizations be selected to implement integration.

4. Demonstration Cities Act

This act is essentially a program where certain cities will be given liberal economic incentives to adopt a comprehensive program incorporating many or all of the new housing programs and coordinating efforts in the field of housing with efforts in education, welfare, and the poverty program. There will be much competition to obtain this lucrative program, and many promises will be made. One pertinent requirement of a demonstration cities proposal is that the program should "provide for widespread citizen participation in planning and carrying out the program"---that planning should be carried out with as well as for the people living in the affected area. Another pertinent requirement is that the program "reduce housing segregation by race and income levels."

Local persons and organizations with knowledge and commitment in the area of housing integration should insist on being included in the planning of a demonstration cities program and should report both the extent they were allowed to be involved in planning and their opinions of the civil rights aspects

of the plan to the Washington office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

C. Code Enforcement

1. Provisions of Code

Many communities have a housing code of some kind. A rather comprehensive code is required for cities applying for urban renewal funds. A local human relations organization should get a copy of the code and analyze it. Housing codes are, of course, written in legal jargon, and a useful project would be to try to interpret the code into everyday language and to inform the community about the provisions of the code.

2. Enforcement

Probably the most important part of any housing code is the enforcement provision. Many housing codes are very comprehensive but have little or no actual effect because of inadequate provisions for enforcement. It is important to find out who the person is who is responsible for enforcement and whether or not the code is enforced. Lack of proper enforcement provisions or lack of proper enforcement may mean that many people will be without adequate housing and that the cost of standard housing (housing that meets the housing code) will be increased. It should be noted that housing code enforcement without a comprehensive program to increase the supply of low cost housing can be worse than useless.

If the result of code enforcement is the repair of a dwelling, the cost of the repairs is invariably absorbed by the occupant whether he owns the dwelling or is renting. Often on his budget he must take away from necessities in order to pay the increased cost of housing. If the structure is such that it is economically unfeasible to rehabilitate and there is not good

housing avialble at the same cost, the occupant either accepts the same grade of housing elsewhere or spends more of his tight budget on housing. The following is an illustration of this dilemma:

> This writer contacted a code enforcement office about a house with no running water which was rented by a family with nine children. The result was that the director of the code enforcement department called the father up and cursed him with racial epithets and threatened him with jail if he didn't "get his family out of that awful place." The father was able in a few days to move to another substandard dwelling which did have cold water, but the rent was doubled. Thus there was much less money for food. A few weeks later, I observed the family eating laundry starch as its total breakfast.

Certainly this incident does not render code enforcement bad. It is bad or good according to the effect it has on people's lives.

D. Public Services in Lower Income Neighborhoods. It has been generally observed that public services in lower income neighborhoods are inferior to those in higher income neighborhoods of the same population concentration. Evidence can be noted in the areas of street paving, street lighting, sidewalks, fireplugs, drainage, sewers, garbage collection, police and fire protection and law enforcement, parks and school recreational facilities, not to mention the very important area of education. As a good percentage of Negroes live in low income areas and because these same conditions are often observed in Negro middle income neighborhoods, this matter should be of special concern to a human relations organization.

Almost all cities are recipients of federal funds in one form or another. Many cities have received and hope to receive federal funds in the area of sewer construction, park construction, and other neighborhood facilities. In spite of the fact that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies to all recipients of federal money, local concern is necessary to see that neighborhood facilities are provided for all people equally. Haman rights organizations should further be concerned that new neighborhood facilities not be located so as to discourage integration.

Parks and other facilities should be located in integrated areas rather than in the middle of segregated ones. Certainly the intent of the 1964 Civil Rights Act should be implemented in the area of neighborhood services whenever federal funds are involved.

E. Urban Renewal. Urban Renewal is a very complicated program. Volumes have been written about it, and the Urban Renewal legislation itself is a legalistic nightmare to a layman. In a few words, it is a program whereby a local public agency, usually connected with the local housing authority, may submit a plan for redeveloping a community and receive federal funds to cover about two-thirds of the cost of the program, the local one-third being mostly in the form of non-cash contributions. This plan may involve taking, by "right of eminent domain," substandard homes and either rehabilitating them or razing them. It may include taking and demolishing standard homes and businesses and converting the land to other public or private usage. It often involves the relocation of streets so as to be more suitable to the new land usuage.

1. Planning Requirements and Workable Program Provisions

Urban renewal projects at best can improve the lives of most of the people involved in the long run while inconveniencing them in the meantime. At worst it can be a program of removal of low income, elderly, and minority groups to other blighted areas or to the sterile institutional environment of a public housing project. It can act so as to perpetuate and reinforce segregation and housing shortage, thus causing crowding and increase of housing prices. The reason that Urban Renewal so often fails to help the people it is purportedly designed to help is that the emphasis is placed on tearing down slum housing, rather than re-housing slum dwellers.

The pitfalls of Urban Renewal are becoming more widely recognized, and

there are pressures for improvement in the design and implementation of such projects. The NAACP legal defense and education fund is starting a nationwide move to block Urban Renewal plans which do not live up to the intent of the Urban Renewal acts and guidelines and the civil rights legislation.

Because of the large number of Urban Renewal programs, there is much that a local human relations organization can do to help see that, if there is an urban renewal project, it will help the people in the area and not just clear the land for re-use. Urban Renewal plans are developed locally by the Local Public Agency and are passed on by the Federal Renewal Assistance Administration, a department of Housing and Urban Development. Without local concern and criticism, many plans will be approved, because of political pressures, which do not fully meet the goals of Urban Renewal and civil rights legislation.

One important thing to know about Urban Renewal plans is that a community which receives urban renewal money must have a "Workable Program." The most important requirement of a Workable Program is that there be citizen participation in planning and carrying out the plan through an officially designated "Citizens Advisory Committee" and a sub-committee on minority group housing. These committees are supposed to be community wide and representative in scope and to include representatives of minority groups. Often these are paper committees which seldom meet, and most committee members are soft-soaped into feeling that their job is to sell the Urban Renewal program to the community rather than to offer advice and criticism about the program. Local human relations groups should strive to see that these committees have a meaningful role in urban renewal plans.

These committees <u>could</u> make a large contribution by insisting that Urban Renewal without local fair housing practices violates the civil rights law and should be postponed until such practices exist. They <u>could</u> insist

that adequate suitable relocation housing be built before displacing families.

If the Citizens Advisory Committee is too well controlled by the Local Public Authority which created it, it may be necessary to form an independent citizens group to fulfill the functions that the official group fails to fulfill. This group should make its existence and complaints known to the regional and national Urban Renewal authorities. It should hold mass meetings in the area being affected to inform and gain the support of the affected citizens. It should file Civil Rights and other complaints with the regional and national Urban Renewal authorities when appropriate and consider filing suit with the help of the NAACP legal defense and education fund, in the event that the Department of Housing and Urban Development for political reasons is unable to enforce urban renewal and civil rights guidelines.

Federal guidelines prohibit Urban Renewal plans from contributing to housing segregation. If the boundaries of the plan or the location of public housing or other federally funded low income housing is such that integration is discouraged, this should be grounds for complaint. Also, relocation may be carried out in such a way as to perpetuate segregation.

The spirit of the civil rights legislation would seem to prohibit the use of real estate appraisers in connection with an urban renewal plan who in their private businesses discriminate. It would seem to prohibit the Local Public Agency's relocation staff from utilizing segregated listings and discriminatory real estate firms in relocating families. These points are not yet clear, and a court suit will probably be necessary to determine the legality of such practices.

In order to be approved, an Urban Renewal plan must "prove" that there is adequate housing available to relocate persons who will be displaced by the plan. This proof is often skimpy and usually does not adequately consider the

problems caused by housing segregation.

2. Implementation of Plan

Assuming that an Urban Renewal plan is approved and theoretically conforms to guidelines and legislation, there is a very important area with which local human relations organizations should be concerned. This is the problem of seeing that the persons affected by Urban Renewal are not deprived of rights which law and legislation guarantee them. The important thing to remember is that no matter how good these rights sound on paper they are meaningless unless they are understood by the persons being affected. Thus a tremendous service can be rendered to these persons by a human rights organization by interpreting these rights in a form which is easily understood by a person with very limited education. Following is a discussion of these rights.

a. Relocation Rights

At such time as a unit is purchased by the Local Public Agency, the occupant is given priority in obtaining public housing. Thus he would be ahead of anyone who was not displaced by Urban Renewal or some other governmental action such as code enforcement. He has a perfect right to reject public housing, however, in which case he may stay in the present housing until the housing authority finds a house which meets his needs as defined by guidelines. He does not have to accept temporary housing, although, if he does, his rights will not be interfered with in any way. He will pay rent to the housing authority. Rental costs will usually be the same as before, although the housing authority has the right to reduce it in hardship cases. (An interesting legal situation exists in some cities where the housing code prohibits charging rent on a substandard dwelling. Enforcement of such a code usually results in

either the demolition of the building or rehabilitation, the cost of which is borne by the tenant in the form of higher rent. In this case, however, federal regulation prohibits eviction, and the paying of rent by the tenant would cause the Local Public Agency to be in violation of the city code. Since it is impractical to bring the dwelling up to standard when it is shortly going to be torn down, it would seem that such a tenant can occupy the dwelling rent free until he is relocated. As the uncertainty of impending relocation often causes a person to move himself into sub-standard housing, this would be an incentive for him to wait for relocation into standard housing. A court case may be necessary to establish the legal rights of persons in this situation.)

In relocating a person or family, the local public agency must find private housing, if that is what the family wants, which meets the following requirements:

1. It must meet the housing code in every way.
2. It must rent for not more than one-fifth of the total family income.
3. It must be as convenient to schools, the church preferred by by the family, work, shopping centers, buses, etc., as the present home.
4. It must be large enough so as not to cause overcrowding.

The family has a right to reject the first such house found for them by the local public agency in which case a second house must be found. In the unlikely event that this house is also unsuitable, the family would lose its right to relocation and would face legal eviction. The family would be allowed several weeks time or the time required for eviction proceedings to come to a hearing. A family is usually given 30 days to vacate by the court. (This several weeks is generally much longer than a family in an urban renewal area will feel it has after the property is bought by the local public agency. There is a persistent fear

of being put out on the street which must be combated with hard facts and examples.)

When the family moves it has a right to receive a moving payment of about $13.00 a room, or actual expenses, whichever is highest. If a family moves of its own choice into standard housing renting for more than one-fifth the total family income, it is eligible to receive a relocation adjustment payment which is determined by the difference in the rent for one year and one-fifth the family income. If the family purchases a home, it may be eligible for a rehabilitation grant up to $2,500 providing income is less than $3,000 per year, and the house does not meet the housing code. If the family income is over $3,000, the family can get a long term three percent loan to rehabilitate the new home.

b. Rights of Property Owners

If a family owns a home it has essentially the same rights as the renter described above as well as the rights related to acquisition.

In order to acquire the house the Local Public Agency must hire two "independent" appraisers to assess the value of the property. (There is a fallacy in the use of the word "independent" as the local public agency determines which appraisers are rehired. These appraisers may be encouraged directly or indirectly to keep the appraisals low.) An offering price is determined by the local public agency. A negotiator, who is paid according to the number of options he gets signed, approaches the owner and tries to get his signature giving the Local Public Agency the right to buy the property at the appraised price. It is very important that the owner understand that he is completely free to refuse this offer. Often he is told that if he does not sign, the property will be

condemned, which is the legal term for proceedings necessary to exercise the right of eminent domain. This word means something entirely different to a layman, however, and he will often sign out of fear of being put out on the street. If he does not sign, there will be a "jury of view" called, which is generally made up of real estate appraisers. This jury visits the property, listens to arguments on both sides, and determines whether the first appraisal was high enough and, if not, what the appraisal should be. Either party can appeal the decision of this jury, and the case will go to a regular jury. The property owner will not have any court costs, and a person can represent himself. It is usually possible to get an attorney to take the case for one-third of the increase in appraisal price. Because poor people in general and Negroes in particular have an ethnic memory of bad experiences with courts, it is often difficult to convince such property owners that they can gain by going to court.

Once the price is finally arrived at and the local public agency buys the property, the previous owners still have all the rights of relocation that tenants have as previously described. They may have to pay rent to the local public agency while they await relocation. This too often causes them to hurriedly purchase a substandard dwelling in a deteriorating neighborhood at an inflated price. Sound information about home buying in easily understood language would be a very great help to many of these families.

Although the rights guaranteed people affected by urban renewal seem to be rather fair on paper, study after study has shown that the actual rights enjoyed by these people fall miserably short of these paper rights. All efforts to bridge this gap are sorely needed.

3. Whom to Contact

a. The Renewal Assistance office is a part of

The Department of Housing and Urban Development
1626 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
Phone 202-393-4160

Mr. Robert Weaver, Secretary
Mr. Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary, Phone 202-393-8114
Mr. Robert McCabe, Head of the Renewal Assistance Department, Phone 202-393-4013
Mr. Larry Duncan, Civil Rights Compliance, Phone 202-393-3414

b. The Department of Housing and Urban Development
Region III
645 Peachtree - Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Mr. Edward Baxter, Regional Administrator, Phone 404-526-5585 or 404-526-5269
Mr. John Edmonds, Head of the Renewal Assistance Department, Phone 404-526-5468
Mr. Henry Bankston, Civil Rights Compliance (Reports directly to Mr. Edward Baxter), Phone 404-526-5471

If you have a valid complaint or a legitimate question which has not been answered locally, feel free to write any or all of these people. If you write Atlanta, it is very useful to send a copy to Washington, so that they can give Atlanta support and encouragement. If your problem is urgent or important, call collect, identifying yourself, your organization, your city, the subject of your problem, and phone number, so that you may be called back if the called party is busy. If charges are not accepted or your call is not returned, you may of course replace the call and pay for it.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is always interested in helping any group further the goals of the Council. Please feel free to contact TCHR any time. The address is:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
Phone 615-297-6568

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Mr. Harry Wiersema, Assistant Director (assigned full-time to the area of housing), Home Phone 615-297-7606

F. Zoning. Zoning is often used to protect the property values of white middle and upper income families, and in an effort to aid business interests, the rights of low income and minority group families are often abridged. Once a neighborhood becomes occupied by lower income families of Negroes, it is much easier for a businessman to get a varience or spot zoning. Often the entire area will be rezoned to permit land uses which cause neighborhood deterioration. Often the only property that Negroes can buy is in areas without desirable residential zoning. All these factors act to perpetuate segregation, fear of integration, and the myth that "as soon as Negroes move in the neighborhood starts to deteriorate."

Certainly all segments of the community should be represented on zoning boards, and Negroes and lower income families should be encouraged to protest unfavorable zoning. One of the requirements of a "Workable Program" which a community must have before receiving urban renewal funds is a comprehensive plan for land use. This should be an avenue to encourage nondiscriminatory zoning.

II. MIDDLE AND UPPER INCOME HOUSING INTEGRATION

There has been much written about the social evil of housing segregation. This handbook will try to set forth the present aids available to accomplish integration.

A. Housing involving Federal Money. A very large percentage of housing involves federal monetary assistance in some way. However, the federal government has been reluctant to extend the scope of the civil rights legislation to cover private homes with federal mortgage insurance or homes covered with loans from banks receiving federal deposit insurance. The areas in which the civil rights law has been applied are described below.

1. FHA Financed Apartment Buildings

There are over 100 FHA financed apartment buildings in Tennessee with a total of over 8000 units. Any federally financed apartment building or duplex. rental subdivision which was built since 1962 is covered by a signed agreement not to discriminate. Federally financed apartment buildings built before this date are covered by a provision which says that the Federal Housing Authority will use its "good offices" to see that discrimination does not exist. As any apartment owner is interested in staying in the good graces of the organization which is holding the mortgage, the federal housing authority can often be very persuasive in convincing such owners of the evils of discrimination.

The same subtle forms of discrimination may exist in this type of housing as in the 221d3 medium income housing with the exception of discriminatory enforcement of the income limits. The same federal offices handle these apartments as handle the 221d3 apartments, and these should be contacted if any discrimination exists.

2. New Subdivisions.

Any subdivision developer who hopes to have any of his sales financed by

FHA loans must sign a statement promising nondiscrimination so as to get FHA inspection. Failure to get this inspection means that none of the homes in the subdivision can be financed by FHA for a period of at least two years. Discrimination in sales on the part of such a developer will, if the question is pursued, result in his firm being placed on the FHA's "no business" list." He would also be subject to prosecution for violation of an agreement. Of course many of these developers will try any method of preventing a Negro from buying in his subdivision. These methods may range from raising the price to putting pressure on the credit bureau and, in some extreme cases, anonymous phoned threats. It would be a good idea to have white prospective buyers inquire about price and availability before and after a Negro does so.

After the first Negro moves in, the developer may stop trying to sell his houses to whites. Therefore, it may be desirable to wait until a majority of the houses have been sold so as to produce a balanced neighborhood.

3. FHA Repossessions

Any house which is repossessed by the Federal Housing Authority is supposed to be available to anyone. Lists of these houses are published in local newspapers and are available from the FHA offices in Knoxville and Memphis. At any one time there may be as many as fifty such houses on the market statewide. The major difficulty which may be encountered is the difficulty of a Negro getting financing for a home in an all-white area. If discrimination can be proved, the lending agency is subject to being placed on a "no business" list, meaning that it could no longer handle any federal loans. It may be desirable for a Negro trying to get financing to first try to get it for a house in a Negro area to establish his good credit rating. The decision to place a business on a "no business" list is not a legal decision but an administrative one, and it is desirable to file discrimination complaints with the

Federal Housing Authority whenever such discrimination is felt to exist.

As long as no complaints are brought, real estate and loan firms will feel that they can ignore the federal regulations against discrimination

4. Housing Built on Urban Renewal Land

A court decision in Nashville in 1962 ruled that a motel built on land which was part of an urban renewal project several years before was prohibited from discriminating. In doing so the court cited a case in which a business was prohibited from discriminating because such business was operated on land leased from a city agency. It appears that once property has been part of an Urban Renewal plan it is always covered by such prohibitions, and this case suggests that further extension of this principle could be made with proper litigation. Human relations organizations must constantly be on the lookout for ways of extending the coverage of the equal protection clause of the constitution and civil rights legislation in the field of housing.

B. Private Housing. The task of producing neighborhood integration in private sales housing without open housing legislation is difficult at best. There seems to exist in the southern white community an unwritten, but well understood, code as persistent as the old code of the west. The code dictates that a person must conform to the unexpressed but assumed desires of his neighbor in restricting the selling of his house in such a way as to permit sales to such people as Al Capone and prohibit sales to such people as Ralph Bunche.

There are signs that there are some people who are beginning to recognize a higher loyalty to more humane ideals. There needs to be in each community a vehicle for bringing together buyers and sellers who want to be color-blind.

Morris Milgram, who operates integrated apartment buildings in many areas of the country, has proposed a fair housing pledge so that people dedicated to the

concept of integration can vote with their housing dollars for, rather than against, integration. The pledge is as follows:

FOR WHITES: I pledge, when I move, to seek housing in a block where Negroes already live.

FOR NEGROES: I pledge, when I move, to seek housing in a block where Negroes do not live, far from areas of Negro concentration.

There has been much written in the field of neighborhood integration and stabilization. Two good sources are:

1. Fair Housing Handbook
   Available from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 323 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 10016
   Single copy 50¢

2. Neighborhood Stabilization - A Program
   Dated May, 1966
   Available from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303

APPENDIX

RESOURCES FOR HELP AND INFORMATION

(Most of the national organizations listed below have personnel who are specialists in intergroup relations or housing, or both. Some have local, state or regional offices which can be helpful. Check your phone book, or send inquiries to the headquarters offices.

American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

American Ethical Union
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York, New York 10028

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
21 West Superior Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610
(A federation of Catholic Interracial Councils--check with your Council.)

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
323 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York, New York 10017

Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice
245 Second Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Young Women's Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

(Also, your local Conference on Religion and Race, as well as other committees of religious leaders.)

(The following principal federal housing agencies have intergroup relations advisors available in regional offices throughout the country. Make use of them.)

Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

Federal Housing Administration
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20411

Public Housing Administration
1741 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20413

Urban Renewal Administration
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20411

Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20411

(The following are other federal agencies which might be helpful.)

President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20425

United States Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20425

Community Relations Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

(Other Resources)

The national headquarters of your religious institution.

Civil rights committees of labor organizations.

Your state or local human relations commission.

Sociology (or related) departments of nearby colleges and universities

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THE COORDINATION OF ANTI-POVERTY EFFORTS

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations
January, 1967

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PREFACE

During the past two and one-half years we all have heard a great deal about the anti-poverty program which has its basis in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. This program has received a tremendous amount of attention and publicity through the press, radio, television, and by word of mouth.

The Economic Opportunity Act that brought the Community Action Program into being represents the first serious attempt to get Americans from all areas of life to sit down together as equals to fight problems that are enemies to all. This young Program, just beginning to take root, is now in danger of being destroyed. Dollar value cannot be placed on the rich experiences that citizens' advisory groups and commission members have had in the metropolitan areas, rural West Tennessee, and the Appalachian Region.

The Community Action Program has bridged old prejudices, crossed class and racial barriers, and helped to make the community know itself. Every member of the community has become aware that each has a contribution to make from banker to sharecropper. The job of fighting poverty through health, education, employment, and other services has been slow and the results thus far disappointing. But the benefit derived from communities fighting common enemies rather than each other is one of the reasons that Tennessee has been spared some of the conflicts experienced by our sister states.

Because there is a need, because we believe the anti-poverty program has great possibilities, and because we are certain the citizens of this State can do more, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as part of its program of public service is pleased to present this booklet which describes the anti-poverty program and discusses the functions of the community and various units of government. However, the central focus of this effort is upon what appears to be a major weakness of the anti-poverty efforts to date -- the lack of sufficient coordination of

programs. In addition to analyzing the elements of coordination, a major chapter is devoted to several methods that Community Action Agencies may want to use in improving the local coordination of their anti-poverty programs. Finally, an effort is made to analyze the Economic Opportunity Program and coordination in the perspective of their objectives.

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

Nashville, Tennessee
January, 1967

INTRODUCTION

In recent years Congress has made a major effort to attack some of the problems of America in the middle of the twentieth century. While subject to some debate, it is generally recognized that the causes of many problems are found in poverty, ignorance, and disease in specific areas throughout the country.

A major effort to attack the problems of poverty, ignorance, and disease presently is being made through the Economic Opportunity Program. What is the anti-poverty program all about? What are the conditions that brought about its establishment? What are the functions of the community, the city and county governments, and the state governments in the program? What are the major problem areas? These are all questions of tremendous importance to us as individuals, as members of private groups and organizations, and as citizens living under a democratic system of government which elects its public officials.

Of all these questions, perhaps the most often overlooked is the one relating to the conditions that brought about the establishment of the anti-poverty program. These conditions are most obvious when one looks at the statistics which show that despite America's wealth, a large portion of her citizens are not sharing in the economy and the society. The 1960 census figures showed that more than 34 million Americans were in poverty. Moreover, many had full-time jobs. For example, as late as 1964 about nine million people in America were served by 2.4 million heads of households who worked 100 per cent of the time but still remained in poverty.

It is unfortunate but true that the South in general and Tennessee in particular have considerable more poverty than the rest of the country. The sad truth is that the risk of poverty is twice as great to every man, woman, and child in the South as elsewhere. These are the statistics that show the dimensions of poverty in America and the South.

The Community Action Program which is the major anti-poverty effort stemming from the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, has several significant features worthy of examination. First, the chief impact of the Program is at the local or regional level where Community Action Agencies must be formed by interested citizens as the means for carrying out an anti-poverty effort in the area. A second feature of this program is that it is multi-purpose in nature. This means that the Community Action Agencies can sponsor projects which provide education, job training, health measures, and other services for the disadvantaged as part of the total attack upon poverty at the local level. A third feature is that because the Community Action Agencies have such broad responsibilities, the geographic area covered may include more than one city or one county, and in fact, may extend to several cities and counties. Finally the Program features considerable flexibility which means that the Community Action Agencies as well as the projects they sponsor must be tailored to meet the needs of the people served in the geographic area.

It is clear that the Economic Opportunity Program is neither a "give-away" nor a "hand-out." But rather it does offer a way out for some who are disadvantaged and impoverished in the society. The only thing the anti-poverty program makes available is an opportunity for each and every individual in need to improve his station in life by means of further education, job training, improved health services, housing conditions, and home life. The emphasis is upon attacking the problems of individuals and of families which are caused by poverty. Consequently, some projects of Community Action Agencies must be oriented toward the individual child, youth, and adult while others are directed toward the family as a unit in order to achieve the desired results. The significant point is that the communities themselves -- not the Federal or state governments -- must plan, develop, and administer the anti-poverty program.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

For the most part the basic means or mechanism by which communities participate in the anti-poverty program is through the creation of a Community Action Agency by local residents. The Community Action Agency represents a new approach to attacking the age-old problem of poverty. In passing the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Congress did not create a new department of the Federal government, nor did it give the responsibility to administer the anti-poverty program to the states. Instead, the new approach is that the Economic Opportunity Act requires the communities themselves to get involved in the problems of the disadvantaged, to create Community Action Agencies to plan, conduct, and coordinate programs to combat the causes of poverty at the local level.

If the anti-poverty effort is to be successful, there must be activity and interest by the entire community in all phases of the program. But to be interested, active, and able to make a contribution the citizens must understand how a Community Action Agency is formed, its composition, and how it should function.

Forming a Community Action Agency

In order to be eligible for grants under the Economic Opportunity Act and certain other programs, a community must establish a Community Action Agency which has the legal authority to receive funds. To meet the legal requirement, the community has the option of forming either a public or a private, non-profit Community Action Agency. By passing an ordinance or resolution a unit of local government such as a city commission or a quarterly county court may create a public agency. In contrast, a private non-profit corporation may be created as the Community Action Agency by a group of local citizens who apply for and receive a charter of incorporation from the State. If a private, non-profit corporation is formed, it should have the endorsement of the governing bodies in the area before it attempts

to complete its organization and apply for funds to conduct projects.

At the present time only one Community Action Agency can serve a given geographic area. However, the geographic area served by a Community Action Agency may be one city, one county, or several cities and counties all included as part of one program. The multi-county, multi-city Community Action Agencies are generally formed by the local citizens after they have recognized by investigation and study that a rather large population base is needed in order to obtain the necessary funds to operate projects that will attack effectively poverty conditions. As a general rule it is desirable that a population base of from 50,000 to 100,000 be included in one Community Action Agency.

The Composition of Community Action Agencies

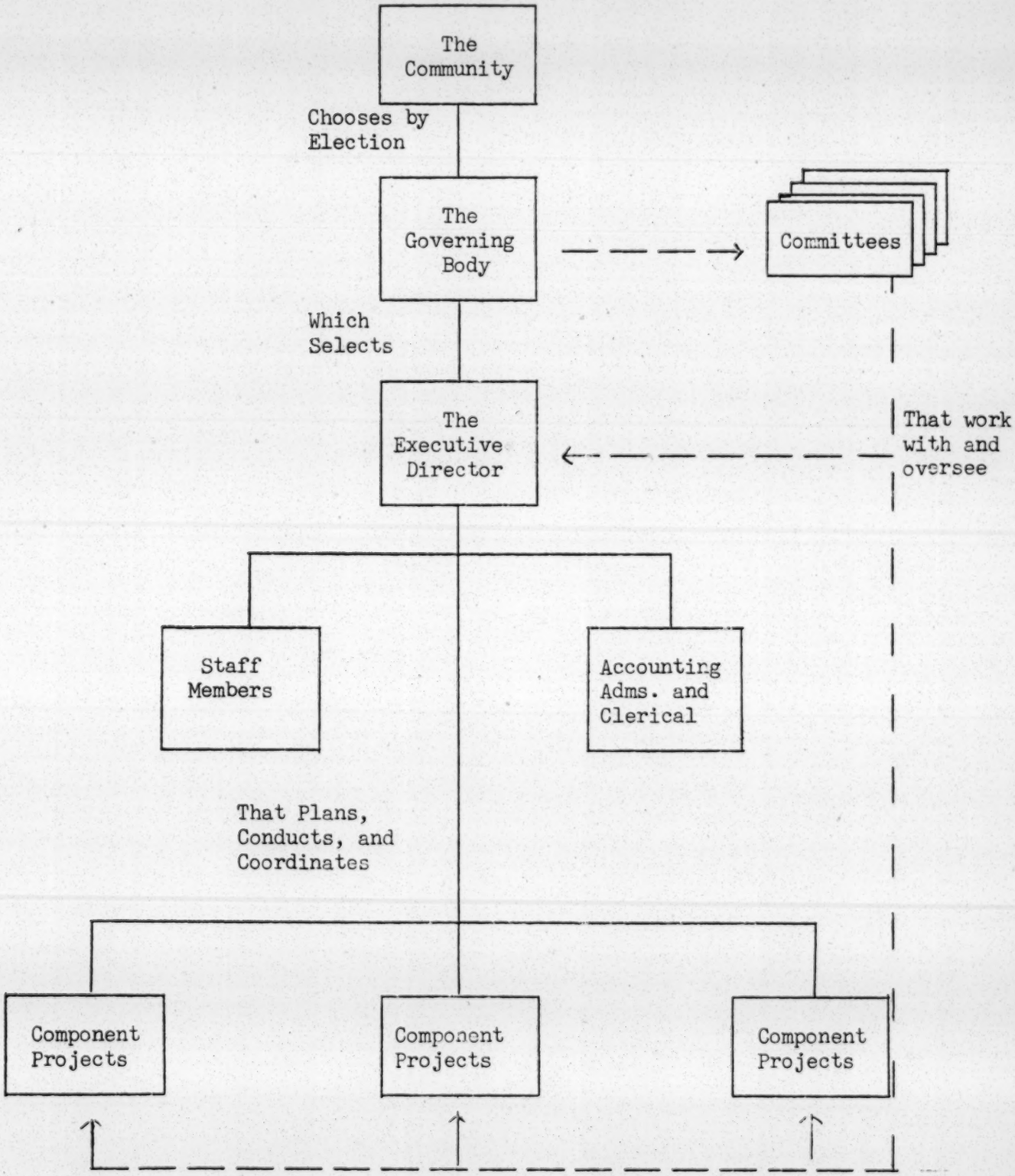
In general the Community Action Agency is composed of four levels of organization. These levels are the community, the governing body, the staff, and the operating project organizations. Figure 1 on the following page shows these levels and indicates their relationship to one another. In fact, the levels composing a Community Action Agency develop almost simultaneously instead of separately and step by step. Thus, while the community is expanding its interest, the governing body must develop, the staff operate, and projects begin to function all at the same time.

The Community

Community action means just what the name implies---that the community, not just one segment, is acting as a whole in the program. In order to carry out community action it means conducting public hearings, meeting with clubs and private organizations, and holding discussions with various groups and neighborhood gatherings in order to involve the maximum number of citizens and inform them of the benefits to be gained from the Community Action Program.

FIGURE 1

COMPOSITION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES



By involving individuals and groups which together comprise the community, the citizens gain interest, they know what is going on now, what is planned for next week, next month, and next year. At this point the individuals and groups will begin to direct their energies toward the common cause of attacking poverty locally---at home in the community. They can distinguish between causes and symptoms of poverty. The community then begins to feel it is committed to an objective. And it begins to get serious about fighting the causes of poverty in the community, not just the symptoms.

Of course, the interest, the involvement, and the commitment of the community should grow as the program develops. However, as the community develops, the significant segments of it that are interested in fighting poverty conditions must be given an opportunity to serve on the policy-making or governing body of the Community Action Agency which is responsibile for making the decisions.

The Governing Body

The governing body of a Community Action Agency is the basic organization which is charged with making all decisions of policy and with running the local affairs of the anti-poverty effort. Before a Community Action Agency can be approved for projects and receive grants, it must demonstrate that its governing body is broadly representative of the community. In order to be representative or broadly-based, a Community Action Agency must provide adequate opportunity for three segments to participate in the policy making process. These segments are: (1) the major public and private agencies responsible for services and programs concerned with poverty; (2) other elements in the community as a whole; and (3) the population to be served or those citizens experiencing poverty conditions.

To paraphrase the Community Action Program Guide, Volume I, the minimum standards for representation on the governing body include:

(1) at least one representative of the chief elected official, or officials of the community, the board of education, the public welfare agency, the public health agency, and the major private social service agencies;

(2) representation from the leadership of important elements in the community, such as labor, business, religious, and minority groups, to which particular attention should be paid to ensure adequate minority group representation in cases where they comprise a large proportion of the population of the target areas;

(3) representation from residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served, including at least one representative elected from each of the neighborhoods or areas in which the community action program will be concentrated.

In 1966, Congress passed an amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act which now requires that all representatives of target areas on the governing body must be elected by the residents by means of democratic procedures. This means nominations and voting by ballots so that the poor can elect their own representatives. In addition, the whole orientation of the Economic Opportunity Program is toward having every member of the governing body of the Community Action Agency elected by traditional democratic procedures.

Apart from the election process, the Community Action Agency must accept the responsibility of ensuring that every interested group and organization in the community has an opportunity to express its concerns and to propose activities. If interested groups and organizations represent a significant element of the community, they should be represented by some member of the governing body.

The Staff

A staff is needed to accomplish the purposes of the Community Action Agency. In essence, the staff is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the governing body, for planning programs, for preparing project applications, and for carrying out the projects that are approved which are designed to benefit the poor in the community.

The staff is composed of an executive director, perhaps an assistant director,

and several professionals and clerical personnel who work for the governing body. It is this group which is responsible for the planning of programs, for coordinating their projects with others being operated in the community, for writing projects, for keeping accurate records, for the evaluation of programs in operation, and a number of other tasks. As a general rule, differences in the staff composition and structure will depend upon the size of the Community Action Agency, the stage of its development, the type of projects it has in operation, and other variables.

In addition, each component project, such as Head Start or Neighborhood Service Centers, has a staff of persons who is responsible for the operation of the project. In carrying out component projects Community Action Agencies are expected to give particular emphasis to the employment of non-professionals from areas of poverty. In fact, every consideration is to be given by Community Action Agencies in providing employment opportunities to disadvantaged persons who have been denied the benefit of formal education but who are willing to learn new jobs and skills. Clearly, the employment of non-professionals is an important phase of community action if the poor are to be involved in all phases of the program.

Functions of a Community Action Agency

When considered from the stanpoint of programs the Community Action Agencies have four broad functions in addition to continuously making every effort to ensure that the governing body is broadly representative of the community at large. The first function of the Community Action Agency is that of mobilization of resources. The second function is maximum feasible participation of the poor in the program. The third function of the Community Action Agencies is to plan and develop a comprehensive anti-poverty program. Finally, the Community Action Agencies are responsible for the coordination of local anti-poverty efforts.

Mobilization of Resources

The mobilization of resources means that all of the agencies in the community which provide services to the poor should be brought together to support the local Community Action Agency, to get involved in its activities, and to work for a concerted attack on poverty.

Generally speaking, the resources in the community which should be mobilized are:

(1) The educational system, including the public schools and the related State educational agencies as well as other private educational services.

(2) The employment system, which includes the state employment services, employers, labor unions, and the educational agencies that train and retrain people for specific jobs.

(3) The family welfare system including the local welfare department, school social workers and the private agencies which work toward strengthening family life by providing such services as counselling, casework, budgeting, and consumer services.

(4) The health services which include the local health departments, hospitals, clinics, and nursing agencies as well as the local medical associations and organizations.

(5) The housing system including the public agencies concerned with the enforcement of housing codes, the low-rent housing agencies, urban renewal, and the private agencies in the housing area.

(6) The economic development system which consists of the public and private agencies concerned with industrial and economic development and employment opportunities.

(7) The legal services system including legal aid, public defenders, correctional institutions and agencies, and other public and private groups working for the protection of the legal rights of individuals.

The point is that each of these service systems deals daily with only a part of the complex causes and symptoms of poverty in the community. The separate agencies, organizations and services need to be linked into a total network of activities. The first step to linking these separate service systems together is the mobilization of resources.

Participation of the Poor

The second function of the Community Action Agency is involvement of the poor. To date, stress has been placed on the democratic election of representatives from target areas to serve on the governing bodies of Community Action Agencies. Clearly, this will ensure that the leadership of areas of poverty will participate and will feel obligated to make the wishes and desires of target areas known. However, everyone should regard the use of traditional democratic procedures to elect representatives to governing bodies as the first step, not the final phase of involving the poor in the Community Action Program.

In addition to representation on the governing bodies of a Community Action Agency, it is clear that every effort must be made to employ residents of target areas in the projects. In some cases a tandem-training approach may be used where technicians and professionals are paired with target area residents in order to equip the latter with the skills necessary to qualify them for projessional or semi-professional jobs. In other instances, neighborhood aides may be employed as intermediaries between the poor and project employees or the general public in order to establish free communication and open the doors to significant progress.

There are many other steps that can be taken by the Community Action Agencies to expand the participation of the poor in the local anti-poverty programs. The point is that to make the local anti-poverty efforts successful the Community Action Agencies as one of their functions must continue to devise new ways and means for providing for participation by the poor.

The Comprehensive Anti-Poverty Program

The third function of the Community Action Agency is to plan and develop a comprehensive anti-poverty program. In terms of programs, the Community Action Agencies may develop what are known as component projects in the areas of education, employment, public health, family welfare, and housing. Some examples of component

projects would be a pre-school program for culturally deprived children, a remedial reading and tutorial program for school-age youngsters, pre-vocational training programs for unemployed males and females, a legal services project for the poor, and various types of sanitation projects.

The process of developing a comprehensive anti-poverty program begins with the Community Action Agency when it enters the stage of program development. Program development begins when the Community Action Agency receives its first grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. With these funds the Community Action Agency is expected to hire a staff and executive director who should be a professional administrator. The staff and director are responsible for conducting an extensive survey of the community which should include a detailed study of all services presently being provided in the area by the existing public and private agencies.

In addition, the staff should compile data from all available sources in order to determine the incidence of poverty in the community. Communities often find that after exhausting all available printed material, a door-to-door interview of individuals in target areas is desirable. This method will identify particular impoverished families and will locate individuals and areas of greatest need.

After all the data has been accumulated, it is the responsibility of the executive director to prepare a written analysis of the community. This analysis should include tables and graphs depicting the incidence of poverty, a description of problem areas, and alternative recommendations for projects that are aimed at attacking the overall causes of poverty.

From the executive director's report and from recommendations from the public, the governing body is responsible for deciding both the general and specific objectives of the Community Action Agency. Once the objectives have been defined, the governing body must establish a priority schedule for the accomplishment of these goals.

One of two different approaches may be followed to achieve the objectives of the Community Action Agency. Depending upon the size of the area and the extent of community involvement the Community Action Agency may undertake a comprehensive, co-ordinated approach or a "building block" approach. The "building block" approach is followed by agencies that wish to undertake the operation of a project, but are not yet ready to operate a comprehensive program. A comprehensive approach is followed by the Community Action Agencies which have established a high degree of coordination and are able to propose and administer projects which weld together different programs and service systems in an effective attack on poverty. Governing bodies should recognize that individual projects begun initially under the "building block" approach must become component parts of a broader comprehensive attack upon poverty in the community.

Emphasis upon Coordination

A fourth function of the Community Action Agency is that of coordination of local anti-poverty efforts. Since governments first became interested in the full development of the citizens, the agencies established to carry out these functions have been tearing the individual apart. For example, while one agency could provide education for youth or adult, another could care for children, another could provide sanitation measures, and a fourth could attempt to find him a job or provide him with payments while he was unemployed.

It is true that these agencies oftentimes have performed their functions well. But their particular objectives seldom were planned in sequence, nor were they phased so as to provide for the good of the whole man. What too often happened was that the participants of one project or class were not phased into another, more advanced program, nor were they able to enter on their own into the business world and into society. Thus there is the disillusionment, despair, and distrust of the poor who may have been partially helped but unable to escape from poverty.

Cognizant of the many advantages as well as the problems caused by the specialized, single-purpose agencies, the Community Action Agencies have as one of their major tasks coordination with the agencies and programs fighting poverty within the same geographic area. The intent of the Community Action Agencies is not to compete with what existing agencies are doing, but to complement and to expand the present efforts and to meet needs that are not now being met in new program areas. Thus, coordination means joint participation in the planning, development, and execution of all anti-poverty programs in a particular geographical area. It is a two-way street between the Community Action Agency and the other existing agencies so that each will coordinate its activities with the others.

The Role of the State

In the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Federal funds were made available to the states to encourage their support and participation in the anti-poverty effort. These funds made it possible for the states to establish offices of Economic Opportunity which usually are found within the Governor's Office.

The State Offices of Economic Opportunity have three main functions. The first function is to provide technical assistance to communities desiring advice in creating or operating a Community Action Agency. Generally speaking, the states have made model charters of incorporation, bylaws, and personnel plans available to all Community Action Agencies.

Assistance in completing application forms and writing work programs is given to the Community Action Agency during its early stages. Later, if the local staff requests, the state staff will review a project before it is sent to the Regional Office for approval. This technical review may disclose minor faults in the project which could cause considerable delay in the Regional Office if they are not corrected before an application leaves the local community.

The second function of the state is to participate in coordinating all anti-

poverty activities at the state level. Community Action Agencies are also assisted in establishing policy and technical committees for the coordination of activities at the local level. The states also act as a coordinating point between the OEO Regional Office and the local Community Action Agencies and as a connecting force between the Community Action Programs throughout their geographic areas.

The third function of the states is to provide public information. The state staffs are available to meet with interested individuals and groups to explain the Economic Opportunity Act and to supply information concerning the progress of the anti-poverty effort. Files of funded and proposed projects are maintained in the state offices in order to have as much available information as possible to assist Community Action Agencies. Information concerning successful programs and approaches to combating poverty developed in other states is passed on to Community Action Agencies. Finally, the states write and publish newsletters which attempt to keep interested and involved persons informed on current developments and activities of the Economic Opportunity Program.

CHAPTER II

THE ELEMENTS OF COORDINATION

As a general rule coordination is a term we do not like to talk about. It makes everyone a bit uneasy. Sometimes when one talks about coordinating services and activities, the subject may be dull and the audience bored by the presentation of ideas and the discussion of terms.

When one talks about coordination of governmental activities, it excites the thinkers who visualize improved services. But the same discussion often frightens the participants who may be the day-to-day administrators of programs.

Since the subject of coordination is somewhat difficult, it is appropriate to begin by defining the term and distinguishing it from related concepts. After the term has been defined and distinguished, the remainder of the chapter is devoted to the conditions which must exist before effective coordination can take place and the functions that can be performed through coordinated efforts.

Coordination Defined

Often there is some confusion in the public mind about the difference between coordination and cooperation. People tend to feel the terms mean the same thing although, in fact, they have quite different meanings. In the context of the programs conducted by Community Action Agencies, coordination can be defined as the joint participation of individuals and agencies through a formal system which is designed to maximize the benefits of each program and align them so as to minimize the overlap and conflicts embodied in each. Thus, coordination is an organizational arrangement which includes participation by several agencies and individuals administering distinct programs that are related to one another.

As an organizational arrangement, coordination may be developed horizontally or vertically. A horizontal system of coordination means that the agencies and

organizations functioning at the same level of government work together through a formal system. For example, as the Community Action Agency, the local welfare department, the local employment security office, the local education agency, and all other public and private agencies concerned with community improvement participate jointly through a formal system, then horizontal coordination can be said to exist at the community level. The same horizontal coordination would exist when agencies work together at the state level or at the national level of government.

In contrast, vertical coordination is the formal system of joint participation between agencies at different levels of government. In this case, the formal system of joint participation between the U.S. Office of Education, the state education agencies, and the local education agencies, as well as the same relationships between the U.S. Public Health Service, the state health departments, and the local health departments are examples of vertical coordination of activities and programs.

On the other hand, cooperation in the same context of public programs designed to benefit individuals and society refers to a personal relationship between individuals which seeks to maximize the benefits of each program and minimize the overlap and conflicts. Clearly, cooperation is a personal relationship which is much more narrow in scope than coordination. Moreover, cooperation may well depend upon how well one feels in the morning as to whether or not cooperation will occur that day.

The relationship between cooperation and coordination then is not difficult to understand. Clearly, coordination is a formal arrangement which includes joint participation by a number of agencies and individuals and continues no matter whether persons or individuals move in or out of the system. It is quite common for cooperation to be included as an element of coordination. But coordination is not necessarily a part of cooperation. In short, cooperation amounts to a firm bond of friendship, while coordination is an organizational arrangement established

to perform one or more functions.

The Environment of Coordination

In any system of coordination it is necessary to have certain conditions present before the system can work effectively. More specifically, when horizontal coordination is considered in relation to the anti-poverty programs these elements become extremely important.

As a general rule, it appears that at least five conditions must exist at any level before the horizontal coordination of programs can be effective. The first condition is that all participants in the system of coordination recognize that no one person or agency has a monopoly on solutions to the complex and interrelated problems of poverty. We all recognize that most agencies and organizations tend to concentrate on one service or activity, such as education, employment, health, housing, and welfare. At the same time, it is important that the participants in a system of coordination recognize that the complex problems of poverty cut across the functions and services provided by the departments of the federal and state governments as well as the local agencies in the community.

The second condition necessary to have an effective system of horizontal coordination is that all participants recognize that they truly do see the problems within the framework of their own organization and specialized area of training and activity. If the participants do recognize that they see the problems of poverty within this framework, they will be able to contribute their specialized knowledge to the improvement of the entire effort to attack the problems effectively at their level of activity.

A third element that must exist in the horizontal system of coordination is that each participant must have a mutual trust in the other individuals' competence and ability to work in the system. In addition, the individuals must have respect for the other participants' areas of specialty and training.

A fourth condition necessary to have an effective system of coordination is that each participant must be willing to share the information about his or her agency and area of specialty. In short, the participants must be willing to communicate the information and data that they have available about their programs before the system of coordination can determine jointly the gaps, the areas of overlap and duplication, and specific points where programs need to be concentrated.

The final condition necessary for effective coordination is that all participants must be willing to plan activities, including their own, and to tailor their services and programs so as to provide maximum benefit for the entire community. In short, this means planned and systematic cooperation between participants in the larger system of coordination.

If these elements are present in the minds of individuals and the approaches of agencies at the community level, the level of state government, and at the level of Federal government, there can be an effective system of horizontal coordination. If not, there will be something less. The point is that coordination is not an end in itself. But rather a system of coordination can play several roles and perform certain functions that the individuals and agencies separately cannot perform. Therefore, agencies and individuals must recognize the value and importance of coordination before the system can work effectively.

The Functions of Coordination

It is clear that effective horizontal coordination is a means to accomplish at least four functions which are important to the larger services of agencies to society and the task of successfully attacking the problem of poverty in America. Without trying to be critical, there is little doubt that many of the public and private agencies concerned with the problems of the society in general and poverty in particular can be more efficient. There are gaps and overlapping features in the programs of the education system, the employment system, the public health system, the family

welfare system, and the housing system that are conducted by the public and private agencies and institutions in America. The point here is that a principal function of horizontal coordination is to examine and analyze the services that are now being offered in every community and in the State in order to determine the needs, and to identify gaps and areas of overlap. In short, horizontal coordination is a means to improve the efficiency of the agencies in the community that are providing services for the poor and for other groups and individuals in need.

A second function of horizontal coordination is to adjust the services performed by various agencies to the people who benefit from the programs. For example, analyses of the structure of poverty in a local community may indicate that a primary reason for poverty is the lack of basic education and pre-vocational training for youth and adults who do not have skills but who are interested in learning a trade. In this case, the system of coordination could be used to get new projects started in the area of basic education and pre-vocational training and to get existing agencies to tailor their programs to meet the apparent needs.

Similarly, a third function of coordination which is related to the second is that of phasing programs through careful planning. To continue with the same example used under the second function, if the local system includes the educators, representatives of the employment security office, and the Community Action Agency along with many other agencies, the planning might be coordinated so that the graduates of the adult basic education classes would be phased into pre-vocational training projects operated by the Community Action Agency, and then into the MDTA training classes operated jointly by the Employment Service and Vocational Education of the Department of Education. Thus, the proper sequencing or phasing of programs operated by various local agencies so that they are arranged in a logical order to provide maximum services is an important function of horizontal coordination.

A final function of horizontal coordination is to promote self-help programs for individual families and communities. In fact, the objectives of the Community

Action Program are closely aligned with the function of promoting self-help programs through horizontal coordination. For in the Community Action Program the central theme is that the poor are not responsible alone for their position; but rather it is due to a complex set of social forces over which no one agency, organization, or government has complete control. Thus, horizontal coordination is a means for regions to improve themselves through pooling their resources, through counties and cities, to expand their developments by the same means, and for agencies and individuals to help themselves.

Since coordination is a formal arrangement between agencies and individuals and cooperation is a personal relationship between persons, it is clear that both must be present in a community if it is to get maximum benefit from the programs and projects which are operated by the local agencies. Certainly the environment of coordination demands no more than agencies and individuals make realistic assessment of their functions while recognizing the larger needs of the community. Moreover, once the larger needs of the community are recognized by agencies and individuals, there can be no doubt that a system of horizontal coordination is the easiest, most practical way for the complex local problems to be attacked and solved at the community level by local citizens. In short, the purposes of a system of horizontal coordination point to the fact that it is a vehicle for individuals and agencies to view the problems of the larger community in relation to the services performed so as to adjust and meet more effectively the needs of all the citizens.

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF COORDINATING ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

Although almost unknown in earlier Federal legislation, the Economic Opportunity Act does place great emphasis upon coordination. In fact, there are three dimensions to coordination as it is used in the Act. First, Community Action Agencies are charged with the responsibility of coordinating all anti-poverty efforts within the geographical areas they serve. Another section charges the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity with the responsibility of ensuring that preference is given to Community Action Agencies which apply for component grants under other sections of the Act not administered by his Office. For example, a project for which preference is given might be a Neighborhood Youth Corps program which is administered by the Department of Labor. A further section urges that preference be given by the heads of other agencies such as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the extent feasible and consistent with the law when Community Action Agencies submit proposals for grants under other legislation to their organizations for approval. Thus, there is the broad mandate for the coordination of efforts to attack the conditions of poverty.

Organizing to Coordinate

Since there is a broad mandate for Community Action Agencies to establish a system of coordination, it is important that they go about the process of organizing in an orderly fashion with a full understanding of the functions of coordination before methods can be applied. As the previous chapter pointed out, coordination, in essence, consists of focusing attention on the inter-relationships of the various parts or component services to the whole to ensure that each activity is accomplished in accordance with the established goals. Instead of vertical lines which are associated with authority and responsibility in an organization, coordination

consists of the efforts made horizontally across agencies providing many services to be certain that each is performed in a desirable fashion.

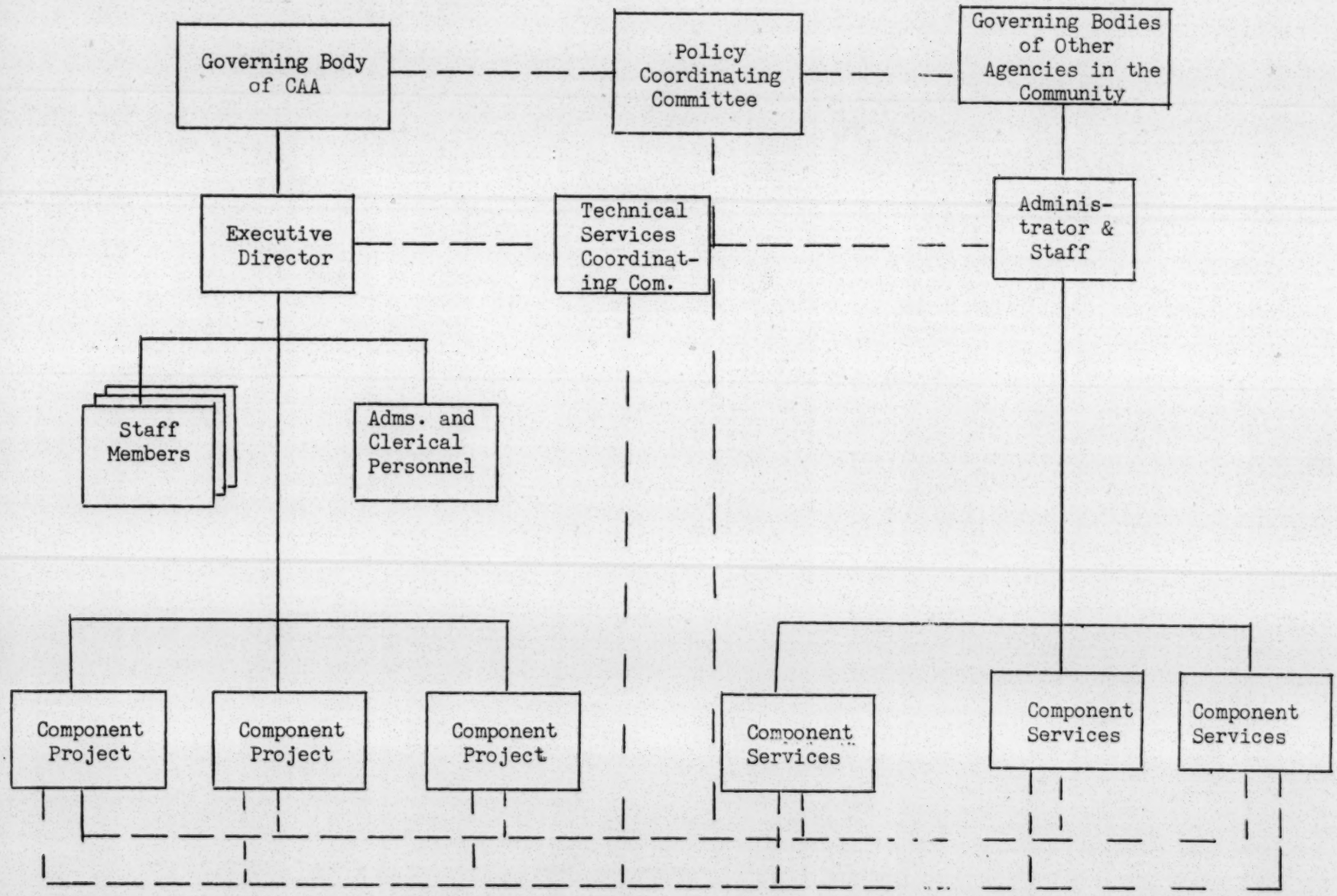
In order to accomplish the horizontal coordination of services and activities, it appears that Community Action Agencies must organize at two levels. The first is at the policy level while the second is at the technical level. Figure 2 on the following page displays an approach to the technique of organizing for coordination of local anti-poverty programs.

The principal structure for coordination at the policy level would be a committee on coordination composed of members of the governing body of the Community Action Agency and members of other governing bodies of public and private organizations in the community which have the responsibility for administering services that can be utilized to attack conditions of poverty. For example, the governing bodies and advisory groups of school systems, health departments, employment security offices, housing authorities, welfare departments, hospitals and the many other agencies in the community should be represented on the policy coordinating committee of the Community Action Agency.

The policy coordinating committee would perform a number of functions. First, it would request information and data from various professional staff members who are responsible for administering programs. The information would be concerned with what each agency is doing to carry out its program of services in the community. In addition, the policy coordinating committee would want to know what each agency is planning for its programs in the future. A third question that the policy coordinating committee would want answered by the various staffs of the service agencies is where the programs can provide assistance and services to other programs in operation in the community. A fourth function that the policy coordinating committee would be concerned with would be the area where each of the service agencies in the community needs assistance from other agencies or programs that are now in operation or could be put into operation in the community.

FIGURE 2

ORGANIZATION BY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES
TO COORDINATE LOCAL ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS



The careful study of certain subjects would be a final function of the policy coordinating committee. For example, it might want to address itself to the question of how each service agency analyzes the problems of the disadvantaged in the community and what each agency would recommend to provide a more effective anti-poverty program in the community. Such studies, of course, would require that the policy coordinating committee examine the component projects of the Community Action Agency as well as the services being performed by the various agencies in the community such as the health department, the welfare department, the housing authority, the education system, the employment security service, the vocational rehabilitation staff, and various other organizations providing services in the community.

In short, the policy coordinating committee would be responsible for examining the overall services being provided by all agencies and organizations in the community. It would be concerned with the planning stages of services, the execution of services, and the evaluations of the effectiveness of the programs that are made by the agencies themselves as well as by various individuals and organizations in the community. Of course, the purposes of the policy coordinating committee would be to improve the efficiency of the services being provided, to recommend adjustments in the services that are not now meeting the needs of the disadvantaged and impoverished in the community, and to improve the self-help programs being operated by the community.

The second level of organization consists of the technical services coordinating committee. The technical services coordinating committee would be composed of the professional administrators and staff members who are responsible for carrying out the day-to-day services of the various programs in the community. These professional administrators and staff members should include, for example, the local welfare director, the employment service director, health director, school

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

superintendent and staff members, Farmers Home Administration director, county agent, hospital administrator, various private agency directors, the community action executive director, and a number of other individuals representing important agencies providing services in the local community. Of course, the specific composition of the technical services coordinating committee will vary from Community Action Agency to Community Action Agency depending upon the size of the area covered and whether it is primarily urban or rural in character.

The functions of the technical services coordinating committee would be numerous. First, it would be responsible for preparing the information requested by the policy coordinating committee.

A second function of the technical coordinating committee would be to establish close working relationships with one another so as to provide for close cooperation between the agencies and individuals administering separate programs. A third function of the technical coordinating committee would be to meet periodically to coordinate the field activities of the various employees of their agencies. For example, it would be desirable to coordinate work assignments so as to prevent the neighborhood aides from the Community Action Agency visiting the same target area residents as the social workers from the welfare department during the same day or week. Finally, the technical coordinating committee could be expected to make minor adjustments in the services being provided so as to fill gaps that become obvious from time to time and minimize the potential overlapping of services. Moreover, the phasing of services to the recipients of the programs could be coordinated through the technical services committee so as to ensure that a person completing a basic education or pre-vocational training program would be placed in a skill training program or receive an opportunity to be employed.

As is apparent, the organization by a Community Action Agency to coordinate anti-poverty programs should be a two-level arrangement. There would be a need for

coordination at the policy-making level, and at the technical or administrative level. Of course, there are a number of techniques of coordination which must be employed by the policy and the technical coordinating committees if their efforts are to be successful. Some of these techniques are examined in the following paragraphs.

Techniques of Coordination

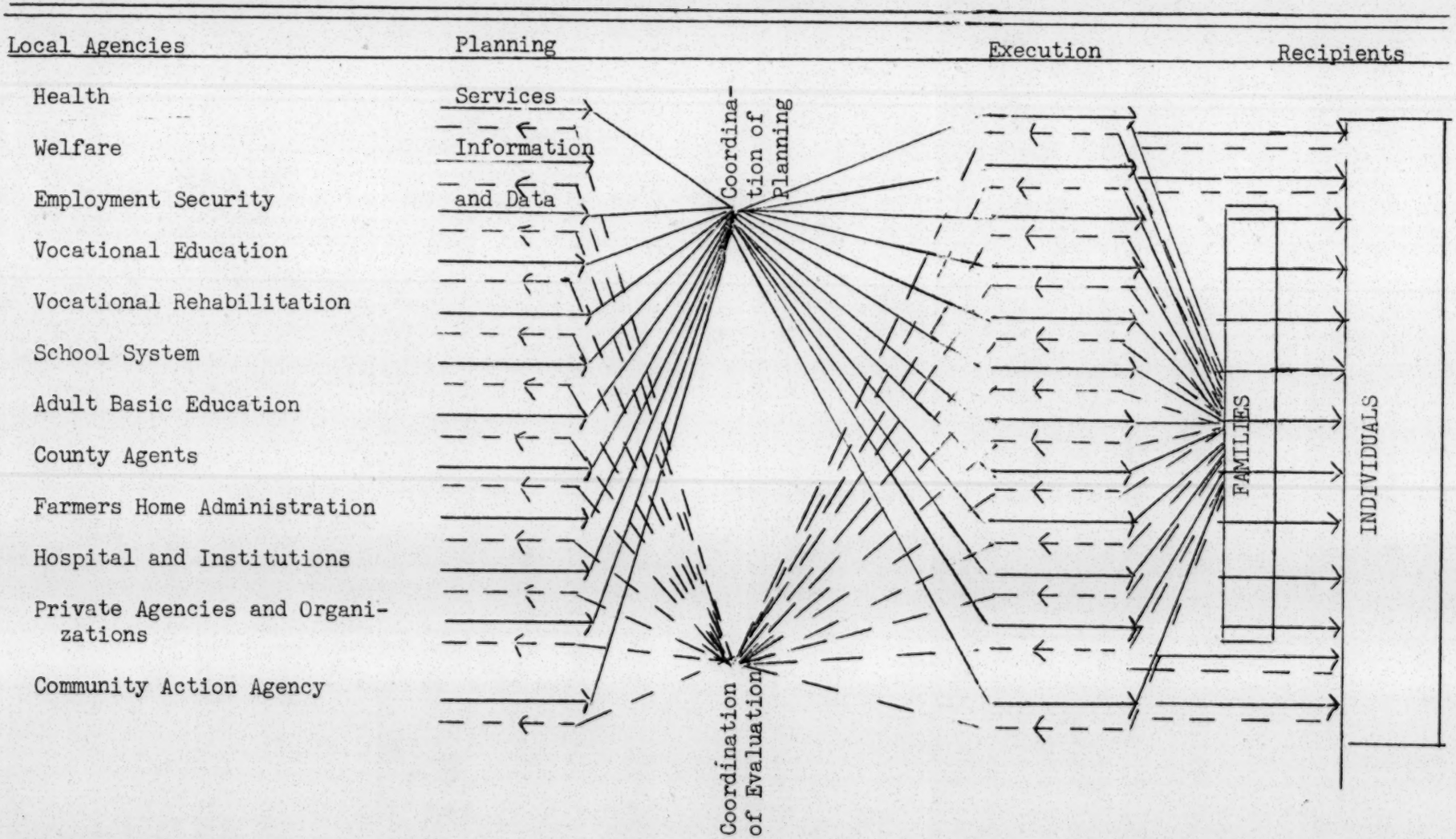
In considering the various techniques of coordinating local anti-poverty efforts, the Community Action Agency must have a working knowledge of the services that are presently being offered in the community by various agencies and organizations. In addition, it is necessary to determine the stages at which coordination will be accomplished before techniques can be employed. Under most desirable circumstances the stages at which services should be coordinated include the planning phase, the execution phase, and the evaluation phase of the programs which comprise the total anti-poverty effort being made by the local community. Figure 3 on the following page displays the stages of the services where coordination can be made effective and the objectives of the effort can be accomplished.

It is desirable for horizontal coordination to take place in the planning stages of programs before agencies get committed to services which they will provide in the future. In fact, it is crucial for representatives of the local service agencies to assemble to discuss their respective roles and functions in light of the overall objectives of a comprehensive anti-poverty program within a geographic area.

In the stage of administration of services or the execution phase, it is important to coordinate activities so as to ensure the available services are being provided for those residents of target areas in need of the particular services. It is in the execution stage that the phasing of programs by the various agencies becomes important so that those who are benefiting from the particular projects

FIGURE 3

THE STAGES OF COORDINATION OF ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY



can be moved on to additional services at a higher level and ultimately out of poverty. Of course, as part of coordination in the execution stage of programs, it is necessary for the administrators to cooperate closely with one another so that the maximum effectiveness and efficiency will be gained from each activity.

In addition to the planning and administration stages, it is important to have coordination at the evaluation stage of services and projects. Not only could the agencies benefit from the information they have gathered about programs, but the data that has been obtained by other agencies working under similar circumstances with the same population can be of overall importance in the anti-poverty effort. Often times, the agencies administering programs should think in terms of evaluating their efforts in light of what other agencies in the community are doing so that a community assessment of services and programs can be provided as well as individual agency evaluations.

In order to coordinate in the planning, execution, and evaluation stages of the anti-poverty effort, Community Action Agencies should consider employing two types of techniques. The first type consists of the formal methods of coordination. The second consists of informal techniques for coordination.

The formal methods for coordinating services should include periodic sessions of the Policy Coordinating Committee and the Technical Services Coordinating Committee. Depending upon the business at hand, the coordinating committees may be expected to meet weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Under any circumstances, the formal sessions should be the mechanism for presenting analyses of the programs, services, and needs of the community. In the sessions the coordinating committees could concentrate on planning during certain stages of the year, administration and execution at other times of the year, and evaluation still later in a given year. At times, the policy coordinating committee and technical coordinating committee of a Community Action Agency may want to meet individually; at other times, it may be

appropriate to have a joint session of the committees.

A second formal method of coordination that should be employed by the Community Action Agency and other local organizations is the checkpoint procedure. In essence, a number of agencies through joint agreements expect local communities to follow certain checkpoint procedures when applications for various projects are submitted for approval and funding to state and Federal agencies. Most often, the checkpoint procedure requires the applicant agency, such as a Community Action Agency or a school system, to submit the proposal to several local administrative agencies such as the school system, employment security office, the welfare office, before it leaves the local community. The formal aspects of this technique are that the local agencies and officials reviewing applications must sign a statement that they have had an opportunity to examine the application and either favor its approval or its disapproval. Of course, if the Community Action Agency has established a formal mechanism for coordination and is aware through the Policy Coordinating Committee of what each agency in the community is planning and has underway, the checkpoint procedure will be a routine matter. Under any circumstances everyone should recognize the checkpoint procedure as the minimum amount of required instead of the community doing everything that is possible to coordinate its efforts.

A final method for formal coordination that should be established is that of sharing information and data by local agencies. Most rules and regulations of various service agencies do not prohibit them from providing periodical reports and information to other agencies concerned with attacking the problems of poverty and of improving the community. As a consequence, it is clear that all local agencies could benefit substantially from the information and data gathered by each agency and provided to their counterpart organizations at the state or Federal level. This is the type of information that other agencies could utilize and the coordinating committees could benefit from in planning and developing a comprehen-

sive anti-poverty program.

The approach that goes hand in hand with formal techniques of coordination are equally, if not more, important than the formal techniques. It is through the informal system of communication and coordination that the administrators responsible for the day-to-day activities and services are able to weld together a reasonably good anti-poverty program into an excellent one. In addition, the policy coordinating committees can use informal methods for obtaining additional information and improving their competence so as to formulate and make intelligent recommendations about attacking poverty.

There are a number of informal methods for the coordination of efforts. At least four are worth mentioning. First it is important for professionals as well as non-professionals to exchange ideas about how particular problems should be resolved and programs administered. Informal discussion groups as well as telephone conversations can be particularly important in the interchange of ideas and the formulation of new ones.

A second method of informal coordination is the review of drafts, of proposals, and programs by various agencies and personnel before they are submitted formally to any governing body or local agency. By submitting for review to other agencies and groups the preliminary drafts of a project or program, a local agency is able to obtain the thoughts and ideas of persons working in the field who may have equal experience, new ideas and greater perspective.

A third informal technique is the circulation or routing of various documents and materials from agency to agency. This technique would enable each agency to keep the others informed as to what the recent developments are in its principal area of concern. Such circulation and review would certainly help other agencies appreciate the problems and responsibility of the other organizations within the community.

In short, the informal method used as a technique of coordination should become the basis for developing a system of close cooperation and personal working relationships between the professional and non-professional staff members of the service agencies working in the community as part of a comprehensive program to attack poverty conditions. If the informal methods can be utilized effectively, the formal techniques will work even better and the effectiveness of each program will be not only greater but easier to measure.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION: THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM IN RETROSPECT

The appropriations of Congress to the Office of Economic Opportunity have nowhere been near sufficient to provide all of the programs and services that will be required to overcome poverty in America in the twentieth century. The rhetoric outran the concept. In fact, the whole concept of the Community Action Program is not oriented toward it obtaining all of the funds necessary to overcome poverty. Rather the composition and functions of the Community Action Agencies indicate very clearly that the solution to poverty cannot be found by simply appropriating more and more money.

A major problem in fighting poverty revolves around the fact that there are many agencies in the communities conducting programs which have some impact upon the disadvantaged citizens. However, there are many more programs and funds available to most communities than they are taking advantage of at the present time. In fact, there are in excess of 150 Federal programs which provide funds for projects that Community Action Agencies and other local agencies could take advantage of to fight poverty and develop their local areas. In order to participate in many of these programs it is clear that the Community Action Agencies must perform their assigned roles effectively and with the participation of the entire community.

The importance of coordination in developing programs for the disadvantaged cannot be over-emphasized. As is clear, there are a broad variety of programs and services available to local communities through a massive amount of Federal and state legislation. In a real sense these programs might be compared to a department store with a varied display of services from which the community can choose. In addition, there is the framework of the Community Action Agency as the ingredient to mold a comprehensive program to attack poverty conditions. In fact, the parti-

cular mix of programs or services selected will depend upon the wishes, requests, and demands of the Community Action Agency and other agencies in the area making themselves heard at the state and Federal levels of government. This means that the Federal legislation including the more than 150 Acts of Congress allows for initiative, innovation, and diversity in the development of programs by a local community. But it also means that the particular agency involved in the local anti-poverty efforts must be willing to develop a system of coordination.

Recall, it has been noted earlier that the local agencies because they perform specialized, single-purpose functions tend to view a program as within their sphere of responsibility and control or completely apart from their sphere and consequently unrelated. In contrast, the Economic Opportunity Program's view of poverty is that it is a result of a complex set of social forces beyond the control of any one organization or governmental agency.

Thus, at the community level it may be necessary for groups and individuals who are dedicated to ask questions as to why more is not being done, or why an agency is not performing a particular service, or why the local agencies are not coordinating their efforts. In fact, there may be opposition to coordination because local agencies often feel threatened if they are asked to coordinate, to provide information and data, to plan jointly their activities, and to phase the programs with other agencies. But the hard fact is that each agency must be able to demonstrate that it is meeting needs and providing useful services or it cannot justify its existence. And they should have to do this locally to interested citizens as well as to the state or the Federal government. These are taxpayers' dollars that are being used, and they must be well spent in the programs. Thus "grass-roots" support by private agencies and citizens can be an important force in bringing about local coordination of programs.

It is at this juncture that the above statements tie together. It is clear that only through a system of coordination will communities and the agencies within them ever begin to see the whole problem of poverty with all its ramifications. Yet each community and the agencies must take a long hard look at the problem, less they may miss the forrest for the trees. A mechanism for coordination should enable the communities to see the whole problem.

If one takes a cold, hard look at the opposite or antonym of coordination, it is not "uncoordination" or "discoordination."Rather the antonym of coordination is fragmentation which does not offer much hope for success in attacking the complex problems of poverty. If the communities do not coordinate their efforts, they may win tactical victories by helping some to escape the bonds of poverty, but the strategic objective of attacking and winning the war against poverty in one generation will be lost.

Upon careful analysis it is clear that America has the resources to win the battle against poverty in one generation. To date, the Community Action Agency has been the principal mechanism by which the entire community is asked to get involved in fighting locally the problems of poverty. In short, the Community Action Agency seeks to expand and strengthen democracy at the local level by asking the total community to get involved in the program. Moreover, the Community Action Program seeks to cure some of the present day evils of bureaucracy by focusing upon local coordination of the programs that are in existence but often are not administered so as to fit well together in one total effort.

Thus, the Community Action Agencies are expected to act as a catalyst in initiating new projects and programs in the community. Second, they should act to provide the cement between programs by filling gaps and reducing duplication in activities. In addition, the Community Action Agencies should plan to supplement the services of existing agencies where they are in short supply. Finally, the Community Action Agencies should make every effort to be innovators in trying new

new approaches to obtaining funds and to developing projects to attack problems of poverty in the local community.

It is clear that some of the poverty in America is self-imposed, and some of it is undeserved. However, it is equally clear that all poverty stifles the spirit of children and youth, who neither imposed nor deserved it. These children and youth are the deprived youngsters who tomorrow will become the parents of poverty. The significant point is that we have had develop in our society three generations of public assistance recipients in less than 35 years. These persons and others are representative of the cycle of poverty. It is the objective of the Community Action Agency to attack locally the cycle of poverty. A major part of the attack will center around the organization, the techniques, and the methods employed to coordinate the programs now in existence. The question for each community to ask itself is how does it align in the present to solve the problems of poverty in the future.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Report of Executive Director to
Goard of Directors
May 13, 1967

ANALYSES, APPRAISALS, FRUSTRATIONS, AND DILEMMA

The South was shocked by the civil rights bill because it changed the "lawbreaker" from the one on the outside trying to gain admittance to the one on the inside trying to bar the door. The Council's sympathy has always been with the one on the outside trying to get in, but, in the beginning, our commitment to law and order limited our overt action. The civil rights bill gave new dimensions to our activities. We had to become activists, if we were to stay on the cutting edge of social change. We met together in bi-racial groups, before the law made accessible public places for us to meet. We educated the public for change, before the change took place. We were committed to decency and dignity before the law committed decency and dignity to us. A small group of Negroes and whites meeting, talking and eating together communicated a real message to the whole south. It also helped a small group of citizens to form surface acquaintances. Intellectually we became committed to civil rights. The passage of the civil rights bill revealed that though we were intellectually committed, emotionally some were still racists.

The Council decided in the fall of 1964 that it would not only continue some of the old tried and true directions but would continue to fill the vacuum of leadership on the cutting edge made possible by new legislation in civil rights and poverty. Many of our members breathed a sigh of relief that we would no longer be controversial; our old position was now the law of the land. All soon learned that if pressing for legislation was controversial, pressing for implementation was doubly so. The cutting edge was now action, not talk.

It would take a book to recite the methods of refusals, subterfuge, pressures, and threats that officials and citizens have used to evade the new laws. The more the Council works for realistic implementation, the more controversial we become. The more we act, the more the poor and distressed put their faith in us and honestly reveal their deep attitudes and needs. Seeing the enormity of their situation, we press harder for implementation with only surface success. Resistance was, at first, sophisticated, now crusty and hard. The official attitude of the normal community seems to be to keep promising, then evading, promising and evading in order that forces working for change can be fragmented, frustrated, finely tire and go away.

With pride we can say that no other bi-racial group in the state has put its theory into practice more than the Council. The work of our Council has demonstrated in action that there are whites who care and Negroes who will shoulder their responsibility in building a new concept inside the South. It would be difficult to measure how much hope this action has raised and how much frustration it has released. With sadness we now report that our efforts may have been too little and too late. We have made some progress by our efforts and others. The status quo has been changed a little, but, in the meantime, the need and demands for change have multiplied ten times. Therefore, we find our state closer to turmoil, uprising and riots than we were three years ago. Only action speaks a truthful language today, and herein lies our dilemma. The drastic action required to effect change cuts off a white person from the very community to which he needs to communicate change. To be involved in a bi-racial group that is not causing meaningful change labels any Negro a "Tom" and cuts him off from effective relationships with elements in his community that through frustration may riot in rebellion.

What has brought us to our present crisis? Why has the need for change multiplied so fast? Any appraisal would list many causes but the following would certainly be on the list:

1. Since the close of World War II colonial Africa has become self-determinate. Black people in Africa now run their own communities while black people in Fayette County (69%) are still held in peonage. Social revolutions have changed the face of the earth but have not changed the face of the South. Modern news media have carried this fact to the shabby shack of the sharecropper as well as to the rat-infested apartment of the slum-dweller. Hypocrisy in high places, including the church, has become revolting.

2. The Vietnam war has had its influence. Never before has America been so unsure of why it was fighting a war and in a geographical setting where it has always been sure it should not. Only one aspect needs mentioning here. A young Negro student said it a few nights ago, " It doesn't make much sense for Negroes to fight for freedom for the South Vietnamese, when a Viet Cong could walk through Mississippi with more freedom than a Negro." The high ratio of Negro personnel, coupled with a world-wide revolt against war, heightens the frustrations.

3. The flagrant violation of the civil rights law by local, state, and federal officials has bred contempt in the oppressed for all laws. The meager support the church and other moral institutions have given this law, some even joining to defy, has greatly weakened their influence. The great responsibility for obeying the law belongs to the adults, not students; to the well-fed, not the hungry; to the housed, not the homeless; to the leaders, not the leaderless! Students may give us problems with "order" but adults in high places are giving us the most trouble with the "law."

4. The poverty program raised hope in the dispossessed to the highest level in the history of our country. The promise was great, but the delivery has been small. Yet, the poor caught a vision that shook some of their lethargy and despair aside, and although nothing much has happened, the dream remains. Many will soon drop (or already have) back into the abyss of hopelessness. But there are others that will not give up the new energy that hope has generated. If given a chance they will work for a new America; if not, in hostility they will turn to destroy a land that gave false hope.

The recent events in Nashville speak to what I am saying. It would be difficult to find a community that has promised more and delivered less. Beautiful proposals are written with all the right social concepts for a new community. These bring abundance of federal monies and have the support of the most reactionary elements of our community. The poor and the Negro's hopes go soaring, only to find the laws are implemented by racist concepts or not at all. Leaders are so brazen that they prepare new proposals for new money with the same promise for the future that they now deny the present. It is not surprising that in a community that sets the example of breaking the law in housing, employment, health, education, etc., some of its citizens have no respect for the law in streets and on the campuses. The disrespect shown by some for law and order is regrettable, but to any discerning person in Nashville, it is not surprising. "We can't have our cake and eat it too." "What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander." In this age with all of its tensions, if we are serious, a policeman who says "damn nigger" should be jailed just as quickly as a student that hits the policeman's car with a brick.

To many of us, the biggest shock of the rebellion was what it did to bi-racial groups in our community. Nashville is blessed with some of the most committed and capable Negro leadership in our state. Most of them belong to our Council. A strong inter-group relationship had begun to grow and to become to a degree effective. The Edgehill Committee is one example. These groups had worked long and hard to erase ethnic designation from housing, schools, public accommodations, parks, etc. When Stokeley Carmichael came to town and began to use his strong verbage to articulate the needs of the poor Negroes and to assail old inter-racial groups for doing so little, our Negro leadership, under heavy pressure, had to disassociate themselves from bi-racial groups and retreat into "all Negro" groups to protect themselves from the charges of "Tomism."

This brought the paradox of those who had fought to remove "Negro" from public schools, etc., now placing "all Negro" before civil rights groups that met to face issues that belonged to the whole community. An all black group was formed to fight black power. Negroes called whites and cancelled invitations to appear on programs, because they were "all Negro." I report this not as criticism of our Negro leaders but to illustrate that time may be running out on bi-racial groups. We have suffered such reverses that, for strategy purposes, we may be forced to work in separate groups until the time comes again that together we can obtain the results that will show the mass of Negroes that this is the best way and we can show the white community the enormity of need so that they will not think our proposals for change too drastic or radical.

This report is the observation of one who has tried to be effective in the field and on the scene of battle. Your support and direction have enabled me to be close enough to the scene to feel, seven days a week, the hopes, dreams, frustrations, resentments, hostilities and hurts of the dispossessed. I have also seen evasion, hypocrisy, and flagrant denial of the most basic of human rights by some public officials. (To those officials who are not guilty, I am everlastingly grateful.)

This summer will reveal whether this report is filled with too much despair. If we read the signs correctly, only a miracle can save us from one of the most violent summers in the history of our country. It will shed new light on whether bi-racial groups can continue and be effective through this period and what the role of such groups should be.

This we know---the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has been funded by some great foundations and supported by our membership to work to make the Civil Rights Bill, with all its implementation, not a dream but a reality. This we must continue to do. That is why our committees and board have met today. A psalmist of old, one time in despair, asked the Lord a question: "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" The Lord's answer was simple: "Keep on being righteous." One can be sure that the Council will always have a work to do and we need strong commitments, a willingness to sacrifice and courage worthy of our challenge.

---Baxton Bryant

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NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18TH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

MAY - JUNE, 1967

GROUPS ACT ON HOUSING ACROSS THE STATE

Three local affiliates of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations are taking positive steps in the area of housing. More and more people of good will across the country are seeing that housing segregation dictates de facto segregation of almost all community facilities and deprives persons of both races of personal experiences in democracy.

NASHVILLE - The Coordinating Committee on Housing had its second meeting June 21. The Committee is made up of people who have been working on housing with various organizations and who feel that more could be accomplished through pooling and coordinating knowledge and resources. It is not at this point and organization of organizations, although several organizations, including the Nashville Community Relations Council and the Board of Directors of the YWCA, have indicated their willingness to participate in and cooperate with such a coordinated venture. A major project of this committee will be to set up a clearing house for persons wishing to buy, sell, or rent, on a non-discriminatory basis. Other projects will be community education, involvement and cooperation with religious and civic groups, and neighborhood stabilization. The group hopes to be able to join in an effort to get state and local fair housing legislation. The committee meets once a month and sub-committees meet once between the full committee meetings. An effort has been made to give the sub-committee chairmen a good deal of autonomy, and this has resulted in lively and fruitful committee meetings. Volunteers are needed for office work, testing, and canvassing. Persons interested in volunteer work should call Mrs. Jane Coddington at 298-2212.

MEMPHIS - The Memphis Council recently voted to make its major concern the area of housing, with the primary emphasis on residential housing integration. Mr. Dana Curtis is head of the housing effort; Mrs. Emily Ratner who is a member of the Memphis housing committee went to Nashvillt to attend the last meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Housing. At their meeting on June 28, the Memphis Council anticipates the creation of committees to work in the various areas of housing. For further information contact Mr. Dana Curtis at327-4326.

CHATTANOOGA - The Chattanooga Community Relations Conference has a reservation for 100 units of 221d3 rent supplement housing. There has been much constructive discussion about the merits of various possible site locations. An effort is being made to find a site which will best further those goals which Tennessee Council members hold in common. In its ideal form a rent supplement program can promote racial and economic diversity in neighborhood schools and churches. For further information contact Mr. William Dorsey at 624-1409.

WEST TENNESSEE - Efforts are being made to take advantage of farmers home administration programs to provide safe, sanitary housing and land ownership to displaced sharecroppers. Attempts are being made to make farm management, training, and supervision available along with the housing and land. Call Isaac Richmond, Jr. - 635-9056 in Ripley.

* * * * * * *

"WHITE POWER!"

(Editor's note: The following is from a news release dated May 23, 1967, by the Fayette-Haywood Workcamps Executive Committee, which is composed mostly of clergymen from the Cincinnati, Ohio, area.)

"Houses of Negroes are being burned again this year in Haywood County, Tennessee. Three out of eight Negroes who have dared to run for office have had their houses burned. . .Last year thirteen houses of Negroes were burned or bombed. News of these burnings almost never reaches the newspapers."

Lately there have been four new burnings. The first was on the night of April 14 when the house of Joe Taylor, just west of Brownsville, was set afire. Mr. Taylor, who had run for the office of Road Commissioner, stated, "The deputy sheriff said gasoline had been poured along a strip of grass and on the corner of the house. If this fire hadn't gone out it would have burned us all up while we were sleeping. There was nothing in the newspapers about it."

On the same night two more houses were burned; one was set afire like Mr. Taylor's house and the other burned to the ground. On May 2 another house was burned. This house was in the vicinity of Mabon's store, three miles east of Brownsville, the only Negro-owned store in the area and a center of civil rights activity. Mabon's store was set afire last summer.

Fayette-Haywood Workcamps is now helping to build a house for Annie Lois Jackson, a Negro whose house was burned to the ground last summer when she ran for the office of Magistrate. The third candidate to receive such a reprisal was Odell Sanders, who ran for Alderman. His house was bombed last summer.

"In Haywood County the Negroes who run for office can't get any protection for their homes or lives. In fact they at one time formed vigilante groups to protect their homes." Mrs. Virgie Hortenstine, a Quaker who is director of the Workcamps, reports that the only excuse for burning a house is that they say it's "too good for niggers." "Several of the houses were brand new brick homes, one just finished that day. In the case of the burning of Mabon's store, some white people are also jealous because Negroes are getting part of the trade."

"In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Taylor," Mrs. Hortenstine reported, "they had been working ever since I met them six years ago to start an old people's home. There is no home for aged Negroes. . .Last year they finally got a loan and they added some rooms to their house. This year it was set afire."

Mrs. Hortenstine stated, "The house of Johnny Jacocks, where I stayed, was set fire to last fall. Three elderly people are the only occupants. They can't even see very will. But they have kept civil rights workers, a few weeks out of a year, since 1961. And they have not stopped, in spite of danger."

For information on the Fayette-Haywood Workcamps write Mrs. Virgie Hortenstine, 5541 Hanley Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45239.

* * * * * *

"There is nothing more frightful than ignorance in action." - Goethe, 1826

"Civilization is a method of living, an attitude of equal respect for all men." - Jane Addams, 1933

WEST TENNESSEE PROJECT REPORT
- by Isaac Richmond, Jr., Assistant Director, TCHR

The Tennessee Council will sponsor a one day leadership conference in Brownsville, Tennessee, July 22, to encourage support for the Council's program and to map strategy for a uniform program in West Tennessee. The conference will bring all local Council groups and interested persons together to analyze their needs over and against present program objectives.

The planning committee, which will consist of local Council officers, will not outline any rigid course of action for the conference. However, each local Council will have acquired suggestions and complaints from its immediate community in regard to what the most immediate needs of the people are.

The conference is open to all who wish to be a part of it. The First Baptist Church in Brownsville will host the meeting.

Housing: As a result of a concentrated effort in Haywood County (sending everyone who thought they needed a home to the local FHA office) some families are realizing better living facilities. We are still hoping that a cooperative home building project can be launched in West Tennessee this summer. There is truly a dire need for more and better housing.

* * * * * * *

T.C.H.R. Board of Directors Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met at the Methodist owned summer camp, Camp Dogwood, on Saturday, May 13, 1967. The continuous rain, the creek that crosses the road of the only exit, and Baxton Bryant's barbequed chicken all made it a board meeting that will not be soon forgotten by those brave souls who stuck it out. But in spite of foul weather and a rising creek, it was a good meeting. The Board took action in several very important areas, some of which are outlined below:

1. The Board voted:
   That the president appoint a committee empowered to determine the feasibility of litigation testing the common law of Tennessee which upholds the right to discriminate in the sale and purchase of real estate, and to either bring such action by the Council itself, or to secure the filing of such a suit by other appropriate agencies, such as the ACLU or the NAACP Legal Aid and Defense Fund with the TCHR filing a supporting brief as a friend of the court.

2. Contract with Moran Associates, Inc.:
   The Board voted to contract with Moran Associates, Inc., an organization headed by Mrs. Rilla Moran, former board member of the Tennessee Council. The purpose of the contract is to provide the Council with a structure for fund raising, membership development, and the strengthening of local affiliates of TCHR.

3. Report of the President:
   Are Watts and Tennessee State University merely local passing incidents or are they the first premonitions of something much more fundamental? Dr. Pollard feels that we are on the threshold of a world crisis of growing intensity and irrationality. What assures this is the population explosion and consequent crowding on the planet with the spectre of world hunger. Cataclysmic famine is predictable in the next three or four years in India, Pakistan, and China, and will spread widely in the decade after that. We are entering a revolutionary

age of worldwide scope, involving widespread rebellion against old and established structures by youth of all nations, colors, and creeds - witness the madness of the Red Guards in China. In such an age the world desperately needs groups, such as the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, dedicated to justice and compassion for all and maintaining a voice for rationality and the preservation of human values and dignity in the midst of growing strife and irrationality. Dr. Pollard felt that a sense of this planetary scope of the crisis we are in should form the background for the determination of our policy and objectives.

* * * * * * *

EXCERPTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Nashville Rebellion - It would be difficult to find a community that has promised more and delivered less than Nashville. Beautiful proposals to the federal government with all the right social concepts bring in an abundance of federal monies. The poor and the Negro's hopes soar, only to find the laws are implemented by racist concepts or not at all. In a community that sets the example of breaking the law in housing, employment, health, education, etc., it is not surprising that some of its citizens have no respect for the law in the streets and on the campuses.

To many of us, the biggest shock was what the rebellion did to bi-racial groups in our community. Nashville has some of the most committed and capable Negro leadership in the State, most of whom belong to the Council. A strong intergroup relationship had begun to grow and to become effective. The Edgehill Committee is one example. These groups had worked long and hard to erase ethnic designation from housing, schools, public accommodations, parks, etc. When Stoleley Carmichael came to town and began to use his strong verbage to articulate the needs of the poor Negroes and to assail old inter-racial groups for doing so little, our Negro leadership, under heavy pressure, had to disassociate themselves from bi-racial groups and retreat into "all Negro" groups to protect themselves from the charges of "Tomism."

This brought the paradox of those who had fought to remove "Negro" from public schools, etc., now placing "all Negro" before civil rights groups that met to face issues that belonged to the whole community. An all black group was formed to fight black power. Negroes called whites and cancelled invitations to appear on programs, because they were to be "all Negro." I report this not as criticism of our Negro leaders but to illustrate that time may be running out on bi-racial groups. We have suffered such reverses that, for strategy purposes, we may be forced to work in separate groups until the time comes again that together we can obtain the results that will show the mass of Negroes that this is the best way and we can show the white community the enormity of need so that they will not think our proposals for change too drastic or radical.

This report is the observation of one who has tried to be effective in the field and on the scene of battle. Your support and direction have enabled me to be close enough to the scene to feel, seven days a week, the hopes, dreams, frustrations, resentments, hostilities and hurts of the dispossessed. I have also seen evasion, hypocricy, and flagrant denial of the most basic of human rights by some public officials. (To those officials who are not guilty, I am everlastingly grateful.)

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THE RACE WAR

- a book review by John Egerton -

THE RACE WAR. Ronald Segal. The Viking Press, New York. 416 pp. $6.50.

Ronald Segal is a 35-year-old South African who has studied in England and America and written books about his homeland and other places in Africa. In his latest book he has put together a detailed, documented message of pessimism and despair which goes something like this: "White men throughout the world and throughout history have held non-white men in physical or economic or psychological bondage. A violent end to that condition is rapidly approaching; the non-white will be given freedom, or he will take it."

The race war which Segal warns of is also a poverty war, for the rich nations are mostly white and the poor nations are mostly non-white. What the world has to face, he writes, "is a despair so deep among the poor, a resentment against established conditions so passionate, that normal fears are ceasing to exercise their expected restraint. . .And the violence must, surely, spread - til the rich and the poor, the dominant and the dominated, are alike, in the final accommodation of an equal humanity or an equal annihilation."

It is a grim message. Not everyone, not even every equalitarian, will share the doomsday gloom which drives Segal to his conclusions. But it is difficult to refute - and impossible to ignore - the historical picture which he so logically and skillfully assembles. Considering in separate chapters the black world of Africa, the colored world of South America and the yellow world of Asia (principally China), he contrasts these with the white world of the United States and of London and Moscow. In every instance, his conclusion is essentially the same: that "revolution can be contained no more than can poverty," that the white world, led by the United States, seems intent upon holding back the tide of change that rolls on despite all attempts to halt it.

The chapter on the United States is a short (97 pages) history of race relations in this country from 1619 to the present, and will be of particular interest to readers here. In it, Segal traces the Negro's odyssey along a trail that leads from slavery to emancipation to a modified kind of subjugation and finally to an awakening that has brought the civil rights movement of the second half of this century. It is generally a balanced and objective account, casting Segal as a white liberal (if that term still means anything) whose views more or less coincide with such men as Daniel Moynihan, James Silver, Howard Zinn and C. Vann Woodward, all of whom he quotes. He writes of the Negro's "dilemma of allegiance" - whether he should pursue integration with whites or black separatism - and points out how the dilemma was never resolved by men like W.E.B. DuBois and Marcus Garvey, or for that matter by the present Negro leadership. In fact, Segal concludes the chapter without revealing his own preference, and one wonders how he would react to Black Power and Stokely Carmichael, since neither the motto nor the man are a part of the book - presumably because they had not appeared on the national scene when he finished his writing.

Segal sees the Negroes of the United States beginning to identify, because of their mutual non-whiteness, with the masses of Chinese on the Asian mainland. He further believes that unless white America and the other affluent white people of the world allow - no, promote - revolutionary reform, the destruction of civilization by war is inevitable. Says Segal: "It is idle to suppose that the white world can attempt to hold down the coloured one in a commitment by both to unremitting violence, without destroying every value of a free and rational society."

an outlook of liberals mets.
James Baldwin quote.

* * * * * * * *

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Single ($5.00)_____Joint (Husband and Wife - $7.00)_____ Student ($2.00)_____
Contributing ($_____)_____.

A check for membership dues should accompany this form all memberships and contributions are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

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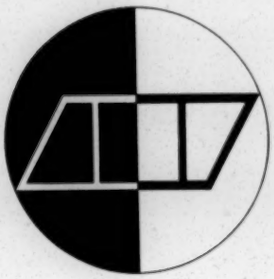

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18TH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

A TALE OF TWO COUNTIES

by Baxton Bryant, Executive Director of TCHR

FAYETTE

Consider two West Tennessee counties: Fayette and Hardeman. In 1961, Fayette rebelled against white domination and started a vigorous voter registration campaign. They ceased to be "good niggers" in the white man's eyes. These Negroes were ousted from their homes and lived in the original "tent city". Civil rights workers came from all over the nation to help them. Cornell University has had students in the community until this year. "Blacklists" were made of all who registered, and those persons were cut off from all credit or buying power, evicted from their homes, and fired from their jobs.

The Federal Government has fifty-seven injunctions still remaining against white farmers and businessmen who were found guilty of conspiring against the civil rights of Negroes. Students were beat with baseball bats and were slashed with knives when they attempted to integrate restaurants.

Yet the Negro community stood up. And in January of 1965, a poverty program was organized, beginning with an initial board of three whites and two militant Negroes elected by the Negro community. Things began to change. One of the best OEO programs in the State of Tennessee was organized and now has a Negro director. To date, $11,000,000 of poverty funds have been spent or committed to Fayette County. Industrial development for bringing in hundreds of new jobs, basic education and vocational training for adults, community home service, community centers, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Headstart, loans to poor families to buy food stamps, etc., are some of the programs either in operation or having money appropriated for them to begin.

The CAP staff is completely integrated and works together in a warm congenial atmosphere. Good communication has been established between the Negro community and many of those in leadership positions in the white community.

A suit was filed against the Board of Education and has now been settled with some progress having been made. The former superintendent, a man with no flexibility or desire to change the old social patterns, has now resigned. A young teacher, native to the community, has been elected superintendent, and though he comes from the same social structure, he shows evidence of making "education for all the community" his number one priority. The Negro community has respect for him, and though many problems still exist, a new atmosphere permeates this area.

The Farmers Home Administration made a new type loan of $15,000 available to help buy more land, establish parks, and to modernize the community house owned by the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. This building is

(continued on page 2)

being used during the day to house adult basic and vocational training classes. At night, it is used for recreation and community meetings.

HARDEMAN

If you talk with Hardeman County officials, they will tell you, "We have always had a group of "good niggers" in our county, and they have never given us any trouble." They like to quote a Negro father in the community who said, "If I ever caught my boy in a march, I'd pull him out and whip the daylights out of him." This Negro man is now employed as one of the local policemen. (He shot and killed another Negro through the door of the victim's home recently.)

The few Negroes in our Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the local NAACP that have stood up and fought for jobs, welfare aid, poverty programs, etc., are labeled "hot heads", "smart alecs", and "loud mouths", by the white leadership. Only a few have dared to dissent. The white community seems very grateful to have this kind of docile Negro community.

The status in the county now is: (1) They have lost their Title One funds from the Federal Government because of failure to comply with Civil Rights Guidelines, and their entire school system is in great jeopardy for this coming fall. (2) They have not one cent of poverty program money being used in the community, and are the only CAP agency to apply and be refused a Headstart program in the State of Tennessee this year.

Both Fayette and Hardeman counties had a food stamp program, and while Fayette was setting up loans for poor people to purchase food stamps, the magistrate's court in Hardeman County was becoming the first county to oust outright the food stamp program on July 1.

Our own evaluation is that the Negro community has been far too docile. The moderate white community has remained silent, and the officials rather than show the leadership that their offices should demand, are listening to the Klan and White-Citizens-type mentality.

If this is an example of the appreciation of white leadership for the Negro's "being good", then God pity our nation!

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NEW PERSONNEL

Mrs. Russell (Kay) Burk has been employed as the new office manager-secretary for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Burk, a native of Plainview, Nebraska, holds a B.A. degree in humanities and sociology from Nebraska Wesleyan University and a master's degree in Christian Education from Northwestern University and Garrett School of Theology in Evanston, Illinois. She has worked as a director of Christian education, as an editor of church school curriculum, and as a secretary dealing primarily with manuscripts.

Mrs. Burk is proving to be an efficient secretary and a tremendous office and work organizer. Perhaps her greatest asset is her personality and good sense of humor, (the latter of which is absolutely essential for survival in this office). We are indeed lucky to have so talented and committed a person working for the Council.

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WEST TENNESSEE PROJECT NEWS

by Isaac Richmond, Jr. Assistant Director

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations recently sponsored a "West Tennessee Leadership Conference" in Brownsville. The Conference focused on two vital areas: (1) membership and development, which emphasized financial support for the work of the Council; (2) community organization and local leadership - the important role of the community and its leaders in implementing the proposed work of the Council.

Since the Council has a small membership, we feel that a concerted effort should be made in every area touched by the Council to enroll supporting members. Membership committees are being set up in every West Tennessee county where Council personnel involves itself.

The Conference laid the groundwork for a "Miss West Tennessee Council Contest" to stimulate involvement in the Council by young people and as a fund raising drive.

Many at the Conference felt that the Council is not as articulate on current racial issues as it should be, thus, allowing less responsible groups to stay in the forefront simply on the strength of their vocalization. One crucial area that all agreed needed immediate attention was the involvement of young people in the work of the Council. It was suggested that college chapters should be organized.

Those counties having representation at the Confernece included Haywood, Tipton, Lauderdale and Shelby. Many gave advance consent to their willingness to work as an area, although they were absent (Fayette, Crockett, and Dyer.)

Special guests at the meeting were Leonard Smith, Field Director of the National Sharecroppers Fund (Atlanta), Mrs. Rilla Moran of Moran Associates, and Mrs. Virgie Hortenstine, Fayette and Haywood Workcamps. These people discussed how they might complement the work of the Council in West Tennessee.

* * * * * * * *

WHAT IS A GOOD COMMUNITY?

From Homes and Community published by the American Friends Service Committee, 1961.

What is a good community? It is a place where healthy family life is built -- with neat houses and yards. It has playgrounds and good schools. It has clubs and civic groups where you can share the fun and work of democratic society. It has places of worship where you can find spiritual resources.

A good neighborhood is physical things -- houses, schools, streets. But it is much more. It is spiritual -- friendships, social and religious life.

Its biggest asset is its people. They enrich the neighborhood by their diversity -- the range of interests, talents, backgrounds, and points of view they bring to it.

Diversified neighborhoods have "built-in" lessons in democracy -- lessons in the dignity of the individual and respect for his contributions to society.

Such communities build citizens more secure in their knowledge of democracy and and better able to share its responsibilities.

Yet -- where do most neighborhoods fall short of the goal? A typical neighborhood is probably short on the most vital ingredient -- its people. It may behave as if it does not consider the interests and diversity of its people its biggest asset.

New neighborhoods of one age group, one economic level and one race, are becoming more common each day. . . .Why? Because of community fears?

* * * * * * * *

LIBERATION SCHOOL - ST. ANSELM'S CHAPEL

How stupid can we be? The reactionary forces in our community and the national Congress would now scuttle the poverty program because a few intemporate words were said or statements made. This is a project that is deeply involved in finding positive ways for long grown hostilities to be released, and for human dignity to be achieved. The language of the alienated and oppressed is not "Sunday School" language. One despairs how difficult real communication is under the best conditions. It is totally impossible for communication to take place when local police intelligence speaks through a Senate committee and local project members have to defend themselves through News media.

The facts are that the project was thoroughly evaluated and that the following is the information I have gained about how the project came about.

First, the original project called for nine components, seven of which have been implemented. They include: a) Tutorial Program (for JHS and SHS students), b) Adult Education Program (basic: oral, reading, arithmetic), c) Liberation School (for students 6 to 12 years), d) Coffee House, e) Social Action organization, f) Voter Registration, g) Purchasing Co-op., h) Employment Counseling, i) Housing information project.

The history and status of the project in chronological order is:

(1) OEO calls for maximal involvement of existing community resources.

(2) When MAC called a crash meeting of many groups (upon being told of the availability of special summer funds), The Rev. James Woodruff was invited. His demonstrated concern with neighborhood problems had brought him to the attention of MAC staff, which sought to exclude no one from the discussions.

(3) A group of students affiliated with St. Anselm's Chapel submitted a proposal for summer activities, as did nearly a score of other groups and agencies. The proposal (like all others) was "polished" for formal submission (details clarified, budget put on final forms, non-federal share committed) and put in the "package" with over a dozen other groups' proposals.

(continued on following page)

(4) The MAC staff knew one of the St. Anselm's group's members to be active in SNCC; as no group was being excluded on its members' affiliations, the proposal was evaluated entirely on its merits. The press amply noted St. Anselm's Chapel's SNCC contacts, and the special review committee for the MAC Summer Project was reminded of this when it discussed the proposals.

(5) After careful review, the Review Committee approved the package with certain additions and deletions; there was no deletion of the St. Anselm's proposal.

(6) The MAC Commission subsequently took no action against the proposal, though it did change other proposed sub-components.

(7) All employees in all MAC Summer Project 1967 are directly employed by MAC. There is direct MAC administrative control over all aspects. A special MAC monitoring committee is keeping independent watch over all programs.

(8) MAC at this point is not known to have any evidence, either first-hand or from outside sources, that the NNSSP is in any way teaching, promoting, encouraging, or lauding any unlawful activity. At such time as any such would be found, it would be dealt with promptly, directly, and severely. MAC's contract with St. Anselm's Chapel (as with each other Host Agency), precludes any partisan political activity, unlawful behavior, or financial unclarity; any breach would open the way for MAC's termination of its relationship with any affected Host Agency.

The Tennessee Council has been connected with and supporting student work to alleviate conditions in the North Nashville area for the past two or three years. Real progress is being made in converting inner hostilities to positive expression in community work. The fact that Agency people are being brought into direct contact with and seeing the commitment of militant youth, and that militant youth are seeing the concern of community agency members is a kind of process that must continue. Our Council must continue to support this kind of project. We lay ourselves open to criticism and charges, but responsible concern and courage to do what must be done, even under fire, to facilitate orderly transition is our credential for existing.

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QUOTABLE QUOTES FROM ADLAI STEVENSON

"I don't like doles. I don't like subsidies. I don't like any interference with free markets, free men, and free enterprise. I like freedom to succeed or to fail. But I also know that there can be no real freedom without economic justice, social justice, equality of opportunity, and a fair chance for every individual to make the most of himself."

* * *

"Words are so easy, action so difficult. To proclaim ones beliefs, to profess ones convictions is one thing; to enact them, to do them, to face the hard ugly realities... is quite another."

JUL 1967

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Mrs. Walter Bishop, Knoxville
Mrs. Nola Bond, Brownsville
Robert Booker, Knoxville
Will Campbell, Nashville
David Caywood, Memphis
Roger Cloutier, Oak Ridge
John Compton, Nashville
W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Dana Curtis, Jr., Memphis
Gideon W. Fryer, Knoxville
James S. Gilliland, Memphis
James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
James Gregory, Eads
Mrs. Henry Harrell, Murfreesboro
J. E. Harris, Manchester
Clifton H. Johnson, Nashville
Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Mrs. William Knox, Nashville
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
James M. Lawson, Memphis
Thomas Mason, Mason
Mrs. John McFerrin, Somerville
Gilbert Merritt, Jr., Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
John Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernice Miller, Bolivar
Levi Moore, Ripley
Norman Moore, Nashville
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
John Price, Kingsport
Mrs. Marvin Ratner, Memphis
J. R. Rutter, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl Sasser, Nashville
Leo C. Siener, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Joe Sir, Fayetteville
Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Phillip Sottong, Chattanooga
Renfro Sproul, Nashville
Whitworth Stokes, Nashville
Roscoe Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Landon Thomas, Ripley
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

N E W S L E T T E R

Vol. I, No. 1 January, February, 1968

!MEET THE NEW PRESIDENT!

Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair, a TVA Economist and long-time Civil Rights worker, is the new president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. He succeeds Dr. William G. Pollard, Executive Director of Oak Ridge Associated Universities, and an Episcopal priest.

Mr. Sinclair presented several goals for the Council during his tenure, among which are:

1. Expand service to West Tennessee, particularly Fayette, Haywood, Tipton, Lauderdale, and Hardeman Counties.

2. Provide a professional staff in Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis. Staff members currently are officed only in Nashville.

3. Work more closely with other organizations in the same field to be "more effective".

Other officers elected for 1968 include:

Vice-Presidents
Mr. Seamour Shavin, East Tennessee, Chattanooga
The Rev. William L. Barnes, Middle Tenn., Nashville
Mr. Daniel A. Powell, West Tennessee, Memphis

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EXCERPTS: FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERSHIP

by Dr. William G. Pollard

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, arriving at a "turning point" in its 14-year history, should move to the tremendously important tasks of searching out the urban poor to get them into training for jobs.

Poverty programs can still be funded in spite of the budget restrictions, said Dr. Pollard. The training programs are a tremendous new resource, but they have not been effective in getting many Negroes into them.

The cities have great areas which have been sealed off for years from the rest of the community. We don't know who lives there. There's a kind of conspiracy of lack of concern. We must get to know these people and help them get into these training opportunities that they have no way of knowing anything about.

Dr. Pollard challenged every member of the Council to get to know five families, and to submit candidates for training opportunities. The Council will provide members with information about what training and educational programs are available to those families.

Since the Tennessee Council was formed in 1954, the nature of its activities has changed several times. Dr. Pollard summarized that in the 1950's, its purpose was "to provide an opportunity for the two races to get to know each other as persons and to work together. In the early 1960's, the Council began to support, actively and morally, the sit-ins and other demonstrations designed to change the laws to open public facilities to Negroes.

"Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964, we have been trying to achieve compliance with the laws. We still have a long way to go in Tennessee to secure compliance with Title VI of the Act, (this deals with employment opportunity)."

Dr. Pollard emphasized that the ghetto poor cannot be ignored much longer. The judgment is ultimately religious. We're ignoring our common humanity!"

* * * * * * * * * *

The Memphis Crisis

A special Newsletter will be issued soon on facts and information about the current crisis in Memphis. The Tennessee Council has been hard at work through its Memphis membership in the negotiations between the strikers and city officials. Mr. James Lawson, President of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council, was elected chairman of the minister's protest in behalf of the strikers.

Memphis Crisis (Continued)

Mr. Jacques Wilmore, Regional Director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Mr. Baxton Bryant, and 50-60 other men were sprayed by the police in Memphis with mace, at point-blank range.

Following the incident, Mr. Bryant hosted a meeting of Memphis Police Commissioner, Mr. Holliman, Mr. Wilmore, and Mr. Jesse Turner, President of the NAACP, Mr. Lawson, President of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council, and other leaders of the protest in his hotel room.

Mr. Bryant also arranged meetings with Mayor Loeb and some 150 Negro ministers in attempt to reach negotiations.

Watch for further details in a special newsletter.

* * * * * * * * *

SUMMARIZING THE CONFERENCE--SPEECHES AND WORKSHOPS

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations owes a debt of gratitude to the members of the Chattanooga Chapter who so efficiently and graciously hosted the January Annual Meeting, and to the staff of Hotel Patten.

The Saturday afternoon session of the meeting featured workshops on the general theme, "Employment: One Answer to Urban Crisis". These were "Education: Preparation for Employment", "Business and Unions: Attitudes and Stakes in Social Progress", and "Public Agencies: Local, State, Federal".

Key speeches of the Conference were made at the banquet by Mr. John Lewis, a former chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who is now director of community organization projects for the Southern Regional Council, followed by Dr. Charles Hamilton, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Roosevelt University, Chicago.

Mr. Lewis was chairman of SNCC from June 1963 to May 1966, when Stokely Carmichael was elected to replace him. Mr. Lewis resigned from the SNCC staff in July of 1966.

"In the early 1960's, the people in the civil rights movement demonstrated faith in the American system, urging Negroes to believe in America, register and vote, and to go on in spite of fears," stated Mr. Lewis. In an interview he continued, "Though our society is really sick with the scars of racism--and we all are victims, black and white--he believes that this country has the opportunity more than any other nation to create an interracial democracy." Mr. Lewis stated that large numbers of the grass-roots Negro community are losing faith. He does <u>not</u> believe that violence is the answer to the problem.

He concluded, "We are all in this boat together, and we're not going to get out until we all get out together."

Summary of Speeches, (con't).

Dr. Hamilton's presentation began where Mr. Lewis left off. He stated that Black Power is a clear alternative to violence. Before a group can enter the open society, it must first close ranks. He stated that this has nothing to do with hatred or with "Get Whitey".

Dr. Hamilton emphasized that he had never been more optimistic about the struggle for human dignity than he is now.

He stated that the "alienated radicals" and "alienated revolutionaries" are necessary in society today to raise vital issues. Unless these issues are raised, there will be nothing to negotiate! Dr. Hamilton observed that the political negotiators who accept the institutions, the moral crusaders, and the alienated radicals and revolutionaries in today's society serve and need each other. He classed himself as an "alienated radical" and said that it never occurred to him that social progress would be painless.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hamilton both refuse to criticize other civil rights workers in public. Dr. Hamilton said, "If I've got family problems with Stokely, I'll go to him, and not indulge in internecine blasting for the entertainment of the public!"

He said, "Let us not focus on where Rap Brown and Carmichael are today, but rather on where they were three years ago, and why they changed. The system was irresponsible to them. These men were 'political bargainers' who believed in the institutions of this society three years ago."

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THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING: (Excerpts)

Membership and finances have shown a 50% increase over the last year, and the December '67 tabulation brings the total membership to some 1,800.

The Finance Committee has set a goal of $11,500 which will require an increase of membership and renewals to 3,000 members next year. The quota of $22,000. has been set for contributions, beyond memberships. We anticipate grants of $30,000, for a total budget of $68,000. The challenge is before us, and I believe the Council is equal to the task.

The fear is always present when membership grows and local support increases that we may become like many other organizations, enslaved by economic pressures from those who support us and our commitment diluted by well-meaning members who are not aware of the gravity of our responsibility. Our Board last October removed most of this danger when it said, "Our first priority is to be with the minorities, alienated and poor, of any race, working with them and doing what needs to be done and saying what needs to be said now."

Director's Report (Continued)

The only way we can with integrity communicate the tragic conditions that exist in our society to the structured society is to experience these conditions in part by identifying with the victims. The poor and the minorities must know that we are for real.

Our other task this year is to develop many facets of endeavor to meet our social ills. And these facets, while not being first, are high priorities. Some will mediate, others educate, pressure, and persuade. Many will be working on positive programs or projects, but all members, whether participants or not, will understand our first priority and the controversy and abrasive actions that it at times demands.

Experience has taught us that the best way to develop positive programs with the governmental, and business communities is for them to know that we will work with integrity, but if positive actions and programs fail, then vigorous protest will begin.

It is the responsibility of our Council to keep before our state that jobs, education, housing, and hospitalization, as important as they are, are not enough for any person. It is our duty to make known that valid and lasting human relations can be experienced only through a mutual acceptance and vigorous prosecution and execution of the basic principle that every person is an unique being with individual goals toward self worth, personal dignity, and with the desire for appreciation on the part of his fellows. This is the chief purpose and commitment of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The mood and temper of our State is not a thing of beauty. Public officials seem far more enthusiastic for riot control legislation than to face riot causes. The Poverty Program has now been saddled with the amendment sponsored by Congressman Green. The poor have been robbed of self determination and quickly shuttled back deep into paternalism. Employment opportunities are lacking for untrained numbers and only a miniscule effort is offered in technical training. Urban renewal is removing more old houses than it is building new ones, and the new ones being built are barracks type in congested areas.

Interstate highways are routed around white businesses and plowed through Negro business areas, destroying over half of the total Negro business in one metropolitan area. Fourteen years after a Supreme Court decision, school systems are stalling on making equal education available to all. Some districts have already lost Federal funds, and a recent report from the Department of Education indicates that several others are likely to follow. We still have textbooks that only portray in pictures and to a greater part in words, a white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, Middle-class, upward-bound society. Drugs are skyrocketing in prices and the poor and aged are without funds to purchase them. Hospitals are overflowing and are raising prices while the poor are being denied needed medical attention.

Director's Report (Continued)

Our Council this past year has been at work in all of these areas.

The work of our former Assistant Director, Isaac Richmond, in the West Tennessee rural area made possible the formation of "The West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation". This independent organization is moving to attack the problems in this area, and in a remarkable sense is gaining the support of local, State, and Federal officials. The business community is showing signs of interest and cooperation. Seven State agencies met jointly with ten of the Corporation's Board in December. Washington officials are showing the same interest as well as are some of the large foundations. There is a small ray of hope for this destitute area.

We also miss very much Harry and Jerry Wiersema. Harry's research in the field of housing and work with indigenous groups in Nashville has spauned all kinds of new activity in the field of Urban Renewal and city planning. An Interstate Highway routed through the Negro busines and education areas is now being challenged by an ad hoc group with the full support of our Council. A land mark case in the U. S. Supreme Court may be won in this area that could effect the entire nation. A suit is being considered by another ad hoc committee, the Nashville Edgehill Committee, to challenge the whole concept of public housing.

The Council has been invited and accepted an invitation by the First Tennessee-Virginia Economic Development District that covers 8 counties in East Tennessee and 1 in Virginia, to help this district involve the poor and minorities in a meaningful way in developing and administering this program.

The State Employment Commission, Welfare Commission, and Farm Home Administration have been very cooperative with the Council in seeking more positive and inclusive participation of the poor in their programs. Some Mayors have shown the same attitude.

This year with the "image" of the Council set and secure by Board action, we must move from this base to better and more active local Councils and Community Organizations to utilize these positive relationships. The recommendations to local chapters, attached, will help move in this direction.

This Director gives thanks to a Board of committed members who face the realities of our day. No Council could ask for a President that has worked with his Board more fairly and given so much time and thought to Council work. His leadership, integrity, and commitment has been a daily support to the Director and State staff. We regret that his term expires, but his leadership will continue as a member of the Executive Committee.

I close with a note of optimism, because last year we have found anew that there are governmental officials who care. There are businessmen and public officials who care. There are businessmen and public officials who will support a Council that is deeply involved at the grass roots. There are educators and even County Judges in West Tennessee who care tremendously.

We have also seen the development within the minorities and the poor a self help determination and even a continued patience that might give us time to save our beloved country from an ugly revolution. In the past year we have been involved at all of these levels. It is our hope and prayer that this year all will see our State and local Councils viable. And in the words of Congressman Conyers, help "America be what it says it is."

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL CHAPTERS

Three years have made us a little wiser in some aspects of Council operation. There are some prerequisites that are a must for an effective local Council. Human Relations problems are always with us, and every denial of human dignity or a step forward toward human dignity stimulates a response in persons close to the experience to do something more in this vital field. Many times the state office is contacted by such a person, asking when and where is a local Council's next meeting, and what are we doing. Needless to say, many times in some geographical areas, the question is embarrassing.

The following recommendations were adopted at the Annual Meeting for local chapters:

1. It is recommended that every Council have 12 monthly meetings a year. If possible, the time and place should remain constant.

2. The State Council Council asks each local chapter to let one meeting per quarter be for the emphasis of state program. The State office will be responsible for these programs and pledges itself to help arrange informative and challenging local programs when called upon to do so by any local Council.

3. The Council needs more personnel to serve in geographical areas of the state. As a first step, four part-time personnel are recommended to be headquartered in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville. Budget allocates $100. per month per office. The State office will work with these local chapters in meeting their responsibility of finding office space. Such personnel would be individuals that have a commitment to the goals of our Council and would be willing to work a few hours each day for the Council. These part-time persons would be employees of the State Council.

4. The approval of the local council's Executive Committee would be required before any person is employed. A Neighborhood Youth Corps student(s) could be assigned to work in the office six (6) hours a day.

5. The duties and responsibilities of the part-time person employed in each city would be to service the local chapter and other surrounding chapters when possible:

   a. He or she would see that stated meetings are held.

   b. This will include working closely with the President and Program Committee in the planning and executing of Programs.

   c. They would see that times and places of meetings are set.

   d. They would serve as a laison between the State Office and the local Chapter--informing the State office of current human relations problems or possibilities and providing information for the State Newsletter.

   e. They would supervise the Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollee(s).

6. The State Office will work with the local Chapter and area to raise additional funds from local sources and Foundations to increase this position to a full-time professional staff person.

7. To avoid geographical fragmentation, such a professional staff person would be assigned to geographical areas, and not only cities. One would be based in Memphis and serve all of West Tennessee. The staff person in Davidson County would serve Nashville and surrounding Middle Tennessee; Chattanooga would be the base of a third staff member serving Chattanooga and part of Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee, and the last staff person would be based in Knoxville and serve Knoxville and the remainder of East Tennessee.

(The Executive Committee will be asked to clearly delineate geographical divisions for Biard approval.)

NEWSLETTER

The budget provides for an additional staff person in the State Office. This additional staff person will have responsibility for publications and will serve as a resource person for the State and local Council. He or she will work closely with the four part-time staff members and other local Chapters and will publish a Newsletter worthy of the name. Current, concise happenings from local chapters and resource materials will be the emphasis of the Newsletter.

The Tennessee Council is now enjoying the rapid, immediate communication now available to the office through the installation of the Wide Area Telephone Service.

I M P O R T A N T A N N O U N C E M E N T!

Mark April 23, 24, 25, 1968 on your

calendar now.

This will be the state-wide conference on "The Treatment of Minorities in Published and Locally Developed Instructional Materials, Public and Private Education, in the State of Tennessee".

Inform your local school boards, school officials, and interested teachers of this outstanding event.

The conference will be held at the Holiday Inn, James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee, beginning with registration at 7:00 P.M. on the evening of the 23rd, followed by a filmstrip preview and an informal reception.

Two workshops will be held on the topics: "Perusal - Texts in Use, Criteria for Selection, Section Leaders, Recorders, and Librarians", and "What is true in use of textbooks in your community, suggestions for improvement", and "Where do we go from here?"

Outstanding guest speakers include Dr. John S. Gibson, Director, Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Tufts University; Dr. George Jones, Specialist in Urban Education, National Education Association; and Dr. John Claunch, President of George Peabody College for Teachers.

Displays of books and resources from publishers will also be featured.

Let us know if you can help publicize this convocation in your community.

Send the names of persons you think should attend this Conference to: Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

Watch for further details and information. We need your support to make this event a success.

* * * * *

Other Coming Events, 1968

April 26-27, 1968,

Spring meeting, Board of Directors, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Nashville.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!

November 15-16, 1968

11th Annual Meeting of the Membership, Tennessee Council on Human Relations (Note the change back to a Fall Annual Meeting.) This will be in Nashville.

Please Help Us----

Update Our Membership Records!

1. Do we have your correct address?

2. Is your membership due for renewal?

3. Who of your friends would like to receive material from the Tennessee Council, and possibly become new members? (Help us build a prospective membership list for your community and county.)

BE SURE TO GIVE US THE FULL ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE!

Fill out the form below, and mail to the office as indicated.

Your name: _____ Address _____

City: _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone: _____ Occupation: _____

Enclose your check or money order as indicated below. You will receive a receipt and membership card.

- -

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM

Complete this form and return to: Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203. Make all checks and money orders payable to the "Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated; and all funds for membership and contributions to the Council are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

MEMBERSHIP (Check one:

Single: ($5.00) _____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____

Student: ($2.00) _____ Contributing ($25.00) _____

New membership: _____ Renewal: _____

PLEDGE

Amount $_____ to be billed $_____ per _____(month, qtr., year)

or irregularly as Stated _____.

M I N U T E S

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

January 28, 1968

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Hotel Patten

Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were approved as circulated.

Treasurer's Report:

The 1966 Audit Report was found to be in order.
1967 receipts of $52,842 are over the 1966 receipts. This figure includes a balance forwarded from 1966.

The Treasurer and President with the Office Manager set up a new recording system for finances. It is working smoothly and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Bryant complimented the Treasurer stating that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in relationship to the foundations and the Southern Regional Council has the best system of accounting of any Council in the South.

The Director also expressed appreciation for the establishment of the policy of co-signers on all Council checks, the Director being one of the co-signers. It enabled him to keep closer touch with the financial transactions of the Council.

1967 financial statements and membership statements were circulated.

Moved by Mr. Miles Horton, seconded by Mr. Seamour Shavin that the treasurer's report be accepted. Motion carried by acclamation.

Amendments to the By-Laws (Proposed)

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty five elected members serving three-year terms, and the presidents or chairmen of each local chapter affiliated with the Council serving ex officio for the period of his or her tenure of that office.

Section 2: Election of the Board. Fifteen members of the Board shall be elected by the membership and vacancies in the Board for unexpired terms filled by election at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Discussion: It is to be understood that it will take time to achieve the desired 45 members. As of this Annual Meeting, the Board stands at 57 members. The Chair suggested that we recognize irregularities arising out of past situations, but in two years, the Board should be in accord with the By-Laws.

Dave Caywood moved rewording to say, "Beginning with the Annual Meeting of 1968, fifteen members shall be elected...." This was seconded by Clifton Johnson and carried by acclamation.

The suggestion was made that wording be changed to read "...the president or chairman of each active local chapter" regarding ex officio membership of presidents. Said change was moved by Emilie Ratner, seconded by Lewis Sinclair, and the motion carried.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES (Proposal)

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership Meeting, one of whom shall be the immediate past president, if there be one, whose term of office expired at that meeting. The Nominating Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

There being no discussion, Mr. Miles Horton moved and Miss Louise Young seconded that the proposed change of electing the immediate past president to the Executive Committee be adopted as stated. Motion carried by acclamation.

Nominating Committee Report to the Annual Meeting was submitted by David Caywood, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Report follows:

Board of Directors, Class of 1970

Re-elected to the Board for a Three-Year Term

Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Mr. Daniel A. Powell, Memphis
Mr. David Caywood, Memphis
Mr. James Gilliland, Memphis
Dr. LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
The Rev. John Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Lee Spaulding, Tullahoma
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville

New Members Elected to the Board for a Three-year Term

Mr. J. R. Rutter, Knoxville
Mrs. Marvin Ratner, Memphis
The Rev. Renfro Sproul, Nashville
Mr. Joe Sir, Tullahoma
Mr. Thomas Mason, Mason, Tennessee
Mr. Harold Fergus, Memphis
The Rev. Dogan Williams, Nashville

Nominating Committee

Dr. Tom Van Dervort, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Walter Bishop, Knoxville
The Rev. John Mickle, Memphis

Persons nominated were discussed, and nominations were invited from the floor, providing the persons nominated have agreed to serve if elected. Baxton Bryant pointed out that all nominees have been contacted and agreed to serve, with one exception, that Mr. Harold Fergus had agreed to serve pending agreement with officials of his firm. In the event that he would not serve on the Board, Mr. Levi Moore nominated Mrs. Nola Bond to be elected by the Board to fill the stated vacancy from West Tennessee. The Board agreed by acclamation, and appointed Mr. Bryant to determine Mr. Fergus' status re. the Board.

It was announced that a Board member, Dr. Major Jones, has been elected to serve as President of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta beginning March 1, thus creating a vacancy on the Board from Chattanooga.

It was moved by Tom Van Dervort, seconded by Dave Caywood, that the Chattanooga Community Relations Conference be requested to recommend two persons to the Board to fill this vacancy and any subsequent vacancies that may occur from Chattanooga that may exist at the next Board meeting. Motion carried.

Mr. Miles Horton moved, seconded by Clifton Johnson, that the report of the nominating committee be accepted by acclamation. This was done.

Report of Moran Associates

Dr. Pollard stated that due to an accident resulting in a sprained knee, Mrs. Moran would not be present at the Annual Meeting, but that she would submit to the Board of Directors within a week a written report of the activities and achievements regarding the financial campaign.

The Chair summarized that memberships and contributions have increased this year and that organizational procedures established for this campaign have been helpful to the Council.

Report of the Executive Director

Each person received a copy of the Director's written report. Comments were addressed to that report.

Baxton stated that he was proud of the Council for two reasons: he believed that now the Council was willing to face realities, and that he believed the Council has achieved the sophistication to broaden itself across the spectrum of human relations.

He pointed out that of the four categories of groups in America described by Dr. Hamilton, the Tennessee Council was composed of members of each of the first three groups.

He summarized the work of the Council as one of keeping before our state that jobs, education, housing, and hospitalization, as important as they are, are not enough for any person. It is our duty to make known that valid and lasting human relations can be experienced only through a mutual acceptance and vigorous prosecution and execution of the basic principle that every person is an unique being with individual goals toward self worth, personal dignity, and with the desire for appreciation on the part of his fellows. This is the chief purpose and commitment of the Tennessee Council, and its success will be be measured in its ability to implement this principle in the state of Tennessee.

The Meeting was adjourned following the Director's Report.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Kay S. Burk
Acting Secretary

Tennessee - PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Vol. 9, No. 2 March, 1968

In Remembrance

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Knoxville Council was in session at the time of Dr. King's death. Kenneth Dean, Executive of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, had spoken of the Mississippi brand of injustice. Baxton Bryant was speaking about the Memphis crisis when we learned that Dr. King was dead.

We stopped and prayed that the white people of this nation would be forgiven for insensitivity to Dr. King's long plea for racial justice. God had a hand in it for we had a larger crowd than usual and many were strangers to each other. We prayed that it was not too late for black and white to learn to love each other. We thought of how Mayor Loeb could have avoided this by yielding to dues check-off. We thought of how public officials and newspapers had failed to see that white hearts and minds were unchanged; and had failed to understand that they were possibly passing by the last opportunity to speak out with courage.

We thought, "Is it too late? Will we ever be able to sing with Dr. King that old spiritual: 'Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty, free at last.'"

Will we wake up?

(Comments by Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair, President, Tennessee Council on Human Relations.)

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In Sympathy

The Tennessee Council expresses its sympathy to Mrs. Maggie K. Merriwether in the death of her husband, Professor Murray Dewitt Merriwether. Mr. Merriwether was President of the Jackson Chapter of the Tennessee Council, a member of the State Board, a Professor of Education at Lane College, and an outstanding civic leader.

The following poem was composed by Miss Christine Finnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Huelon Finnie, of Somerville, Tennessee. She is a student at Ware High School. This poem was read by Mr. Bryant at the Memorial Service for Dr. King at the Community Center in Fayette County on Sunday, April 7, 1968.

THE KING

The King is dead. By the ring of a bullet. He lived by nonviolence, but death took him by violence. The voice has been stilled, but the meaning still rings.

The words that he preached were the words of God. You can kill a man, but you can not kill an idea or an ideal. Black or white, dumb or smart, equality is in all men, and all men are created equal.

The King is dead, where shall we go? Shall we turn back or shall we go forward? Follow in the path that he led, and every foor step that he made. We shall find peace and equality, and then we shall overcome the hardships of the black race, one day.

The Kind is dead, but his dream lives on, in these words he said, I quote, "I have a dream, I have a dream!" unquote. His dream was, that one day the black race would become totally free, from the fence of the white society, and then be judged as a man, and not by his color.

The King is dead, don't revenge his death by violence, but repent in his words, peace for all mankind. Then carry on his work in the way that he would have done. I quote, "You do not measure the length of your life by time and days, but rather how much you have done. Life is not measured by the quantity, but rather by the quality!" unquote.

Then we shall overcome, one day. The dream that he had shall become a reality for the black race, that he so truthfully believed in.

The King is dead. His memory and what he believed in, lives on in the hearts of America. In his last words he said, and I quote, "I am not afraid of anything, because I have gone to the top of the mountain, and I have viewed the promised land," unquote.

So don't mourn the passing of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., but rejoice in what he stood for.

We shall overcome, one day.

From the Director's Desk by Baxton Bryant

MANHOOD, DECENCY, JUSTICE AND TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS

The strike was only a few days old when I received a call from our West Tennessee Vice-President, Mr. Daniel A. Powell, asking me to come to Memphis. I planned to be in Memphis two days -- with the exception of two or three days, I've been there ever since. And I plan to be there until this crisis is over.

These few words written in haste are meant to be an expression of appreciation, and through this expression our members can see some of the involvement of our Council in Memphis:

-- I want to express appreciation to our State Board for having the foresight in setting policy as our first priority the identification with the minorities, the poor, and alienated--saying and doing with them what needs to be said and done today;

-- to our Memphis Council on Human Relations for already having elected The Rev. James Lawson as their president and to have endorsed and passed on a resolution supporting the aims and objectives of the sanitation workers. Jim was also selected by his fellow ministers to be Chairman of their protest in the COME (Community on the Move for Equality);

-- to the 1,300 sanitation workers who through courage and sacrifice have given a new meaning to manhood, justice, and decency to our whole nation and world;

-- to the entire Black community who rallied to the sanitation workers' cause;

-- to the Negro ministers of Memphis who have made me proud to be identified and working with the clergy again, and to hundreds of white ministers, most of whom lacked courage on Wednesday, but found courage on Friday to march to the Mayor's office protesting his position;

-- to Mr. Jerry W. Wurf, President, AFSCME (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees) and his competent, sincere, dedicated staff in directing the fight for justice and human decency in Memphis;

-- to the Southern Regional Council for responding to my request to send Mr. Ed Stanfield to Memphis, and for publishing his magnifiscent reports of "In Memphis: More Than a Garbage Strike" and "In Memphis: Tragedy Unaverted";

-- to the Catholic Human Relations Council, Msgr. Lappart and the wonderful priests and sisters;

-- to Dave Caywood and Dan Powell for individual acts too numerous to mention;

-- to the Civil Rights Commission, the Community Relations Service, the National Council of Churches, the Social Concerns Commission of the Methodist Church and others for valuable assistance;

-- to Julia Allen for information meetings held in her home;

-- to St. Luke's Catholic Church for hosting two public meetings of the Memphis Council where labor could present its position one night, and the Mayor his position the following night, and to the 300 people who participated in each of these meetings;

-- to Mr. Carl Carson for his total commitment and courage in bringing leading business men into needed conferences and for invaluable hours of work that made the march for justice and the memorial to Dr. King a therapeutic message of non-violence and dignity to a community in shame and a nation in shock;

-- to Tommy Powell and his effort in bringing white union members to support the strike;

-- to Mr. Downing Pryor, Chairman of the City Council, for an open ear;

-- to Police Commissioner Frank S. Holliman for first coming to my hotel room on February 16th to meet the leaders of the protest to discuss polica brutality, and for numerous other meetings;

-- to the alienated black militant invaders for trusting us enough to communicate with concern both in their office and in my hotel room all through the crisis. This again is also a tribute to the Council's commitment at the grass roots level;

-- for the hours spent with Mr. Bayard Rustin, Norman Hill, and others during the wee hours of the morning on the streets of Memphis as well as in hotel rooms, helping to plan and stage a peaceful march last Monday. This will enrich my life for years to come;

-- for the total access I had to the Mayor, Chairman of the City Council, and Directors of Fire and Police, throughout the crisis;

-- and to some in the business community.

I feel like we failed to get the real message across with enough clarity and urgancy to get a positive response from the Mayor and City Council. There are not many times that I can truthfully say with hindsight that I had used all the capacity that I possess or had done my best. In this one case, hindsight has brought no new light on any new approach that would have worked better. The urgent messages carried fell upon friendly hearts but on unresponding heads and wills.

Words cannot say what my association with Dr. King his last few days on earth has meant to my life. To have had the experience of being present on Wednesday evening and to be the last speaker to precede him on the platform was an evening I will long remember. In discussion with Mr. Nicholas Chris of the Los Angeles Times on the way back to the hotel, we had the strange feeling that we heard Dr. King deliver his own eulogy.

The dignity and poise shown by the staff of Dr. King in the face of tragedy was a tribute to Dr. King himself.

I will always appreciate Rev. Jose Williams breaking a silence in a group at 2:00 a.m. Friday to say "I'm hungry" and thus provide Will Campbell and myself a challenge to find food in a community that was shut tight by curfew.

I felt as I stood in front of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta with the thousands, marching and standing with them on the campus of Morehouse College, that I was walking and sharing with the conscience of a nation that would continue to fight for human decency and dignity that Dr. Martin Luther King's life portrayed for all mankind.

I am going back to Memphis now -- we will probably experience more shock and shame before this horrible chapter is closed!

Baxton Bryant

# # # # # # # # # # # #

Several persons have inquired about how to make a special contribution for the strikers in Memphis. If you wish to do so, please make your check payable to: C.O.M.E. (Community on the Move for Equality)

Mail to: The Rev. James Lawson
COME
584 East McLemore St.
Memphis, Tennessee 38106

# # # # # # # # # # # #

STATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET IN NASHVILLE, APRIL 26, 27, 1968

TELEGRAM! Received April 6, 1968

THE FIELD FOUNDATION CONCERNED TO HONOR MEANINGFULLY THE SACRIFICE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HAS MADE A SPECIAL GRANT TO SUPPORT CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH AND FROM THIS GRANT WISHES TO CONTRIBUTE 40,000 DOLLARS FOR THE NEXT YEAR. A LETTER AND CHECK WILL FOLLOW. BEST WISHES TO YOU.

LESLIE DUNBAR, EXEC. DIRECTOR,
FIELD FOUNDATION.

Addressed to: Baxton Bryant, Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.

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The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations

by J. R. Rutter

The death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. constitutes another tragic incident in the struggles for racial justice in America. The local council was in session at the time the news of his death came. The council determined that it could do no finer homage to his memory than to recount for all Knoxvillians some of the injustices here which lead to such distortion of human values that senseless death can occur.

Knoxville harbors the same kinds of racism which can lead to the violence that has marked Memphis. A few of the situations in Knoxville which cry out for rectification before it is too late are:

1) Four young men, charged, not convicted, in connection with the recent disorders at Knoxville College are in jail being held virtually without bond. If Knoxville College supported in part by the Board of Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, cannot secure their release on bond, the people of Knoxville should do so by public subscription.
2) The Knoxville Board of Realtors recently inserted an advertisement in the local papers in opposition to open housing now before Congress. This advertisement took a position which misrepresented the bill's provisions and gave expression to the most virulent of racism. Open housing is at the heart of the urban crisis....
3) The Knoxville Housing Authority has been searching for new sites for public housing. By law these must be open to all, yet...Knoxville is trying to close its eyes to the needs of low income people for housing,... We urge that on the occasion of Dr. King's death, the citizens and officials of Knoxville give serious thought to these situations and take steps to reverse the trends before there cease to be the non-violent solutions he so earnestly sought.

PROGRAM DETAILS

"The Treatment of Minorities in Published and Locally Developed Instructional Materials, Public and Private Education, State of Tennessee"

April 23, 24, 25, 1968

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, assisted by The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated Chapters of Tennessee, is convening the above state-wide textbook conference. All sessions will be at the Holiday Inn, 710 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee.

Advanced registration will begin at 7:00 P.M., the evening of the 23rd. There will also be a preview of filmstrips during the evening, and an informal reception for those coming from a distance.

Registration will resume again at 8:00 A.M. on the 24th of April.

Beginning promptly at 9:15 A.M. on the 24th and continuing through 4:15 P.M. on the 25th, there will be steady programming concerning the implications of Educational, Social and Civic issues. The theme "Americans -- All!!" will be central to all deliberations.

Representatives of school Boards, school administrators, elected officials, librarians, interested teachers, members of the State Text Book Commission, representatives of clergy and other professional and lay groups are expected to be present and share in the discussions. It is hoped that parents, students, and citizens generally will lend their thinking to these sessions.

Outstanding guest speakers include:

(1) Dr. John S. Gibson, Director, Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts. His subject will be "Media and Messages in Intergroup Relations: What Implications for Teachers and Learners?" This is the Keynote Address, April 24th.

(2) Dr. George W. Jones, Director, National Task Force on Urban Education, National Education Association, Washington D. C. He will be the featured speaker for the Luncheon session, April 24. His topic is: "Images, Myths, and Realities".

(3) The Dinner session speaker April 24 will be Dr. John W. Claunch, President of George Peabody College for Teachers. He will speak at 7:00 P.M., and will conclude the first day's activities.

During the Luncheon session April 25, an original production given by the Princely Players -- a group of talented students from Nashville's Cameron High School, under the direction of Mr. H. German Wilson, Art and Drama Director for the faculty -- will be the featured presentation.

Workshops are scheduled throughout both days. Film showings, including "A Legacy of Honor" -- a national production -- as well as those developed by local researchers and scholars, will be featured.

Publishers will exhibit and attend their displays of books and materials from both local and national authors.

Mr. Samuel B. Ethridge, Associate Secretary, Committee on Civil and Human Rights of Educators, National Education Association, is serving this State Conference as a Chief Consultant. He will preside at the closing Plenary Session on the afternoon of the 25th, dealing with the problem, "Where Do We Go From Here?"

PLEASE FILL OUT THE GREEN RESERVATION FORM

AT ONCE AND RETURN IT TO THE STATE OFFICE

OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee

37203

REGISTRATION FORM

State-wide Conference on Multi-Ethnic Texts
April 23, 24, 25, 1968

RETURN ALL REGISTRATION FORMS TO THE STATE OFFICE OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, 37203

HOTEL Check one:

_____ I wish to stay overnight at the Holiday Inn, April 23, 24. Circle date(s) for which you wish reservations.

_____ Double room accommodations $16.00 per night.
_____ Single room accommodations $10.00 per night.
All hotel reservations will be made by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations at the James Robertson Parkway Holiday Inn as indicated above.

_____ I do not wish hotel accommodations.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

MEALS Check one:

_____ I wish the package deal of meals ($10.41) which includes the two luncheons and dinner session of the Conference. Price includes tax and gratuities. (Breakfasts are not included and are the guest's own option and expense.)

_____ I do not wish the package deal. I will choose my meals from the regular menu and price list.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

SESSIONS _____ I wish to attend the sessions of the Textbook Conference, but do not wish hotel or meal reservations. (No registration fee.)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Make your check for room and meal accommodations payable to the : Tennessee Council on Human Relations, mark "for textbook conference". Mail it at once to the state office, 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR FULL NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE:

Name _____ Address _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Occupation: _____

MEMBERSHIP:

Single: ($5.00) _____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____

Student: ($2.00) _____ Contributing: ($25.00) _____

New membership: _____ Renewal: _____

PLEDGE:

Amount $_____ to be billed $_____ per _____

(month, quarter, semi-annually, annually) or irregularly as stated below:

_____

Enclose your check or money order as indicated above. You will receive a receipt and membership card. Complete this form and return to:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203. Make all checks payable to the Tennessee Council. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated; and all funds for membership and contributions to the Council are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

I recommend the following persons for membership in the Tennessee Council:

	Name	Address	Zip Code
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Tenn K - PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Vol. 9, No. 3 April, 1968

WEST TENNESSEE AREA IS NOW OPEN IN MEMPHIS

As of May 1, 1968, a full-time office of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is now open to serve West Tennessee, and is located at 280 Hernando Street, Room 201 in Memphis (Phone 527-3339, Code 901).

The Assistant Director in charge of the West Tennessee Area office is Mr. Gerald A. Fanion. He is a graduate of LeMoyne College in Memphis, and is the father of five children. His wife is a graduate of Tennessee State University in Nashville, where his daughter is now also a student.

A former postal employee, Mr. Fanion has long been active in Civil Rights work. He is a native of Memphis, and has had wide association with the problems of poverty stricken and disadvantaged persons in that area.

Mr. Fanion is a Board Member of the West Tennessee Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, a Board Member of the Memphis Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P., a Chairman of Ward and Precincts of Shelby County Democratic Club, and is a member of the Tennessee Voters Council. He is an active member and Chairman of the Commission on Missions of Centenary Methodist Church in Memphis.

We welcome Mr. Fanion as an assistant Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Visit the West Tennessee office your next trip to Memphis.

* * * * * * *

MULTI-ETHNIC TEXTBOOK CONFERENCE

The state conference on "The Treatment of Minorities in Published and Locally Developed Instructional Material, Public and Private Education, State of Tennessee" held in Nashville on April 23, 24, 25, was very successful. Approximately 130 registrants including visitors from Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, and Sweden, helped to make this conference a highlight among activities sponsored by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Council was assisted in this project by the Tennessee Chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated, Educational Opportunities Planning Center, College of Education, University of Tennessee, and the National Education Association.

(more)

(Textbook Conference, continued)

The Conference featured displays of multi-ethnic materials by publishers and audiovisual concerns, pictorial displays by the Nashville Public Library, addresses by Dr. John S. Gibson, Director, Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Tufts, University, Medford, Massachusetts: Mr. George W. Jones, Director, National Education Association Task Force on Urban Education, Washington, D.C.; Dr. John M. Claunch, President, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Mrs. Grady McMillon, Supervisor, Department of Public Welfare, Newark, New Jersey; and a featured dramatic dialogue by the Princely Players of Cameron High School in Nashville.

Workshop sessions were held in which participants examined existing textbooks in use by Tennessee schools, evaluated new materials, and discussed ways to implement better quality multi-ethnic instruction in their own local schools.

The following summary of the Conference was received from Dr. George W. Jones, one of the featured speakers:

> "Please accept my sincere commendations for a very well organized and executed State Conference on Minorities in Textbooks held recently in Nashville. You and your associates did a marvelous job of structuring and expediting meaningful exploration of relevant issues.
>
> "It has been a long time since I have been involved in a valuable discussion where both those who represented "the system", and those who are systematically excluded and thus alienated from the system came together in an atmosphere of mutual respect. Never before have I been involved in this sort of situation in the South. I heard people talking to each other with an attitude to learn something. I saw people listening to each other with an attitude to learn something. I left the conference with a feeling of hope, and with a renewed faith in our future.
>
> "Thank you for sponsoring the conference. Thank you for inviting me to participate in the proceedings. Ultimately, perhaps the State of Tennessee will appreciate what you are seeking to do."

The Conference was, thus, a very productive beginning for much work to be done in the field of multi-ethnic education in our State.

* * * * * * * * *

Membership in the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as of April 30, 1968 now registers 1,861.

"White Racism:

On Communication and Confrontation"

by

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The U. S. Riot Commission's Report states that "white racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities." The Tennessee Council on Human Relations commends the Commission for its report and accepts the findings therein. We have long believed that white racism is our major problem and must be dealt with before we can make much progress in the field of police-community relations, education, employment, housing, etc.

For the most part there is only surface communication between the Negro and white communities. Most information that the white community has about the attitude in the Negro community has been extracted from maids, yard hands, or other employees whose first priority was and is keeping a job.

The Negro's amazing ability to find resources to help him survive in a white racist system has developed in him an intuitive capacity to echo back to "whitey" what "whitey" is thinking and feeling in sensitive and controversial areas. The white person, if he knows this, is therefore left with the consciousness that he doesn't know the Negro community or, if he doesn't know this, is saddled with information extracted from Negroes who echoed back to his paternalistic or prejudiced views.

The tragedy of our present day situation is that it leaves even the positive elements in both communities without means of real communication. We try to talk, and end up insulting each other. The two communities speak from a different premise, speak from different reference points and definitions; and speak toward different goals and priorities.

1,000 Family Campaign

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is calling on 1,000 white families in our state, who agree with the Riot Commission Report, to invite 10 white friends to their home during the month of May - before the long hot summer - to hear two or three members of the Negro community "tell it like it is." We ask that the churches, civic clubs, labor organizations, business organizations, and schools join us in this effort.

(OVER)

The meeting should be "loose" and non-structured. The point is to have real communication and confrontation. The following remarks are only suggestions, but we believe they can make your session meaningful.

For White Participants:

The whites who participate in these meetings should come prepared to listen in the first part of the meeting. Feelings should not be worn on one's sleeve. A deep desire to understand must be present for the meeting to be fruitful.

For the Negro Resource Persons:

Suggested points of departure are: we would recommend that the Negro participant(s) be asked to address himself to the following problems, topics, and issues:

1) What black consciousness and black power mean to him and to contemporary Negro people.

2) How is "I am a man" to be interpreted?

3) What are the common offensive terms and acts committed by even well-meaning whites toward black people? How may they be avoided? For instance, how may whites determine what Negroes in groups of different kinds would like to be called?

4) How do Negroes determine whether or not a white person may be "trusted"?

5) How do black people regard "nice" white people who "look after" their welfare? What is wrong with a little paternalism? Specific references here could be welfare workers, church people, teachers, social workers, etc.

6) What are your views, as a Negro, on the whole question of "law and order vs. justice", including such aspects as civil disobedience, demonstrations, rioting and police brutality and harrassment?

7) What do you see as the prospects for reforming existing institutions, such as schools and employment services, to be relevant to Negro people for education, jobs, etc.?

8) How do you think most black people view the Viet Nam War with respect to Negro participation?

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

1) What can a concerned white person do now?
2) What would the group suggest to help bring about more honest confrontation?

3) Would you like to sponsor a session like this in your home?

4) Please report this meeting and any significant "happenings" or outcomes to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

5) Does your community or county have a Council on Human Relations?

6) Where can I get involved in my community?

RESOURCES

Our state office (818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203) will aid in supplying some materials and resource persons where needed. Telephone your requests to 256-5691 (Area code 615). If you are calling long distance, please call collect for Mr. Bryant.

The Council is indebted to Professor Norman Moore and his class on "Community Organization" at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work and to members of our state Board of Directors for some of the suggestions contained in this paper.

* * * * *

The following timely poem was submitted to the Council by a student at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work, and is taken from The Panther and the Lash by Langston Hughes, published by Alfred A. Knopf., Inc. 1967.

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore--
And then run?

Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over--
like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

--Langston Hughes.

STATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met April 26, 27 in Nashville for a very productive session. Among the resolutions passed unanimously by the Board were:

1) A strong endorsement of the 1,000 families project announced by the Executive Director (See details on page 3-4);

2) Wholehearted support to the goals of the Washington Poor People's Campaign, and asking local chapters to identify with any march in their county which is in accord with the non-violent spirit of the campaign, to seek financial assistance for persons, black and white, who wish to participate in the campaign but are unable to do so financially, and to show hospitality for the marchers in their local community;

3) Endorsement of the report of the National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders and its conclusion that "white racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities.... Among the ingredients of this mixture are discrimination and segregation, black in migration and white exodus, and the black ghettos".

4) The following letter was sent from the Board to the Nashville Banner:

"The Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations strongly objects to the attack of April 19 by the political writer of the Nashville BANNER. It was an attack upon the entire Council, its membership, its Board, and its staff.

"The article referred to a "trail of controversy". The Tennessee Council on Human Relations was founded in 1952 and has been bi-racial from the beginning. In 1952 that alone made it controversial in the mind of some. We favored and worked for the desegregation of Tennessee public schools. That, too, was considered controversial. We favored the desegregation of lunch counters and restaurants during the sit-in movement of 1960 and we opposed oppressive measures taken against participants in that movement. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations worked toward removing barriers of separation in all public facilities, favored civil rights legislation and believes that the health of the nation is dependent upon equal justice for all people.

"More recently we were involved in the Sanitation workers strike in Memphis. It was our belief that the demands of the workers were just and fair. We stand firmly for the American practice of free collective bargaining on the part of Labor. We likewise were involved in the Anti-Poverty programs of Memphis and Nashville.

"If these things go for a "trail of controversy" then the Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations pleads guilty. . . . .

"As for the personal attack upon our Executive Director our only response is that Mr. Bryant is a paid employee of the Tennessee Council. As such he does not make policy bur carries out policies decided upon by the Council. ...We were very much aware of his presence and his activities. Many of us were present with him and the Board supported him in his work...."

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR FULL NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE:

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Occupation _____

MEMBERSHIP:

Single: ($5.00) _____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____

Student: ($2.00) _____ Contributing: ($25.00) _____

New Membership: _____ Renewal: _____

PLEDGE:

Amount $ _____ to be billed $_____ per _____

(month, quarter, semi-annually, annually) or irregularly as stated below:

_____ .

Enclose your check or money order as indicated above. You will receive a receipt and membership card. Complete this form and return to:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Make all checks payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated; and all funds for membership and contributions to the Council are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

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I recommend the following persons for membership in the Tennessee Council:

	Name	Address	Zip Code
1.			
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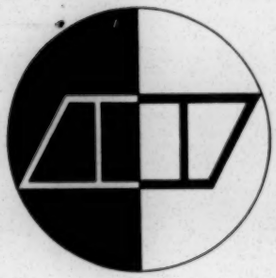
3.			
4.			

Tenn. - PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER



TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Vol. 9, No. 4 July, 1968

From the Director's Desk

POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH TO WASHINGTON by Baxton Bryant

May 8 to May 15, 1968

The Tennessee Council was deeply involved with the Poor People's March in both May and June. As preparations were being made for the first busloads to travel from Marks, Mississippi to Washington, Gerald Fanion, our Assistant Director stationed in Memphis, went to Marks to help Jim Bevel in the recruiting of the original five hundred for the march canvass. Three hundred and fifty persons were from Marks in that first caravan, with the remainder from Memphis.

The Rev. Dogan Williams, a TCHR Board member, was co-chairman of the Nashville committee for the rally and housing at the Coliseum. With the evident need for communications between Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville, we volunteered the State Office and WATS line to help with the coordination.

The March itself was without sharp definition even from its inception. During the last few nights of Dr. King's life, many of us with him knew the march was heavy on his mind. He was pressured from various sections of the country to call the march off, but this never seemed to daunt him one bit. After his death, I don't think those around him (Abernathy, Bevel, Young, and Jose Williams, certainly) could have done anything, with their respect for his plans, to prevent the march.

From the beginning of the march, I had been in touch with the SCLC staff both in Washington and Atlanta. Originally, I had planned to be with the caravan only in Nashville and Knoxville. However, at Jim Bevel's request, I remained with the caravan all the way to Washington. The buses moved, with some of the usual delays, from Nashville, to Knoxville, to Lake Junaluska, where we enjoyed the hospitality of Manning Potts, the former editor of the Upper Room and now director of the Eastern Assembly Grounds. We progressed from the campgrounds (after a useless side-trip into Charlotte, N.C.) to Chapel Hill and Raleigh. A well-organized group from the white and Negro churches welcomed and fed us.

At Danville, Va., we encountered a real case of police apprehension. We could feel the tension as we approached the town. Two hundred state troopers were there, stationed on every corner. There was no violence in our group, but rumors were circulating, and the press had enflamed them. The reception was mainly Negro (with a few brave whites). We had a good meeting and spent the night.

Later that evening, I called a Methodist minister in Charlottesville, Va. I told him that we would have 500 people coming into McIntyre Park at about 10:00 a.m. They were poor, would be hungry and thirsty. Can you feed them? He stuttered a bit and then asked if I had talked to the Episcopal minister, since he had done more of this type of work. I suggested that possibly it was his turn. After talking a while, I laid it on the line. "I don't give a damn what you think about the march, whether you endorse it or not. The only thing I want you to respond to as a brother minister is five hundred people in the park tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Will you feed them? We need cokes, milk, fruit, cookies. We aren't asking you to go to a lot of trouble. But you have members that you can get to do it." He answered, "Well, when you put it that way, there is not much else left to do."

The next morning we were thrilled that over two hundred white people were there to greet us. They had a table of cold drinks, fruit, and cookies. The common expression among the whites was: "Thank God for giving us a chance to get involved." I believe that this is what must be done to the white structured churches. If we can find some way to throw a problem in their laps, when they don't have time to form a committee, to refer it to someone else, or to make a study of it, we can get more of the churches involved. They may be screaming and yelling coming in, but I also believe that they will respond and be glad that they did, once the experience has come upon them.

We then proceeded to Washington and, thanks to an independent bus driver, travelled the outskirts of the city for two and a half hours. We missed Mrs. King's march and the dedication of Resurrection city, but were finally able to find All Souls Unitarian Church where the group was housed. The next day, Monday May 13th, our group travelled down to Resurrection City to meet the leaders and to help in construction.

At the request of some of the March leaders, I spoke to Senator Ralph Yarborough, an old friend, about the Mexican-Americans who were coming to Washington on the 20th of May. I expressed their wish that he would come to the city and visit with them to listen to their problems and to hear their requests. We were able to visit with Senators Baker and Gore, Congressman Richard Fulton, and Speaker John McCormick.

The same day, I renewed friendship with Luther Tyson, a member of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church, and visited the staff that the National Council of Churches had set up in Washington to help coordinate the Poor People's March.

June 17 to June 20, 1968

The second involvement with the Poor People's March was for Solidarity Day, June 19th. A busload of poor people, organized by The Rev. Dogan Williams, left Nashville the 17th at midnight, for Washington. During this brief visit, we were able to see many of the cultural landmarks around the Capitol, participate in the Solidarity Day March, and have an extremely fruitful confrontation with the Tennessee representatives in Congress.

All three (Senators Baker and Gore and Congressman Richard Fulton) have since written the Council to express their thanks for the chance to meet some of their constituents. The confrontations were honest, frank and to the point. One of the participants made an extremely telling point with Senator Baker. In reference to a phone call he received while the contingent was in his office, the girl noted that his reference to them as members of the Poor People's March was inappropriate. She stated that the march had finished the day before and that they were poor people from Nashville--part of his responsibility as an elected representative of the people of Tennessee.

A number of people have asked what I thought of the Poor People's March. I will offer two observations about it. First, this is probably our last opportunity to have bi-racial activity in the area of civil rights. Second, the swelling stream of Negro consciousness is not to be denied. The demand for decency and dignity, once placid, is continuing to rise. The big mistake Congress and America can make is to think that it can be contained. The problems must be ministered to now, while we have the freedom to do it. Therefore, we have to stay with it, to challenge people, to challenge the white churches, to challenge the white business community. We must keep after the structures, be a sophisticated attack-organization, point out the short-comings, do a little hell-raising, and encourage positive approaches which are realistic approaches to big problems. I hope the record will show, as the young blacks would say, that the Tennessee Council has been on the case and that we stayed with the case when it was easy, when it was hard, when it was discouraging. And rejoiced when a little progress took place.

* * * * * * * *

NEW PERSONNEL

MR. ALAN ANDOLSEN has come to the Tennessee Council as the Administrative Assistant to the Executive Director. Working from the State office in Nashville, he will be involved with program assistance, information gathering, and editorial work for the Council. Born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio, he received his BA degree from Borromeo College and also worked in the Hough-Crawford area of Cleveland's inner city (the center of the 1966 summer 'disturbance'). In 1967, he received his MA degree from the University of Dayton and was an instructor in the theology department for the summer session. He came to Nashville in the fall of 1967 as the first Roman Catholic student in the religion department at Vanderbilt and he is presently completing work toward a PhD in historical theology. His wife, Barbara, will begin graduate studies toward a PhD this fall at Vanderbilt in the field of Ethics.

MISS CAROL SIR is working at the State office this summer, while attending summer school at Peabody Demonstration School. Her home is in Fayetteville, Tennessee, where she recently graduated from Central High School. During her senior year, she was editor of the school newspaper. This fall, she will study at Newcomb College in New Orleans. She has worked for the Council in the past (summer of 1966) and was a Head-Start volunteer in Lincoln County during the summer of 1967. Her father, Joe Sir, is a Board member of the Tennessee Council.

SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE OFFICE TO OPEN

Report by Alan Andolsen

Within the next two months, a third regional office of the Tennessee Council will open in Chattanooga. Mrs. Seamour Shavin will be the staff member in charge of operations. The office will be located in the old Jewish Community Center on 4th Street. Through the combined efforts of the Tennessee Council, the local chapter (Chattanooga Community Relations Conference), the Jewish Community Center, and the city of Chattanooga, a unique facility will soon begin to be renovated.

The site is an old home with many rooms. On tour through the building late last month, I was impressed how the rooms continued to multiply. Much work needs to be done on the structure. There are no windows, and the plaster is falling off most of the walls. However, there are sixty young people ready to volunteer time and effort in a clean-up campaign. In addition to the home, a full-size gymnasium is connected to it in the rear. There has been some water damage, but the hard-wood floor is obviously in excellent condition and should respond to a thorough cleaning. This center will provide recreational opportunities for many in the surrounding area, and provide office space to groups interested in improving community relations. One group in particular is represented by Noel Roy, who works with the city commission and its recreational program. He is interested in the site for a proposed federation of directors of youth recreational programs.

Dr. Phillip Sottong, president of the Chattanooga chapter, Mrs. Seamour Shavin, Noel Roy, and Dick Ramsey, among others, are to be congratulated for their continued persistence and effort to make this community center a reality.

# # # # # #

Meet Mrs. Seamour Shavin

Mrs. Shavin will be in charge of the new Chattanooga-located office for Southeast Tennessee. She received her BA degree from Hunter College in History and her MA from Columbia in Psychology. A former office manager, she did volunteer work for civil rights organizations, and is a member of the League of Women Voters. She has served as social services coordinatior for the Neighborhood Service Center of the Poverty Program in Chattanooga. Her husband is East Tennessee Vice-President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Her daughter will begin college this fall at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Her two sons attend Brainerd High School in Chattanooga.

WEST TENNESSEE OFFICE

Report by Gerald Fanion

Immediately after I began work as Assistant Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference contacted me to coordinate the Poor People's Campaign in the Memphis area. The TCHR provided office space, drew up the march route through Memphis into Marks, Mississippi, and made arrangements for transportation, food, and some living accomodations. We also arranged for a Sunday bus tour into Marks for a mass meeting. In addition to coordination of the trip through Tennessee to Washington, we made arrangements for the Mule Train and gathered many of their essential supplies.

The TCHR West Tennessee Office has recently welcomed to its staff, Roy Dillener. He has been a social advisor in Student Affairs in India since 1951 and is helping the council through the courtesy of the United Presbyterian Church. He will be working with the Dialogue Committee which has held its first meeting to lay plans for the Confrontation of White Racism Program.

A committee was formed from the West Tennessee Office to deal with the problem of sub-standard housing. This move was in cooperation with many of the people in the community who are considering stopping rent payment until the property is brought up to the standards set by the housing code.

This office, along with the local chapter of the TCHR, has also protested the proposal by the police department to recruit and establish an auxiliary police force. The feeling is that this will only help to promote vigilantes in the city. We have also taken issue with the Airport Commission on a proposal to unite a Holiday Inn Motel with our Metropolitan Airport. Our objection is based on the motel chain's discrimination practices with regard to minority group employees.

I am currently coordinating a program at WMC-TV (NBC) Memphis, along with judge Benjamin Hooks, The Rev. James Lawson, President of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council, and Dr. H. Ralph Jackson. It is entitled, "Forty Percent Speaks". The program is scheduled every Friday evening at 8:30 p.m. (prime time). We are now scheduled for twenty six weeks of production on problems pertaining to the minority group which is forty percent of Memphis' population.

*****

(Editor's Note: The following is from a review of the first program in the series which dealt with police brutality. Memphis Press-Scimitar, Saturday, July 6, 1968:

"No half-hour program, showing but three cases, can ever fully describe a problem so complex or hope to heal the breach this one tackled, but this production by Craig Leake, with interviews by Gerald Fanion, made a valuable and strong beginning.")

MISS NOVEL DEANE MEEKS has come to the West Tennessee Office as Secretary. She is a graduate of Carver High School in Memphis and studied one semester at Rust College. She plans to pursue a business course of study at Memphis State University night school the second semester. We welcome her!

# # # # #

MULTI-ETHNIC TEXTS

Dr. William G. Pollard, Chairman of the TCHR Education Committee, Mrs. Pauline Puryear, and Alan Andolsen met with the Tennessee Textbook Commission on Monday, July 8th, to propose a review service to the commission. In cooperation with the commission, the service would provide a written evaluation of texts considered for adoption in the state of Tennessee with respect to the treatment of minority groups. The points of evaluation would be (a) recognition of contributions to Tennessee and American history, culture, and national achievement; (b) respect for the dignity and basic human rights of all members of society; and (c) recognition of the multi-ethnic character of the United States and the avoidance of racial, ethnic, and religious stereotypes.

The program to be developed in the area of this service will be the subject of a special bulletin from the state office in the near future. Until the full program is completed, the state office of the Tennessee Council (address and phone on front page) would be glad to receive the name, authors, and publishers of any texts that comply with the three points of evaluation mentioned above. Watch for further information!!

# # # # # # #

RUTHERFORD COUNTY CHAPTER ORGANIZES

On June 1, the Rutherford County Chapter had its second organizational meeting under the direction of Dr. Tom Van Dervort (a TCHR Board member). By-laws were adopted and a nominating committee from the board was drawn up. At that meeting, it was decided to have group discussions at the following session.

On June 25, one hundred and twenty five persons were present at the First Methodist Church in Murfreesboro for the proposed discussions and workshops. The following areas were considered: employment, housing, police-community relations, education, recreation and youth opportunities. The results of this workshop session will be formulated in formal reports to be presented at the next regular meeting of the chapter.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

By Alan Andolsen

The Algiers Motel Incident, by John Hersey. New York: Bantam Books, July 1968. $1.25 paperback.

Newspaper reports on the fourth day of the Detroit riot last summer noted that three Negroes had been killed in a sniper gun-battle at the Algiers Motel.

When a number of Detroit police officers, State Troopers, and National guardsmen entered the motel because of the sniper report, they found ten black men and two white girls. When the police left one hour later, three of the men lay dead, shot at close range. The others, including the two girls, had been severely beaten. The police made no report of the incident.

What really happened at the Algiers Motel? John Hersey, Pulitzer Prize winning author, has attempted to document the events. Police and court records are presented with the interviews of the police and the victim's relatives. The picture that emerges describes an episode that contained all the mythic themes of racial strife in the United States. The report is urgent, complex, and shocking as is The Autobiography of Malcolm X, which Hersey recommends as a background source.

The frustration, tension, and reaction of both the black and white communities are strikingly presented. The book intends to "tell it like it is" and succeeds. No forced conclusions are reached. Highly recommended, especially to those interested in the Family Confrontation of White Racism Program.

The Police on the Urban Frontier, by Judge George Edwards. New York: Institute of Human Relations Press (The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York, New York 10022), 1968. $1.00.

Judge Edwards takes a searching look at police operations, police-community relations, and the problems of attempting to use 19th century enforcement techniques in the 20th century. After a survey of the problems, brief recommendations are made concerning professionalism, disciplined use of force, citizen support, channels of communication, and an appeal for a 20th century police force.

The presentation is balanced and presented by a man who knows the value of recent Supreme Court decisions for better police operations and police-community relations. The pamphlet would be of use to those who are involved with improving community understanding of police work, providing the police with alternative methods, and attempting to change present police-community relations.

New Books (Continued)

Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community? Martin Luther King, Jr. Boston: Beacon Press, 1967. $1.95 paperback.

If any single book could be recommended to those interested in black-white communications and especially to those participating in the Family Confrontation of White Racism, this final work of Dr. King is the handbook. The presentation and style are those familiar from his other works: judicious, constructive, and pragmatic. Here is a call not only to the Negroes who are one-third of the nation's poor, but also to poor whites, to the white political and business structures.

He begins with the question, "Where are we?" He notes the supposed progress in civil rights through the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and other Congressional actions, but then proceeds to list the actual lack of conversion among the American public further than a formal legal statement. This leads to a discussion of the reactions in the Negro community: tension, unrest, rioting, and Black Power.

Dr. King explains how Black Power gained attention on a national scope during the Mississippi March and some of the alternatives that it offers. For him, Black Power remains within the scope of his own non-violent stance--a legal politically oriented power.

The chapter dealing with racism and the phenomenon of white backlash is of particular value. Here Dr. King speaks of the "white liberal" and the problems that he causes for the Negro community today. He explains why the white liberal must be a different person, with a different aim and tactic. He shows that for many in the black community, the white liberal is distrusted more than the racist. For many, the racist is at least clearly against the Negro. The white liberal, however, cannot be pinned down enough to be sure.

He continues with an examination of the problem that Negro Americans face today in relation to their own identity. The growing consciousness must be connected with the steps to be taken in the near future. He outlines some of these steps in the chapter, "Where We Are Going," and in the appendix.

Finally, he connects the plea of the whole book with more than a national situation. "The World House" is the apt title for this chapter. Noting that "Tomorrow is today," he demands an end to the delays that have been all too common. This may be, he says, the last time humanity has the choice between community or chaos!

NIGHT CALL

On June 1, a new concept in radio programming began to broadcast. NIGHT CALL is a popular telephone call-in program on a nationwide basis. This instantaneous communication resource deals with vital national issues and concerns of the day through a guest, a nationally or internationally qualified person. He is interviewed by Del Shields, Executive Secretary of the National Association of TV and Radio Announcers. The guest may be present in the office, or connected by national or international telephone. For example, in two recent broadcasts, H. Rap Brown was questioned on "Black Power", and in another, Jackie Robinson responded to the question, "Is the Church a Joke?"

Anyone may call collect to question the guest. Unique new equipment allows calls from any point in the country to be received and broadcast at equal strength so that clear radio reception is possible. The program is designed to cross regional, urban, and cultural boundaries. This national "town-meeting" place seeks to help people find reconciliation and move to solutions of problems through understanding.

Independently produced, NIGHT CALL can be supplied to a station in any parket. At present two Tennessee stations carry the program: WVOL (1470 kc) Nashville and WDIA (1050 kc) Memphis, Monday through Friday, 10:30 to 11:30 p.m. Audition materials, program resources, and information to book the service can be obtained from:

Mr. Bruce Mosher
TRAFCO
475 Riverside Drive, Room 420
New York, New York 10027
Phone (212) 663-8900

Miss Lillian Bennett
BFC/NCC
475 Riverside Drive, Room 852
New York, New York 10027
Phone (212) 870-2251

MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!!!

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

November 15-16, 1968 Nashville

Andrew Jackson Hotel

Crisis in the Nation

ABC - Network TV
Feature

ABC national network television is carrying a broadcast series, TIME FOR AMERICANS which is related to the Crisis in the Nation.

Here are synopses and time of broadcast for the programs:

"Bias and the Media--Part Two" (Thursday, July 11, 9-10 p.m. CDT, 10-11 p.m. EDT) Distinguished representatives from television, advertising, newspapers and magazines participate.

"Newark--Anatomy of a Riot" (Sunday, July 14, 3-4 p.m. CDT, 4-5 p.m.EDT) A dramatic presentation in panel form of a city and its people--all victims of last summer's riots.

"Prejudice and the Police" (Saturday, July 20, 5:30=6:30 p.m. CDT, 6:30-7:30 p.m. EDT) The city of Houston has undertaken a dramatic method of exposing prejudice among the men who can least afford it--the police. Through a combination of group therapy and psycho-drama, Houston's police are facing up to their own prejudices and those of the black community.

"White Racism and Black Education" (Sunday, July 28, 3-4 p.m. CDT, 4-5 p.m. EDT) A discussion of the effects of white racism and white prejudice on education--specifically in the public school system of Boston. Negro parents, discouraged white teachers, successfully integrated school children, and apologists for the existing system participate in the panel.

"Can White Suburbia Think Black?" (Saturday, August 3, 5:30-6:30 p.m. CDT, 6:30-7:30 p.m. EDT) Members of a suburban community consider the subtle forms of racism in the American middle class. The panel is an interfaith group of white suburbanites who join with Negro suburbanites to explore racism in their own attitudes.

* * * * * * * * *

FAMILY CONFRONTATION OF WHITE RACISM

The "1,000 Families" Program announced in the April Newsletter for the month of May has been extended indefinitely. A pamphlet, "White Racism: Communication and Confrontation" is being printed to give background and suggestions for the program. The pamphlet will be distributed to Council members, church, civic, labor, and educational organizations in an effort to begin a state-wide confrontation of white racism. The state office will continue to supply some materials and resource persons as needed. Please write or phone the state office for further information.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR FULL NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE!!!!

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Occupation _____

MEMBERSHIP

SINGLE: ($5.00) _____ Joint Membership ($7.00) _____

Student: ($2.00) _____ Contributing: ($25.00) _____

NEW _____ RENEWAL _____

PLEDGE

Amount $ _____ to be billed $ _____ per _____

(month, quarter, semi-annually, annually) or irregularly as stated here:

_____.

Enclose your check or money order as indicated above. You will receive a receipt and membership card. Complete this form and return to:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Make all checks payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated; and all funds for membership and contributions are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

- -

I recommend the following persons for membership in the Tennessee Council.

	Name	Address	Zip Code
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

C * O * P * Y

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

November 21, 1966

Hon. Beverly Briley, Mayor
Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mayor Briley:

Thank you for your letter of November 13. It came as I was leaving for Atlanta, from which I returned over the week-end - thus my delay in replying. I will be glad to talk to you at any time if you think such a meeting would be helpful.

In the meantime I would like to take this opportunity to set forth something of my thinking on the problems of poverty and race and community action.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, of which I am president, is dedicated to promoting equal opportunity for all, with special emphasis on education, employment, housing, health and voting.

The premise from which it operates, and one with which I wholeheartedly agree is that simple justice requires that all Americans share in the so-called American Way of Life - in opportunity for education, health, employment and a decent place to live. I think that it is not only simple justice, but in this revolutionary era it is also a matter of national survival.

I also think that this is not something that white people can hand out (even if they were of a mind to) but is something that we must all work together to achieve, white, black, rich and poor, public officials and private citizens.

It is in this spirit that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Baxton Bryant, its executive director, I, as its president, and other officers, members and staff, have approached these problems in Nashville and over the state.

But your reaction and that of your appointees in the Metropolitan Action Commission have been that any questioning of the adequacy of the programs or the manner in which they are being carried out is somehow a personal attack on the top people in MAC, and on you. And instead of offering to sit down together and discuss the problems raised, the standard reaction has been to attack the motives of the person or organization raising the questions and to attempt to discredit them. Your characterization of the director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as "a paid agitator to express any unkind opinion that he could concoct against me" is in this pattern.

I don't expect programs to function without problems - and particularly under so new and untried a concept as the community action programs. It would never have occurred to me to blame you for MAC shortcomings. I considered them the responsible agency and the proper ones to go to with questions.

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

If I had thought about your part in it at all - which I didn't - I would have assumed that you, as mayor, would be even more interested than others, in seeing that the best possible programs, for the poor and involving the poor, were carried out by MAC.

It was a surprise to me to learn the hard way that what you seemed to expect of MAC was that it build a good image for you, get all the programs going possible, with large announcements of them, discourage any citizen interest in how the programs were actually carried on, and suppress any criticism.

I am at a loss to know what 'vague assertions' about you I have made that you have read. I tend to be over-explicit, seldom vague. The only reference to you that I have made recently (in print) was that the Metropolitan Action Commission is a 'political arm of the mayor'. Because of the experiences of the past year and a half - the impact of which I have just related - this seemed to me so obvious that I would not have expected you to take exception to it.

Since you appointed every member of the Metropolitan Action Commission, appointed their chairman, and appointed their executive director, and since in the past it has functioned as a closed agency, immune to outside influence, and permitting only rose-colored reports to the public, I thought called it a 'political arm of the mayor' really a mild way to put it.

I am sure you know that this is the only metropolitan community action agency in Tennessee entirely selected by one man. All others have set up machinery for nominating and electing representatives from poverty areas and from organizations in the community with experience and concern for the poor and minority groups.

This in no way comments on the ability and dedication of commission members and staff, many of whom are deeply committed to the program. I do think their position and effectiveness is impaired by your complete control of all of these appointments.

I have heard you say on TV and have seen the same views quoted in the paper, that this idea of involving the poor in the planning and execution of programs to meet their needs is just another one of Washington's crazy ideas.

"An unsuccessful person can't run a successful program" I believe was the way you put it in that interview with Frank Ritter recorded in the movie which is being shown all over the United States to recruit students for journalism. Frankly that has disturbed me for the image it gives of Nashville thinking.

It is not only contrary to the views of ~~the~~ many people here but it is also contrary to the direct language Congress used in the Economic Opportunity Act.

If at any time you think I can be helpful and that our divergent views can be bridged I will be very happy to do what I can.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely, /s/ Martha Ragland

Mrs. Tom Ragland, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

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BEVERLY BRILEY, MAYOR

Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
107 COURTHOUSE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201

November 13, 1966

Mrs. Martha Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Although we have been friends for many years, I cannot understand why I continue to read of vague assertions that you have been making about me without any foundation whatsoever.

I know that you are President of an organization that has a paid agitator to express any unkind opinion that he could concoct against me.

If you have any feeling that I need any information from you that is factual, I believe we know each other well enough that we can discuss it.

I regret reading of assertions that you are making about me that are absolutely without any foundation whatsoever and would appreciate conferring with you on the facts, as you know them.

Very truly,

Beverly Briley

Beverly Briley
Mayor.

BB/cp

Davis Protests Mrs. Ragland's 'Smoke, Fire'

MAC chairman defends Head Start operation, asks 'motivations' behind recent criticisms

By J. PASCHALL DAVIS
Chairman MAC

The Visitor's Corner

The Tennessee Council of Human Relations has been attacking the Metropolitan Action Commission off and on for the past year or more. As chairman of MAC I must protest. Those attacks have occasionally received newspaper prominence which alone might cause the readers to wonder if such ugly and acrid smoke signals come from a hot fire stoked and fanned by somethi.g more substantial than newsprint.

The most recent puff of ugly smoke, together with a false shout of "fire," was made in The Visitor's Corner, last Tuesday, November 8, under the name Martha Ragland, identified as the President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Mrs. Ragland, writes as an authority on the subject of Head State programs in general, anu prefaces her article with lengthy "'credentials," as she terms them.

Mrs. Ragland concluded her "credentials" as an authority on Head Start with the claim that "Whenever I learned that an established program seemed endangered because it was not conforming to guidelines, I have talked with local leaders urging them to exert every effort to correct the situation."

I, as chairman of MAC and responsible for the supervision of Head Start programs in our Metro community, did not rate as one of those "local leaders" with whom Mrs. Ragland talked. She has not talked with me, not even once about any one of her many complaints. Nor is it known that she has complained or made suggestions directly to anyone on the MAC staff or commission.

Miss Mary Sue White, in direct charge of all our Nashville Head Start programs from the beginning, and Mr. Robert C. Neil (co-ordinator between MAC and the school board) attended the Governor's luncheon which Mrs. Ragland mentioned in the summer of 1965, at which Dr. Jule Sugarman, associate director of Head Start spoke. Since that day, they have seen and conferred with Dr. Sugarman on numerous occasions. Dr. Sugarman, who spent a full day visiting our Head Start program last school year, recommended it to the "Grade Teacher," a well-known elementary teachers' magazine, whose editor subsequently interviewed both Miss White and Mr. Neil. All of Nashville's preceding programs have enjoyed numerous visits from persons attached to OEO, state and regional offices, and from persons well-known in early childhood development work.

None of these suggested that Nashville has been having not a full Head Start, but just another kindergarten program. None of them, so far as we know, agreed with Mrs. Ragland's contentions that the school board has not been and is not able to operate a full program as intended in the OEO guidelines, and that it is "unwise" to continue a school board operated program; or that a program directly administered by a community action commission is, as it seems to Mrs. Ragland, "a better plan than ours."

Dr. Sugarman has advised Mr. Neil, I am told, that 70% of all the summer Head Start programs in this country have been operated by school boards, 5% by churches, and 25% by other agencies. In the full year programs, which involve fewer children, and which operate during the regular school year when available space is in short supply, the school-board-operated programs are naturally fewer in number.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to accept Mrs. Ragland's blanket indictment of school board operated programs. Furthermore, I hope that the following capsuled comments supplied to me by Mr. Robert Neil will serve to further reassure her, the OEO regional officials and our community as to the adequacy of our program in the following areas:

1 "Maximum parent and community involvement has been stressed and sought from the beginning. Our Parent Policy Advisory Committees are on file and a matter of record; also, the names of officers, minutes of meetings and parent attendance records.

2 Staff—From the beginning we have used as head teachers only our skilled primary teachers who have had special training in as many as three different OEO workshops, two of which extended over an entire quarter.

3 Aides — Aides for each room have, without exception, been provided from the neighborhoods served. During two of our programs, we were provided a semi-professional aide in addition to the head teacher and the community helper. The current program and last summer's program did not provide this third paid adult.

4 Volunteers — Volunteers have been numerous and able. Each of these was given some pre-service indoctrination in the needs of these children and their parents.

5 Recruiting — As each of our four programs has been launched, we have become more careful of the qualifications of those enrolled, declining to use even the ten per cent tolerance for above maximum-family-income allowable under the guidelines, in order to serve the children who appeared to be most deprived. The two men on whom we rely heavily in making final judgments on enrollees have been a part of our Head Start social worker staff since its beginning. Each has a graduate degree in social work. Neither is a Nashvillian, thus escaping the problems that might come from provincialism.

6 Housing—This is a problem only during the school year. It has always been our policy to recruit children from the neediest neighborhoods, and provide housing at the most appropriate building nearest their homes. School buses have been used for this.

7 Civil Rights Compliance—There has been no desire on the part of anyone connected with the program to dodge any provision of the Civil Rights Act, nor has there been any non-compliance that we are aware of.

Mrs. Ragland's final argument was that "Many people seem not to know that a Community Action Program is not necessarily a political arm of the Mayor. In many cities it is set up as a non-political, independent body completely removed from the local government. This also seems to me a better plan than ours." Here again, she can have her own thoughts. But I challenge her and anyone else to prove that our Metropolitan Action Commission is a "political arm of the Mayor" as she even baldly states again in her concluding paragraph.

I am completely independent of the Mayor and have no political aspirations, ties or commitments whatever. The same is true of the other members of that commisison except for those few engaged in public life. If MAC should ever become a "political arm of the Mayor" or of the OEO or any particular faction or group, I will promptly resign with a public statement.

In conclusion I ask the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the reading public to state, if they can, what real reasons and motivations lie behind the current attempts to scuttle our Head Start Program.

Nashville Tennessean, Nov. 10, 1966

Mrs. Ragland Outlines Goals Of Head Start

Believes program would better fulfill aims if administered separately from the schools

By MARTHA RAGLAND

The Visitor's Corner

I was invited to the White House in February, 1965, when Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson announced the Head Start program. Mrs. Johnson, Sargent Shriver and many others discussed the great need that it was designed to meet, what services it would render and how it would function in the community.

The approximately 300 women who were there from all 50 states were asked to go back to our states and help in whatever way we could to get this program started, to enlist community support and to see that the intent of the program was carried out.

When I came home, I talked with Governor Frank Clement about it and found him deeply interested. I suggested that a sort of Head Start kick-off at the Governor's Mansion, similar to the one I had attended at the White House would help to acquaint the state with the program and would put the prestige of the Governor behind it.

He talked this over with Mrs. Clement and she phoned me and asked my help in carrying out this suggestion. She had been at the White House meeting on Head Start so was as enthusiastic about the program as I was.

★ ★ ★

She hosted a Head Start luncheon and meeting at the Governor's Mansion which was attended by about 175 Tennesseans from all over the state. Mrs. Clement graciously and compassionately gave support to the program.

Dr. Jule Sugarman, director of Head Start, came down from Washington for it and spoke. Dr. John Dyer, the extremely able State Coordinator of the Tennessee Office of Economic Opportunity also spoke. Again the need for Head Start was spelled out and its method of operation clearly defined.

From the beginning I have worked through personal contacts throughout the state and through the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, of which I am president, to encourage Head Start programs. I wanted every eligible child in the state to have the wonderful opportunity this program offers.

I have watched the development of the program throughout the state with satisfaction. Where it had not been in operation we made all efforts toward establishing the program. Whenever I learned that an established program seemed endangered because it was not conforming to the guidelines I have talked with local leaders urging them to exert every effort to correct the situation.

I set forth these credentials only because a situation seems to have developed in Nashville whereby anyone concerned with maintaining the integrity of the Head Start program is labled a 'troublemaker' a 'self-seeker' or 'has an axe to grind.'

Suggestions for bringing the Nashville Head Start program within the guidelines are called 'ridiculous', 'federal blackjack' or 'vague'.

Only in Nashville has emotionalism, senationalism and induced confusion been the response to routine efforts by the Office of Economic Opportunity to get Nashville to bring its Head Start program in conformity with guidelines long set up, long known and which Nashville Metropolitan Action Commission and the Metropolitan School System agreed to before the program was funded.

Only in Nashville has the effort to use political pressure to maintain an inadequate program taken the place of effort to upgrade that program to meet Federal standards.

When Head Start is funded the OEO assumes that the contract as signed will be carried out. The 'instructions' which Dr. Harris deplores not having received, should not be needed.

There could never have been any misunderstanding at all about the fact that Head Start is not just another kindergarten program. While it is certainly intended to fill many of the traditional functions of preschool, its major purpose goes far beyond them.

Head Start is intended as an all-out effort to take a child from a deprived background and get him ready for the school situation into which most children fit with relative ease.

Mrs. Johnson said when announcing this program that it was for children, many of whom had never eaten from a plate, had never seen a book, knew nothing of personal hygene.

The children it seeks to reach are those who come from families in which education is as much a mystery for the adults as for their children. In most American homes children begin very early to learn from their parents. But children from severely deprived families are denied this opportunity.

For a program to effectively reach these children it must start earlier and last longer than an ordinary kindergarten. It has to include elements of education, hygiene, social work, medical care and quantities of love.

It has to embrace the families as well, making the mothers and fathers aware of what is being done and active participants in the process. In its most successful application, Head Start helps the child by helping his parents to understand the importance of education and all that it implies.

This is why guidelines require the employment of parents or neighborhood men and women as teachers' aides in every Head Start unit. This helps to maintain a close tie with the environment from which the children come. For the Metropolitan School System to object to this requirement on the grounds that these people are not college graduates indicates a clear misunderstanding of the fundamental nature and intent of the program.

But it is understandable that the lack of academic qualifications on the part of the teachers' aides can be galling to others in the school system—especially since they have been lead to believe that this is another kindergarten.

For this reason I wonder if it is wise to have the school system operate the Head Start program. It also seems to me that the schools have enough problems and enough unmet needs that it is asking too much of them to take on the many facets of Head Start which lie outside the classroom experience.

There seems to have developed the notion here that if Head Start is not funded through the schools we can't have a Head Start program. This is nonsense. I know many Head Start programs unrelated to schools, and am inclined to believe this is the better arrangement.

Many people also seem not to know that a Community Action Program is not necessarily a political arm of the mayor. In many cities it is set up as a non-political, independent body completely removed from the local government. This also seems to me a better plan than ours.

But from the animal howls called out by the simple request that Head Start guide lines be followed, I can imagine the roar this suggestion, if seriously made, would receive.

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But it is not seriously made because I think political pressure will be brought to bear to 'save' Head Start. It will continue as a supplement to the Metro school budget. MAC will continue as a political arm of the Mayor and will continue to defend its 'honor' against any 'federal blackjack'. The poor will continue to be poor—and if they don't like it we will re-double the police force.

Nashville Tennessean, Nov. 8, 1966

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JOURNAL

PAPER KNOXVILLE

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Red-Rooted Council Aids Knox Group

The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations has received funds from an organization founded by a onetime regional secretary of the Communist Party and member of the party's national committee.

J. R. Rutter, president of the Greater Knoxville group, in a letter dated June 6, 1966, announced a $2400 grant had been received from the Southern Regional Council which has headquarters in Atlanta.

OPERATED BY BRADEN

The Southern Regional Council was founded by James E. Jackson Jr., who was also instrumental in the organization of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is now operated by Carl Braden under the name of Southern Conference Education Fund.

A Communist Daily Worker of Dec. 1, 1954, described Jackson as "this stalwart Marxist . . . . Southern regional secretary of the Communist Party and member of its national committee."

The Greater Knoxville group has been in the news recently by cosponsorship of a meeting held here this week along with East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union, the Citizens for Progress and the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church. This meeting was held in defense of the controversial Highlander Center here and the announced subject was "Free Speech and the Highlander Center."

LABELED RED FRONT

When the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee labeled the Southern Conference for Human Welfare a Communist front, the name was changed to SCEF and it continued to operate at the same address and the same phone number in New Orleans. It was headed for many years by Dr. James Dombrowski, who with Myles Horton, president of Highlander, Don West, onetime Communist Party director for North Carolina, and Rev. John Thompson, now pastor of the Community Congregational Church at Berkely, Calif., who is still a board member of Highlander, founded the original Highlander Folk School at Monteagle.

Berkeley, Calif., is the home of the University of California branch where many demonstrations, including antiwar ones, have been held in the past several years.

Braden, now executive director of the Southern Conference Education Fund, transferred the main offices to Louisville after he took over from Dombrowski. Braden served a one-year federal prison term for a conviction of contempt of Congress for refusing to discuss his Communist activities before an investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The US Supreme Court upheld the conviction and the sentence.

LINKED TO HIGHLANDER

The Greater Knoxville Human Relations group is not only tied to the Southern Regional Council and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, but is also closely associated with Highlander, Citizens for Progress and the East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union by interlocking members or officers.

Article X of the bylaws of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations states: Cooperation. This council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state councils on human relations and groups which share the purposes and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council is holding its annual meeting Saturday and Sunday in Nashville and the principle speaker on the schedule is Leslie Dunbar, former executive director of the Field Foundation, which has contributed liberally to the Tennessee Council.

The Tennessee Council's newsletter of May-June 1966 reported that on "June 14 the Field Foundation gave a two-year extension of our grant and increased the amount over our previous grant from $15,000 to $25,000."

THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL
Knoxville, Tennessee
February 1, 1967

Journal Erred On SRC Origin

In its issue of Jan. 28, The Knoxville Journal on this page stated that the Southern Regional Council was founded by James E. Jackson Jr., once Southern regional secretary of the Communist Party and a member of its national committee. The story was based on an article appearing on Dec. 1, 1954 in the Communist Daily Worker which credited Jackson also with having had a hand in founding the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The charge that the Southern Regional Council was founded by Jackson The Knoxville Journal has subsequently found to be untrue and is pleased to retract the charge and to extend its apologies to the Southern Regional Council, its officers and members, and to readers of this newspaper.

The Journal was duped by the claim of the Communist Daily Worker which, describing Jackson in its issue of Dec. 1, 1954 as "this stalwart Marxist," asserted: "He participated in the formation and building of the Southern Conference for Human

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

SRC Origin Story In Journal In Error

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Welfare, the Southern Regional Council."

Protests as to the inaccuracy of the story were received from J. R. Rutter, president of the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations, and from TVA Director Frank E. Smith, a member of the council at this time.

It appears that an inaccuracy identical with this one which appeared in The Journal also was published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on Aug. 21, 1958. An editorial in the Richmond paper, subsequently published, provides a recital of the actual beginnings of the Southern Regional Council and is reproduced herewith:

A Race Agency And The Facts

"Inaccurate statements as to its origins of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta appeared recently in the Times-Dispatch, and should be corrected. They appeared—inadvertently, we are sure—in one of the series of articles by Edward B. Simmons, of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, concerning Communist efforts to incite racial strife in the United States.

"Mr. Simmons stated in the article appearing in our paper on Aug. 5 that the Southern Regional Council, established in Atlanta in 1944, was an 'offshoot of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as Communist front.' He also said : 'The Communist Daily Worker openly boasted that James E. Jackson, chief of the southern branch of the US Communist Party, was a cofounder of the regional council.'

"Taking these two charges in order, the Southern Regional Council was not an offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was established in response to an appeal from respected southern Negro leaders, who met at Durham, N.C., in October 1942, on the call of Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of the Virginia Union faculty here, and Dr. P. B. Young, of Norfolk, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. These Negro leaders did not ask for the elimination of segregation in the schools or anywhere else; they asked that 'separate but equal' be made a reality.

"Responding to their appeal, a group of white leaders met in Atlanta in the spring of 1943, and expressed a desire to cooperate. Out of this grew the Southern Regional Council. The council was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. To repeat, it not only was no offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; it was criticized in some quarters because it was more conservative than that organization and suspected of being in competition with it.

"We must remember, too, that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938, it was not suspected of having any Communist connections, and many well intentioned and patriotic southerners participated in its early meetings. A number of these later joined the Southern Regional Council when they discovered the true purposes of the Conference for Human Welfare.

"As to the allegation of the Communist Daily Worker that James E. Jackson, chief of the southern branch of the US Communist Party, was a cofounder of the Southern Regional Council, there is nothing to support this.

"A James E. Jackson is listed as having attended the Durham meeting of Negro leaders in October 1942, but is not mentioned by the Norfolk Journal and Guide as having been on the committee which drew up the statement then issued. Jackson did not participate in the meetings of white and Negro leaders in 1943 and 1944 which led to the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, and he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The Daily Worker's statement that he was a founder is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet.

"The late Dr. Howard W. Odum, noted and respected member of the University of North Carolina faculty, was the first president of the council. He was succeeded in 1945 by Paul D. Williams, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond and cofounder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served until 1951. Mr. Williams was succeeded in that year by Marion A. Wright, South Carolina attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board and past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

"It should be emphasized that SRC worked within the framework of "separate but equal" for 7 years, and did not announce for integration until 1951.

"While we disagree strongly and completely with its present position on this issue, we feel obligated to point out, in fairness, that it was in no sense Communist in its origins. The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering.

"It was hoped that if these could be substantially lessened, the colored South would not look to the colored North for leadership. Insufficient progress was made, unfortunately, and the NAACP moved in and launched its drive for the complete elimination of segregation —sooner than it probably would have done if SRC's accomplishments had been larger.

"That is where we stand today."

The incorporators of the SRC, according to TVA Director Smith, were Arthur J. Moore, Methodist bishop of Georgia; Ralph McGill, then editor of Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Rufus E. Clement; Dr. Charles S. Johnson; and Dr. Howard W. Odum. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization

President Rutter, of the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations, asserts that a man by the name of James E. Jackson Jr. did attend the Durham meeting referred to in the Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial, but the minutes of that meeting reflect no participation on his part.

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Timely Appointment

Oak Ridgers have always been prominent within the ranks of the Tennessee Human Relations Council. (This is the private citizen state group working toward equality for all, regardless of race. It is close to but not to be confused with the governor's official Human Relations Advisory Board.)

Never, however, have Oak Ridgers been so prominent as they are now. The Rev. William G. Pollard has just been elected president for the coming year; Mrs. Ernest Silver has been named secretary and Roger Cloutier and William Ramsey have been named to the board.

It is coincidence, but the timing of Mr. Pollard's election is good. State Rep. Odell Cas Lane, of Knoxville, with the encouragement of The Knoxville Journal, has been trying to stir up another State Legislature probe of the controversial Highlander Center in Knoxville.

The state went through this a couple of years ago and while it was well established that among Highlander's organizers and backers there are those with far left backgrounds, it was not established that the Center was doing anything more illegal than possessing some alcohol — a finding that might well be made of any number of organizations.

Several groups, including the Knoxville chapter of the Tennessee Human Relations Council, have come to Highlander's defense, if not primarily in endorsement of Highlander's philosophies, policies or personnel, then firmly in defense of the right to free thought, free speech free assembly.

As part of the hatchet job by Rep. Lane and the Journal, groups which have indicated any degree of opposition to the probe and any degree of support for Highlander, have been getting the treatment. Since the Tennessee Human Relations Council is one that has dared to stick its neck out, The Journal has been busy hinting, but not quite coming right out and saying, that this makes the Council some sort of dangerous group.

Mr. Pollard, therefore, steps into a hot seat. However, the mere fact that one of his immense stature and respect throughout the state takes the hot seat does a lot to cool it.

However, immeasurably more important than the current flap over Highlander — which will pass, as it has before — is simply that Mr. Pollard will make a most effective chairman for a most important state group working in an area where much has been accomplished, especially in Tennessee, but where there still remains much to be done.

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

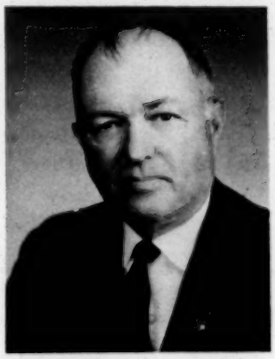
Newsletter of The Tennessee Commission on Human Relations

Volume II | January—March, 1967 | Number I

COMMISSION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED

Governor Buford Ellington on January 22, 1967, proposed to establish a permanent State Human Relations Commission as part of his legislative program. A bid was introduced in the Tennessee General Assembly by Senate Speaker Frank C. Gorrell, and House Speaker James Cummings on March 13, 1967 to create such a commission. This bill (House Bill No. 214 and Senate Bill No. 194) would create a "Tennessee Commission on Human Development."

"I believe that a permanent Commission on Human Relations authorized by law can perform a valuable and needed service to all Tennesseans," the Governor stated.



Governor Ellington

The State Commission on Human Relations was created on a non-permanent basis by an Executive Order (No. 18) of Governor Frank G. Clement on September 30, 1963. Under the proposed act, the Tennessee Commission for Human Development would begin operations effective July 1, 1967.

The duties of the Commission as stated in the proposed legislation would be to "encourage, promote and develop fair and equal treatment and opportunity for all individuals in Tennessee regardless of race, color, creed or national origin; to assist local Tennessee governmental agencies with similar objectives; to cooperate with community, professional, civic and religious organizations, federal agencies and agencies from other states in the development of public information programs, leadership and activities in the interest of equal opportunity and treatment of all individuals;...to cooperate with all departments, agencies and commissions of Tennessee's State government in the achievement of equal opportunity and treatment for all individuals..."

HOUSING RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED

On February 1, the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations mailed to Tennessee's municipal public housing authorities copies of its "Recommendations for Urban Renewal and Public Housing Programs." The chairmen and executive directors of Tennessee's seventy local public housing authorities received the mailing with the recommendation that the suggestions be considered and incorporated in local programs. The recommendations are designed to assist local officials in planning urban renewal and housing programs with positive human relations implications. The staff was directed to distribute the housing and urban renewal recommendations at its last meeting, on December 13, 1966, at the State Capitol Building in Nashville.

A cover letter to the local housing officials stated that the Commission on Human Relations had "conducted an extensive study of urban renewal and public housing programs, their implementation, and the effects which the resulting residential patterns have on human relations. Our study has shown conclusively that these programs, administered in a positive manner, contribute greatly to a community climate and atmosphere in which all citizens are treated justly and live harmoniously with each other."

With direct reference to certain problems which have recurred in housing and urban renewal projects throughout the state the cover letter noted that local policies contribute either to the problems or progress in human relations in Tennessee's towns and cities.

(Continued on Page Four)

LOCKARD HONORED IN CHATTANOOGA

From left are County Trustee Dave Eldridge, C. C. Bond, Robert Elmore, Lockard, City Commissioner A. L. Bender, William Underwood, Jr., and Reuben Strickland.

* * * * * * * * *

H. T. Lockard, administrative assistant to Governor Buford Ellington, was guest of honor at a Chattanooga reception held at the Hotel Patton on March 31, 1967. Local judges, businessmen, city officials, and citizens were among the more than 800 persons who attended the reception. During the ceremony, the key to the city was presented to Lockard by Mayor Ralph Kelley.

The reception, held from 6-8 p.m., was followed by a "hospitality hour" at the hotel. Attorney William Underwood, Jr., was general chairman for the reception. George A. Key, State of Tennessee Parole Officer, served as co-chairman.

Lockard, 45, formerly a Memphis attorney and member of the Shelby County Court, is the first Negro to hold a cabinet level post in Tennessee. His office is located in the State Capitol Building in Nashville.

In an attractively printed program distributed at the reception was included the following biographical data:

> "(Lockard)...served as president of the Memphis Branch of the NAACP from 1953 to 1957. He was the first local attorney to represent Negroes in desegregation cases in this area. He launched suits which led to the desegregation of Memphis State University and the Memphis Transit System, and worked in the desegregation cases involving Overton Park Zoo, the city auditorium, the library system, the airport, and the Memphis School system."

ENCAMPMENT APPLICANTS SOUGHT

Two hundred thirty young men and women determined to "make a difference" in public affairs will converge on three sites this summer for six-week seminar-camps sponsored by the Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.

Of all racial, religious and economic backgrounds and many nationalities, participants will share an active interest in politics, civil rights, anti-poverty activities and world affairs. Encampments are always non-partisan and non-sectarian.

Encampments for young men and women aged 17 through 20 will be located in Puerto Rico and on the 15-acre campus of the Fieldston School, Riverdale, on the northern edge of New York City.

A third Encampment, for 15 and 16 year olds, will be held in Eastern Kentucky. Dates of the Puerto Rico Encampment: June 25 - August 5. The New York and Kentucky Encampments: July 2 - August 12.

The board, room and tuition cost for each participant is $500. Applicants may request full or partial scholarship aid on the basis of need. Applications and further information is available from the Encampment office, 2 West 64th Street, New York City 10023, or from the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations.

Lectures, films, fieldtrips and discussions will be supplemented by workshops in which practical skills needed in public affairs and community service activities will be taught.

Two days each week, workshop groups will take part in volunteer community service work. Community work will consist of tutoring or recreational leadership for primary school-age children in low-income areas, or volunteer workcamping such as painting or construction work on school buildings or other community facilities.

The Encampment's Admissions Committee seeks applicants who are interested in public affairs issues, and who have been leaders or participants in extra-curricular or community activities. The Admissions Committee begins to announce acceptances of applications February 15.

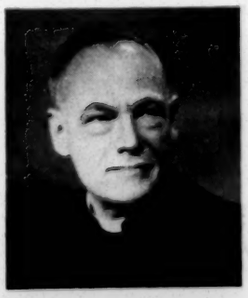
COUNCIL'S ANNUAL MEETING DRAWS OVER 200; POLLARD ELECTED PRESIDENT

More than 200 Tennesseans met in Nashville on January 28-29 to attend the 9th Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a private, membership organization employing a professional staff of three persons. The Council is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions and grants.

The Annual Meeting was highlighted by the address of Dr. Leslie Dunbar at the Annual Banquet on Saturday, January 28. Dr. Dunbar, executive director of the Field Foundation and past director of the Southern Regional Council, analyzed the civil rights movement to date, noting that some of the initiative displayed in past years has been lost. He urged that the rebuilding of a movement, dedicated to integration, love, and nonviolence must be the goal at this point. He emphasized that opponents of the civil rights movement have not grown stronger "but that we have given up the initiative. We must regain the initiative."

More than a hundred persons, attending the meeting as delegates from rural West Tennessee, arrived in two chartered busses and several cars. The participants of the Meeting attended informative working sessions on the major problem areas in human relations in Tennessee—welfare programs, housing, and community action programs.

Dr. William G. Pollard, internationally known atomic scientist of Oak Ridge was elected President of the Tennessee Council. Pollard has served as director of the Oak Ridge Associated Universities since 1947 and worked for two years, 1944-1945, as a research scientist on the atomic bomb development program at Columbia University. Dr. Pollard is an ordained Episcopal priest and succeeds Mrs. Martha Ragland as President of the Council.



Dr. Pollard

Mrs. Martha Ragland, President of the TCHR for 1965 and 1966, addressed the luncheon session with a speech entitled "New Dimensions in Civil Rights." Her speech was recorded in the Congressional Record on February 6, inserted by Rep. Richard Fulton who stated, "As Congress continues to pursue the goal of human dignity and the rights of all in a truer democracy, Mrs. Ragland's remarks will be most contributable." Copies of Mrs. Ragland's speech are available from the office of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 1207 18th Avenue South; Nashville, Tennessee, 37212.

The delegates to the Annual Meeting were greeted briefly by Warren Moore, Acting Director of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations. Mr. Moore recalled the creation of the Commission by Governor Frank Clement and how it was specifically directed to cooperate with the Tennessee Council, among other unnamed human relations and civic organizations. Moore noted that the staffs of both the Council and Commission have cooperated in seeking solutions to common problems through the State.

METRO COMMISSION OPERATING

On March 1, Warren N. Moore, Acting Director of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, left that post to assume the duties of Executive Director of the Metropolitan (Nashville and Davidson County) Human Relations Commission.

The Metro Human Relations Commission has begun staff operations in its new offices at 1034 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Rev. Fred Cloud, 41, formerly associate editor of youth publications for the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, is serving as Associate Director of the Metro Commission. Mrs. Mary D. Stroud is senior clerk and secretary.

"THEY TALK TO ME JUST LIKE I'M NOT FOLKS . . ."

The following letter was received by the Commission on Human Relations. It appears as written:

"Dear Mr. Allen:

I am writing you to let you know that I am very poor.and cant get no help dont have a job.and I have 7 children and 4 in school and I need some help dont have a crop got to pay house rent.and I dont have the money.and I have apply for help but look like to me I cant get it for some reason. I dont know.and I am writing to you to see what can you do to help me. I got to move and dont have a place to go because every where I go I got to pay house rent and I dont have no way to pay. Some of my children dont have changing clothes and some time we is out of food dont have nothing to eat.and I just wonder what am I going to do. I have a girl in high school.and I need money to send her to school. I got my light bill to pay my insurance need to be paid. Mrs. _____ _____ from the welfare office at _____ was at my house _____ and said she didn't know was I going to get help are not.they talk to me just like I am not folks.

So I hope you can do something for me. Please let me hear from you soon. if I didnt need help I would not ask for help."

The above plea, from a Negro mother in a rural West Tennessee county, is representative of the more than 25 verbal and written welfare complaints heard and received by the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations from January 1st to March 31, 1967.

In addition to the welfare complaints, the Commission has received six formal complaints alleging lack of equal job opportunity or discrimination. Four of the six employment complaints were forwarded to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for investigation and conciliation.

The Commission has also received, investigated, and attempted to conciliate "informal" complaints in areas of housing and urban renewal, education, employment, farm and home loans, and public accommodations.

Housing (continued from page 1)

The Commission offered its assistance and consultative services to the local officials in the implementation of the recommendations.

Copies of the "Recommendations for Urban Renewal and Public Housing Programs" are available on request at the Commission office for interested individuals or local community groups.

TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
C3-305 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

220 South Danny Thomas Blvd.
Memphis, Tennessee 38126

Southern Regional Council
Paul Anthony, Ex. Dir.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Tenn - DSPE

BUFORD ELLINGTON
GOVERNOR

CORNELIUS JONES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE OF TENNESSEE
COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
C3-305 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219
PHONE: 741-2424

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DR. ELMER P. GIBSON
MORRISTOWN

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WILSON SIMS
NASHVILLE

SECRETARY
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MIDDLE TENNESSEE
MISS JULIS FOREMAN
MRS. ELLEN ROSSER
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WEST TENNESSEE
J. EMMETT BALLARD
CARL CARSON
REV. EZRA M. JOHNSON
DR. THERON NORTHCROSS
GILBERT PARKER

November 9, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO: Intergroup Relations Agencies

FROM: Cornelius Jones

RE: Creation of New State Commission

As Executive Secretary, I am happy to announce the creation, by legislative action, of the Commission for Human Development. The Commission is charged with the task of promoting, encouraging and developing fair and equal treatment and opportunity for all individuals in Tennessee.

The Commission for Human Development, which officially began operations on July 1, 1967, replaces the Commission on Human Relations which had been created by an executive order of Governor Frank Clement in 1963. The new Commission was authorized by an Act of the Tennessee General Assembly (Public Chapter No. 241) and received strong bi-partisan support in the Assembly as well as positive administrative support by Governor Buford Ellington, who signed the Act on May 17, 1967.

My appointment as Executive Secretary became effective on October 16, 1967, and since that time, we have been working to develop our program, priorities, etc. I am sincerely interested, as a matter of Commission policy, in maintaining communication and providing channels of cooperation with other intergroup relations agencies across the nation. With this in mind, we are retaining the mailing list of the former Commission on Human Relations and will send you copies of our newsletters, reports, and other materials which we expect to publish periodically.

In return, I would like to request that you make the necessary corrections on your own mailing list to insure that we will receive your publications, which are of great assistance to us. Please note that the name of our Commission has changed, but the address is still the same.

We look forward to a mutually beneficial relationship as we strive toward our mutual goals. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

HOW MUCH DOES A CONSCIENCE COST?

If by conscience we mean:

—Adequately feeding Tennessee's hungry children whenever necessary

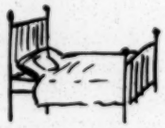
—Providing a secure old age for Tennessee's elderly whenever necessary

—Helping Tennessee's blind to live with dignity

—Assuring the disabled of Tennessee adequate support

—Caring for Tennessee's children whose own parents cannot

CAN TENNESSEE AFFORD NOT TO DO THESE THINGS?



MEDICAL ASSISTANCE—TITLE XIX

Funds for medical services are available to Tennessee through Title XIX of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1965. This legislation provides for:

—In-patient hospital care

—Out-patient hospital care

—Physicians' services at home or elsewhere

—Nursing home care for persons over 21

—X-ray and laboratory services

Tennessee can receive funds immediately to offer all or some of these services for certain categories of medically indigent persons. By 1970 Tennessee needs a program for the above five basic services, or it must forego federal matching funds for the medical care of public assistance recipients. By 1975 these same five services must be available to all Tennesseans who are medically indigent.

Under contract, the John Joint Consultant Firm has recently filed a technical report with DPW on the feasibility of this program in Tennessee.

We recommend that the General Assembly:

Study the Joint report with a view to enacting a Title XIX program for Tennessee offering (1) complete medical care for all welfare recipients in 1967, and (2) medical care for all medically indigent as soon as economically feasible.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Can you live on less than $1 per day?

In October 1966, the average grant received by families with dependent children was $109.45 per family or $27.07 per person. The absolute maximum grant is $150 per month for a family with 5 or more children. Minimum needs for a parent and 5 children (by D.P.W. standards) are $273, leaving a shortage of $123!

Minimum need (by D.P.W. standards) for a blind, disabled or aged person is $92 per month. In October 1966 the average grant was about $70, with the maximum set at $90.

Only four states in our nation provide lower grants to the aged than Tennessee. Only nine states pay less to families with dependent children.

A popular misconception is that all poor people can get "welfare". Only 1 of 4 needy persons receives assistance. Only 1 of 6 needy children is assisted. Eligibility requirements and avaiable funds exclude persons under 65 (1) who are not blind or disabled, or (2) who do not have minor children.

Tennessee's public welfare laws state that assistance "compatible with decency and health" shall be provided to those without income to meet their own needs—the aged, the blind, the disabled, and the dependent child.

To improve the financial assistance programs of the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare we recommend that the 1967 General Assembly:

Appropriate sufficient State funds to provide welfare grants at the level of full subsistence needs as already established by State standards.

Appropriate sufficient State funds to make specific allowances for each dependent child in the family.

Eliminate "assumed income". (Only income which is actually received from relatives of a welfare recipient should be considered in budgeting the recipient's needs.)

Enact measures necessary to allow DPW to process applications for assistance within 60 days, as required by State regulations, or authorize the use of provisional grants after 60 days until eligibility is finally established.

Modify State residence laws to allow (1) a Tennessee resident to apply for assistance for one year after moving to another state, and (2) the family of a military man living in Tennessee to receive assistance regardless of residence, if otherwise eligible.

Enact State legislation providing automatic exemption of any income which federal regulations allow.

Legislate to permit DPW, rather than a court, to judge a minor suitable as a payee for assistance. (Thus avoid delay in payments to needy minors who, frequently, are mothers of small children.)

Allow a welfare recipient to dispose of property to which he holds title providing he maintains a life estate. (Currently such transfers are considered as resources at fair market value.)

Provide the necessary State laws and funds to implement the State's Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Unemployed Parent program in all 95 counties, as authorized by 1962 federal legislation. (This should curb desertion by poorly paid fathers who desire to remain with their families.)

EXPANDED SERVICES

Financial help without services is not sufficient.

Laws and policies of DPW provide for services to: (1) Children who are

—Neglected or abused
—Born out of wedlock
—In need of foster care
—Living in inadequate and unsuitable homes
—Needing eye services, and other services

(2) Families whose homes need strengthening.

(3) Aged people needing drugs and nursing home care.

The Department's current services include:

—Casework and protective services
—Adoption and foster care services
—Homemaker services
—Medical and sight conservation services
—Licensing of day care facilities
—Food stamp provisions
—Referral to family planning

In November 1966 there were only 23 homemakers, all in urban counties. They provide many routine services in the home, helping families with children remain together. Recipients in all categories and all counties need this service.

In December 1966 2,435 children received protective services through the D.P.W. In the same month, the Department could supplement grants to provide day care for only 75 children of AFDC working mothers. These services need expansion.

In September 1966 workers serving financial assistance families had caseloads averaging 205.3. Many cases require special services. In fact 98% of the 20,692 AFDC cases do. Federal requirements state that caseloads providing special services must be reduced to 60 by July 1967 if the state is to have maximum federal participation in financing these services.

We recommend:

Adoption of federal guidelines on caseloads by July 1967.

Appropriation of funds to increase social work and auxiliary services for all in need of them. This is necessary for prevention of family breakdown and for promotion of family rehabilitation and restoration.

PERSONNEL

The quality of any program depends on the qualifications, skills and training of the people administering it.

We recommend that:

Welfare personnel should be employed only on the basis of training and other qualifications applicable to the job.

Social work salaries in DPW be made competitive in order to attract and retain sufficient personnel.

Experience indicates that new graduates of schools of social work can command salaries of $7,000-$8,000 yearly in most social agencies in Tennessee. The current DPW starting salary for these same graduates is $5,640.

We recommend:

Adoption of salary standards of the National Association of Social Workers—$7,000 for beginning social workers with a master's degree in social work.

DPW employees with a bachelor's degree currently have a starting salary of $5,040.

We recommend that this salary be significantly increased.

For further information write:

Tennessee Council NASW
3426 Hopkins Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

or phone:

Nashville—269-5419
Knoxville—588-6419

Tenn. — DOPE

"... compatible with decency and health ..."

Welfare Organizations Act of 1937

Proposals of

NASW

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS INC.

TENNESSEE STATE COUNCIL OF CHAPTERS

Chapters:

West Tennessee
Middle Tennessee
Southeast Tennessee
Knox Area
Upper East Tennessee Sub-Chapter

Tenn - Ext

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
January 1, 1966 through December 31, 1966

INCOME

Anticipated grants		$23,700.00
Contributions		4,575.81
Membership Dues		2,748.00
West Tennessee		2,000.00
	TOTAL	$33,023.81

EXPENDITURES

Salaries - Executive Director		$10,000.00
Assistant Director		4,375.00
Office Assistance		4,177.25
Social Security		625.68
Rent		725.00
Telephone		1,679.64
Supplies		689.69
Printing and Publications		347.90
Equipment		584.67
Auditor		125.00
Subscriptions, Books, Pamphlets		31.51
Postage		422.66
Travel		3,443.86
Meetings. Workshops, Speakers		499.59
Chapter Returns		600.73
Student Project		650.00
Miscellaneous		354.26
Welfare Project		283.07
West Tennessee - Salaries		500.00
Federal Tax		21.00
Travel		61.00
Miscellaneous		500.00
Staff Insurance Premiums		398.46
Financial Consultant		200.00
	Total	$31,295.97

Balance on Hand January 1, 1966	$ 1,060.74-
Income	33,023.81
	$31,963.07
Expenditures	31,295.97
Balance on Hand December 30, 1966	$ 667.10
Balance in Savings Account December 30, 1966	$12,384.07

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

S O U T H E R N R E G I O N A L C O U N C I L
5 FORSYTH STREET, NORTHWEST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30310

FIELD ACTIVITIES NEWSLETTER

January 20, 1967

New Executive Assistant at SRC

James N. Wood of Mobile has been employed by the SRC as Executive Assistant to the Director. Jim was born in Richmond some time ago. He was graduated from Fluvanna County High School and then enlisted in the Air Force. He served overseas in World War II as a fighter pilot and was discharged as a captain in 1945. He received his B.A. degree in psychology from the University of Virginia in 1950. Since 1952 he has worked in Mobile in the grain merchandising and ocean freight forwarding business, which involved work with small, country grain elevators over an area including northwest Florida, southern Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, western Tennessee, southeast Missouri, and northern Louisiana.

Jim has served as director of the Mobile Area Committee for Training and Development, which operated a rural training program for approximately 100 migrant farm workers under Title III B of the Economic Opportunity Act and is currently operating an experimental and demonstration project for 280 trainees, with a budget of about two million dollars.

Together with Mrs. Wood (Kathie), Jim has long been active in the affairs of the Mobile and Alabama Councils on Human Relations.

He will take up his duties at the SRC office in late January.

School Desegregation Boon

Human relations folks should be mindful of the beneficial effects of a recent decision and decree by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on school desegregation. All school systems under court-ordered plans in the fifth circuit are now required to desegregate under approximately the same rules set forth in Office of Education guidelines for Title VI compliance. This simplifies the task of those working for school desegregation. The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund is reopening all fifth circuit cases. The fifth circuit covers Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and parts of Texas and Florida.

Southern Interagency Conference

The Southern Interagency Conference held its first meeting of 1967 at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on January 18-19. Most of the meeting was given to presentation and discussion of A "Freedom Budget" for All Americans, a program for the eradication of poverty recently proposed by the A. Philip Randelph Institute. Bayard

Rustin, Executive Director of the Randolph Institute made an overall presentation. Vivian Henderson, economist and president of Clark College, spoke on the "Freedom Budget" as it pertains to full employment and its proposal of a minimum annual income. Frank Smith, ex-congressman from Mississippi and now a T.V.A. Commissioner, talked about the Budget's proposals for regional development and conservation of natural resources. (SRC is the "secretariat" for the Southern Interagency Conference, a loose organization of some forty intergroup relations agencies for exchange of information and ideas.)

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The TCHR Annual Meeting has been scheduled for January 28 and 29 at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville. Outgoing president Martha Ragland will address a luncheon meeting on Saturday. John Dyer, former director of the Office of Economic Opportunity for Tennessee, will speak that afternoon on utilization of available federal programs. Dr. Leslie Dunbar, director of the Field Foundation, will be speaker for the annual banquet on Saturday evening.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

The Georgia Council has employed a new assistant to the director. The Reverend Al Henry will begin his work with the council in February. Al will come to Atlanta from Koinonia Community Farm of Americus, Georgia. Trained as a Southern Baptist minister, Al served the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Birmingham during the days of Bull Conner and the demonstrations. He was active in the Alabama Council there. The bulk of his efforts with the Georgia Council will be devoted to development of neighborhood councils in the Atlanta area. Al is married and the father of four children.

I have previously mentioned the booklet titled Know Your Rights which was published cooperatively by the Georgia Council and the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia, utilizing an initiating grant from SRC. It has been a phenomenal success. Designed primarily to help poor people who have trouble dealing with the police, it uses drawings and basic-vocabulary text to clarify the rights of persons stopped or arrested. More than 30,000 copies have been printed and distributed. (The South Carolina Council is distributing the booklet with its own imprint--an arrangement available to other groups, also.) Somewhat to everyone's surprise, it got a favorable reception from police departments. Mrs. Florence Robin of the Georgia ACLU attributes this fact to its emphasis on the policeman's rights, as well as the rights of citizens. Atlanta police chief Herbert T. Jenkins ordered 1,000 copies and instructed all officers to read it. Police departments in towns like Augusta,

Gainesville, and Alma are using it, too. ACLU and the human relations council are holding a number of clinics around the state to explain citizens' rights, using the booklet and slides.

The Georgia Council has also expanded its program of education on welfare rights and will press school desegregation efforts again this year. Although many of us are disappointed with the weakness of "freedom of choice" desegregation plans, the GCHR feels that it is important to continue efforts to secure transfers during this year, lest momentum be lost and Negro parents be even more discouraged. In a series of five area meetings throughout the state the desegregation "rules" will be explained and community leaders instructed in the techniques of organizing for desegregation.

The Houston Council on Human Relations

The Houston Council has a new Executive Director. He is The Reverend Jack Murray, a Lutheran minister. Mr. Murray, who is originally from New Haven, Connecticut, has long been an active member of the Houston Council. He is an Air Force veteran and a graduate of Bethany Lutheran College and the Lutheran School of Theology at Rock Island, Illinois. He has been pastor of Augustana Lutheran Church in Houston since 1960. He has served on the faculty of Houston's Institute on Desegregation for School Teachers, Administrators and Counselors.

The Houston Council has developed an interesting program called "Meet the Mayor." It consists of a series of public meetings at regular intervals at which the Mayor speaks for about 20 minutes on some aspect of the city's administration or problems and then opens the meeting for questions. The Mayor brings along a secretary to help record complaints. The complaints are referred to appropriate departments of the administration and so far have been acted upon with approximately 60% completions, according to Frances Dukler, Acting Director of the Houston Council. Average attendance at the meetings has been 300. The project was initiated last summer when tensions were high. "We cannot take credit for a summer of tranquility because of these programs," writes Frances. "However, we will take credit that 1500 people sat down and talked with the Mayor about common problems, and this was a first for all of us."

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

The Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Council was held at the Albert Pike Hotel in Little Rock on Saturday, January 14. Keynote speaker at the dinner meeting was Stephen N. Shulman, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, was a luncheon speaker.

The Arkansas Council has come out with a mimeographed Handbook for Local Councils on Human Relations, another of the commendable steps they are taking to organize and service local chapters. Incorporating materials previously prepared by the Florida and Houston councils, it includes specific suggestions of things to do in the areas of (1) education and public schools, (2) voter education, (3) labor and employment, (4) welfare and poverty programs, and (5) housing. Addresses of appropriate resource-agencies for each program area are given. There is also a sample constitution for a local council on human relations. The handbook is well done and seems to me to be a good idea for any of the state councils.

Among other things, the Arkansas Council is working extensively and effectively on prison reform and is in the process of forming chapters in El Dorado, Camden, and Arkadelphia. They have also been given a small special grant by SRC to conduct a study of welfare programs in three counties in eastern Arkansas.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

In her quarterly report, Alice Spearman says:

"In the main, most decision-making in South Carolina is done quietly and behind-the-scenes, presumably by a relatively small group of people. To say how much this is because of accepted power patterns, lack of faith in democratic processes, or actual fear of the uneducated, uninformed masses would merely be to hazard a guess. Much evidence points to the need for building a widely representative, informed, and socially motivated citizens' movement. Granted such a process would be slow and require adequate resources and skill, we believe that this should become the articulated, long-range goal of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations."

The SCCHR has made a commendable start in that direction. A year ago they had 957 dues-paid members living in 80 South Carolina communities, and there were eight organized chapters. Now there are 1,178 members from 153 communities and 12 active local councils. In addition there are ten affiliated Rural Advancement Project groups and eight student human relations groups.

A Couple of Movies

For church groups...Aubrey Brown of the Virginia Council, who headed the planning committee for the "Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia," says that a movie shown at the conference seems to have made a great impression on those who saw it. Titled A Time for Burning, it was produced by the Lutheran Church and tells the story of a minister who tried to lead his congregation to come to grips with prejudice and discrimination.

In the end he is pressured into resigning, and the film portrays all of rationalization by some and growth by others in the process. It may be obtained at $20.00 per showing from Contemporary Films, 267 West 25th Street, New York 1, New York.

On conditions in the rural south...Francis Walter of the Selma Inter-religious Project highly recommends Lay My Burden Down, a 16 MM documentary film of social and political conditions among rural Negroes in the vicinity of Selma, Alabama. One hour in length, it illustrates how little recent laws have changed the lot of Negroes in Alabama, what Selma is like now, and the circumstances which drive rural Negroes into city ghettoes. The film may be ordered from National Educational Film Service Audio-Visual Center, c/o Mr. James Cole, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Department of Humans Related

A story in the Charlotte Observer about South Carolina Council director Alice Spearman, written by reporter Jack Bass, was headlined "SOUTH CAROLINIAN DOESN'T PUSSY-FOOT ABOUT LIFE" (in huge type). Because the wirte-up was so fascinating and because it says something about, as well as to, the kind of folks involved in human relations in the South, I want to quote the first few paragraphs here--and hope that I don't get into trouble for plagiarizing.

"For almost three years as a young woman, Alice Buck Norwood traveled the world, living on skimpy savings, $500 from her father, and by her wits.

"She spent six weeks in Russia with a student group in 1930 and later found herself branded a Communist as a result.

"To save money, she slept on the floor of train stations in India--with hundreds of the native poor.

"Through it all, the South Carolina banker's daughter developed a sense of compassion, a rejection of race as a measure of individual worth, and a desire "to teach people to raise hell and do something."

"As Executive Director of the S. C. Council of Human Relations, she took over a sickly organization in 1954 with 78 members and has given it her own drive and vitality.

"She has been Mrs. Eugene Spearman for almost 30 years, a smartly-tailored--but not overly stylish--animated aristocrat committed to democracy.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending January 31, 1967

INCOME

Transfer from Savings Account	$1,775.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$1,226.10
Federal Tax		313.80
Travel - Board		20.67
Rent		100.00
Supplies		35.21
Publications		23.40
Insurance Premiums		74.96
	Total	$1,794.14

Balance December 30, 1966	$ 23.63
Deposits during January	1,775.00
Available during January	$1,798.63
Expenditures during January	1,794.14
Balance January 31, 1967	$ 4.49

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 4.49
Regular Account	185.50
Savings Account (Interest earned of $133.45)	10,608.45
Total	$10,798.44

Tenn - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
January, 1967

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	28	---	---	28
Chattanooga	122	---	---	122
Coffee	16	---	---	16
Fayette	23	---	---	23
Knoxville	90	---	---	90
Lauderdale	30	---	---	30
Memphis	283	---	---	283
Nashville	394	16	---	410
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	171	3	---	174
TOTALS	1,195	19	0	1,214

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Report of Membership Dues and Contributions by Chapter
January, 1967

Chapter	Dues to date	Contributions to date	Total
Bristol	---	---	---
Chattanooga	10.00	---	10.00
Coffee County	17.00	---	17.00
FAyette County	7.00	---	7.00
Knoxville	12.00	13.00	25.00
Lauderdale	---	---	---
Memphis	12.00	53.00	65.00
Nashville	175.00	422.75	580.75
Wilson County	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	12.00	---	12.00
Haywood County	---	---	---
Jackson	---	---	---
Johnson City	---	---	---
Murfreesboro	---	---	---
Oak Ridge	35.00	8.00	43.00
Tipton	---	---	---
Out of State	5.00	---	5.00
TOTALS	$268.00	$496.75	$764.75

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ended January 31, 1967

INCOME

Contributions		$ 496.75
Membership Dues		268.00
Annual Meeting Receipts		609.00
Rental Receipts		25.00
	Total	$1,398.75

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 555.63
Federal Taxes		140.36
Supplies		58.26
Printing and Publications		157.56
Phone		150.61
Postage		10.00
Miscellaneous Expense		10.00
Equipment		143.30
Travel - Board		30.00
West Tennessee - Salaries	$219.90	
Federal Tax	41.10	
Travel	100.00	361.00
Financial Consultant		200.00
Edgehill Housing Office		40.00
	Total	$1,856.72

Balance December 30, 1967	(Adjustment of $6.72 to reduce federal tax category reported December 30, 1966)	$643.47
Deposited during January		1,398.75
Available during January		$ 2,042.22
Expenditures during January		1,856.72
Balance January 31, 1967		$ 185.50

Tenn.-M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending February 28, 1967

INCOME

Transfer from Savings		$1,385.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 720.50
Federal Taxes		193.00
Travel - Staff		210.50
West Tennessee Office		
Salaries	$219.90	
Federal Taxes	41.10	261.00
	TOTAL	$1,385.00

Balance January 31, 1967	$ 4.49
Deposits during February	1,385.00
Available during February	$1,389.49
Expenditures during February	1,385.00
Balance February 28, 1967	$ 4.49

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 4.49
Regular Account	180.21
Savings Account	9,223.45
TOTAL	$9,408.15

Tenn.-M+F.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ended February 28, 1967

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$3,750.00
Contributions		236.00
Membership Dues		148.00
	TOTAL	$4,134.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 841.33
Federal Taxes		220.06
Annual Meeting		1,451.29
Supplies		398.59
Rent	$100.00	
Less receipts from sub-lessees	25.00	75.00
Phone		235.26
Postage		50.00
Subscriptions, Books & Pamphlets		26.00
Travel - Staff		189.13
Chapter Returns - Knoxville		80.00
West Tennessee Office		
Salaries	$219.90	
Federal Taxes	41.10	
Travel	122.56	383.56
Insurance Premiums		74.96
Edgehill Housing Office		114.11
	TOTAL	$4,139.29

Balance January 31, 1967	$ 185.50
Deposited during February	4,134.00
Available during February	$4,319.50
Expenditures during February	4,139.29
Balance February 28, 1967	$ 180.21

Tenn - F+M

4/6/67 (54.96)
C.L. Ins. Prem.
Bryant + Wiesenn
LGS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ended March 31, 1967

INCOME

Contributions	$292.50
Membership Dues	380.00
Miscellaneous	28.00
Total	$700.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 552.93
Federal Taxes	143.08
Rent	(175.00)
Printing and Publications	16.72
Postage	53.90
Miscellaneous Expense	11.91
Subscriptions, Books and Pamphlets	2.00
Travel - Staff	72.99
Insurance Premiums	74.96
Edgehill Housing Office	121.42
Total	$874.91

Balance February 28, 1967	$180.21
Deposited during March	700.50
Available during March	$880.71
Expenditures during March	874.91
Balance March 31, 1967	$ 5.80

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending March 31, 1967

INCOME'

Transfer from Savings		$2,670.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries			$1,006.20
Federal Taxes			272.70
Travel - Staff			248.72
Rent			100.00
Postage			40.00
Phone			213.00
Printing			18.21
Supplies			35.80
Meetings			34.50
West Tennessee -	Salaries	$439.80	
	Federal Taxes	82.20	
	Travel	135.09	
	Miscellaneous	43.00	700.09
		TOTAL	$2,669.22

Balance February 28, 1967	$ 4.49
Deposits during March	2,670.00
Available during March	$2,674.49
Expenditures during March	2,669.22
Balance March 31, 1967	$ 5.27

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 5.27
Regular Account	5.80
Savings Account	6,553.45
TOTAL	$6,564.52

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
March, 1967

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	28	---	---	28
Chattanooga	122	---	---	122
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	23	---	---	23
Inter-County Improvement Assn. - West Tennessee	36	---	---	36
Knoxville	92	1	1	92
Lauderdale County	30	---	---	30
Memphis	282	---	---	282
Nashville	412	8	---	420
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	173	---	---	173
TOTALS	1,252	9	1	1,260

Tenn. - M. & F.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ended April 30, 1967

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$4,500.00
Contributions		173.00
Membership dues		195.00
Total		$4,868.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries			$ 555.63
Federal Taxes			140.36
Supplies			47.15
Rent	($100 less $25)		75.00
Printing and Publications			257.75
Telephone and Telegraph			159.07
Postage			35.00
Subscriptions, Books and Pamphlets			84.75
Equipment			59.09
Travel - Staff			225.91
Welfare			275.00
Chapter Returns - Memphis		$ 33.00	
Nashville		71.92	
Coffee County		4.00	
Fayette County		2.00	
Wilson County		2.00	
Chattanooga		12.43	
Bristol		1.00	126.35
West Tennessee - Salaries			219.90
Insurance Premiums			74.96
Edgehill Housing Office			62.57
Total			$2,398.49

Balance March 31, 1967	$ 5.80
Deposited during April	4,868.00
Available during April	$4,873.80
Expenditures during April	2,398.49
Balance April 30, 1967	$2,475.31

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HumAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending April 30, 1967

INCOME

Transfer from Savings		$1,775.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$1,006.20
Federal Taxes		272.70
Travel - Staff		128.40
West Tennessee - Salaries	$219.90	
Federal Taxes	82.20	
Travel	65.52	367.62
Total		$1,774.92

Balance March 31, 1967	$ 5.27
Deposits during April	1,775.00
Available during April	$1,780.27
Expenditures during April	1,774.92
Balance April 30, 1967	$ 5.35

Balance for all Accounts

Special Account	$ 5.35
Regular Account=	2,475.31
Savings Account	4,478.45
TOTAL	$6,959.11

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
April, 1967

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	Total
Bristol	28	---	---	28
Chattanooga	122	---	---	122
Coffee County	16	1	---	17
Fayette County	23	---	---	23
Inter-County Improvement Association - W. Tenn.	36	---	---	36
Knoxville	92	16	---	108
Lauderdale	30	---	---	30
Memphis	282	---	---	282
Nashville	420	---	---	420
Wilson County	38	5	---	43
Miscellaneous	173	---	---	173
TOTALS	1,260	22	-0-	1,282

Tenn. - M. & F.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending May 31, 1967

INCOME

Contributions	844.00
Membership dues	553.00
Total	1,397.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	841.33
Federal Taxes	220.06
Annual Meeting	303.46
Supplies	64.95
Rent ($100 less $25)	75.00
Postage	45.00
Subscriptions, Books and Pamphlets	10.00
Equipment	87.59
Board Meeting	117.66
Travel: Staff	121.16
Board	90.60
Welfare	16.12
Insurance Premiums	74.96
Edgehill Housing Office	73.19
Printing and Publications - Reimbursement from ACLU	(121.02)
Total	2,020.06

Balance April 30, 1967	2,475.31
Deposited during May	1,397.00
Available during May	3,872.31
Expenditures during May	2,020.06
Balance May 31, 1967	1,852.25

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending May 31, 1967

INCOME

Transfer from savings		$2,056.43

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		811.87
Federal Taxes		217.90
Travel - staff		224.79
Phone		138.23
West Tennessee - Salaries	$439.80	
Federal Taxes	82.20	
Travel	140.85	662.85
Total		2,055.64

Balance April 30, 1967	$ 5.35
Deposits during May	2,056.43
Available during May	2,061.78
Expenditures during May	2,055.64
Balance May 31, 1967	6.14

Balance for all Accounts

Special Account	6.14
Regular Account	2,475.31
Savings Account	15,448.48
TOTAL	17,929.93

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
May, 1967

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	Total
Bristol	28	-	-	28
Chattanooga	122	9	2	129
Coffee County	17	-	-	17
Fayette County	23	-	-	23
Inter-County Improvement Assoc. W. Tenn.	36	-	-	36
Knoxville	108	28	-	136
Lauderdale	30	-	-	30
Memphis	282	1	-	283
Nashville	420	5	2	423
Wilson County	43	-	-	43
Miscellaneous	173	1	2	172
TOTALS	1,282	43	6	1,320

Tenn - M+F.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending June 30, 1967

INCOME

Transfer from savings		$1,633.64

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		720.50
Federal Taxes		193.00
Travel - staff		131.95
West Tennessee - Salaries	$439.80	
Federal Taxes	82.20	
Travel	65.46	587.46
Total		1,632.91

Balance May 31, 1967	6.14
Deposits during June	1,633.64
Available during June	1,639.78
Expenditures during June	1,632.91
Balance June 30, 1967	6.87

Balance for all Accounts

Special Account	6.87
Regular Account	1,137.25
Savings Account	13,814.84
TOTAL	14,958.96

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending June 30, 1967

INCOME

Contributions	$ 98.00
Membership dues	148.00
Other	540.84
Total	$ 786.84

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 555.63
Federal Taxes	140.38
Supplies	115.31
Rent ($100 less $25)	75.00
Secretarial help	25.74
Phone	196.13
Subscriptions, books and pamphlets	13.64
Equipment	71.09
Travel - staff	241.95
Edgehill Office	66.97
Total	$ 1,501.84

Balance May 31, 1967	$ 1,852.25
Deposited during June	786.84
Available during June	2,639.09
Expenditures during June	1,501.84
Balance June 30, 1967	1,137.25

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
June, 1967

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped in June	Total
Bristol	28	1	-	29
Chattanooga	129	2	-	131
Coffee County	17	-	-	17
Fayette County	23	-	-	23
Knoxville	136	7	-	143
Lauderdale County	30	-	-	30
Memphis	283	-	-	283
Nashville	423	3	1	425
Wilsonl County	43	-	-	43
Bridgewater - transfer 18 from Inter-County Improvement Assn.		45	-	63
Brownsville - transfer 17 from InterCounty Improvement Assn.		-	-	17
Miscellaneous	172	4	-	176
TOTALS	1,319	62	1	1,380

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Monthly Financial Report
Month Ending July 31, 1967

Special Account

INCOME

Transfer from savings July 18, 1967	$ 250.00
Transfer from savings July 31, 1967	1,610.00
Transfer from Regular Account 7/31/67	410.00
TOTAL	$2,270.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	853.20
Federal Taxes	229.95
Staff Travel	95.75
AuditorkServices Rendered	150.00
Telephone	188.94
Supplies	68.44
West Tennessee	
Salary	439.80
Federal Taxes	82.20
Travel	149.12
TOTAL	$2,257.40

Balance carried forward	6.37
Trans. from Savings 7/18/67	250.00
Trans. from Savings 7/31/67	1,610.00
Trans. from Regular Acct. 7/31/67	410.00
Available in July	$ 2,276.37
Less Expenditures in July	2,257.40
BALANCE JULY 31, 1967	$18.97

BALANCE FOR ALL ACCOUNTS, July 31, 1967

Special Account	18.97
Regular Account	3,312.36
Savings Account	11,954.84
TOTAL	$15,286.17

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Monthly Financial Statement
Month Ending July 31, 1967

Regular Account

INCOME

Contributions	$4,114.00
Membership Dues	256.00
Other	25.00
TOTAL	$4,395.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	555.63
Federal Taxes	140.36
Postage	55.00
Newspaper & Pamphlet Subscriptions	27.35
Equipment	76.59
Insurance Premium	54.96
Financial Consultant	900.00
TOTAL	$1,809.89

Balance June 30, 1967	$1,137.25	
Less Transfer to Special Account *	410.00	
	$ ~~727.25~~	727.25
Deposit July 7, 1967	206.00	
Deposit July 18, 1967	238.00	
Deposit July 31, 1967	3,951.00	
Available During July	5,122.25	
Expenditures in July	1,809.89	
Balance July 31, 1967	$3,312 .36	

*Transferred to cover checks written on special account that would usually have been written on regular account. This was done because the SRC grant did not arrive until after the checks were written. It ($3,750.00) was subsequently deposited on July 31, 1967.

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership Report

July, 1967

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped in July	TOTAL
Bridgwater	63	0	0	63
Bristol	29	0	1	28
Brownsville	17	0	0	17
Chattanooga	131	2	0	133
Coffee Co.	17	0	0	17
Fayette Co.	23	0	0	23
Knoxville	143	2	0	145
Lauderdale Co.	30	0	0	30
Memphis	283	0	0	283
Nashville	425	5	0	430
Wilson Co.	43	0	0	43
Miscellaneous	176	4	0	180
TOTALS	1,380	13	1	1,392

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Membership Dues and Contributions by Chapter

July, 1967

Chapter	Dues to Date	Contributions to Date	TOTAL
Bridgewater	$88.00	--	$88.00
Bristol	10.00	--	10.00
Chattanooga	243.00	151.00	394.00
Coffee Co.	22.00	--	22.00
Fayette Co.	7.00	--	7.00
Knoxville	369.00	728.00	1,097.00
Memphis	238.00	215.50	453.50
Nashville	679.00	1,118.25	1,797.25
Wilson Co.	18.00	--	18.00
Miscellaneous	91.00	56.50	147.50
Haywood Co.	--	--	--
Jackson	12.00	25.00	37.00
Johnson City	12.00	--	12.00
Murfreesboro	39.00	18.00	57.00
Oak Ridge	86.00	218.00	304.00
Tipton	--	--	--
Out of State	10.00	--	10.00
TOTALS	$1,924.00	$2,530.25	$4,454.25

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

August 8, 1967

Chapter Returns: April-May-June

The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations #67-165	$66.00
Memphis Council on Human Relations #67-166	17.00
Chattanooga Community Relations Conference #67-168	38.00
Nashville Community Relations Council #67-169	64.00
Coffee County Council on Human Relations #67-170	1.00
Wilson County Council on Human Relations #67-171	2.00
Bridgewater Citizen's Council on Human Relations # 67-172	11.00
TOTAL	$199.00

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

August 8, 1967

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is the membership report of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for the month of July. Due to the fact that I am just being "broken in" on the financial procedures, the financial statement will follow in a few days, following my conference with the treasurer.

Sincerely,

Kay S. Burk

Mrs. Kay S. Burk
Office Manager

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Tenn, - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Month Ending August 31, 1967

As per instructions of members of the executive committee, all checks will henceforth be written from one account. However, accounting of all checks will be debited to the Regular Account or the Field Account. Savings account money will be deposited to the regular checking account each month equal to the total amount of items charged to that account in the ledger.

Field Account Debits for the Month of August, 1967

#67-159	54.96	SRC Insurance
#67-177	132.70	Burk-Salary 8/1 - 8/15
#67-185	15.08	West Tennessee Publicity
#67-191	132.70	Burk-Salary 8/15 - 8/31
#67-192	73.90	Burk-Federal Taxes
#67-193	430.80	Isaac Richmond, August Salary
#67-194	82.20	Richmond-Federal Taxes
#67-195	555.63	Harry Wiersema, Jr. - August Salary
#67-196	140.36	Wiersema - Federal Taxes
#67-197	738.10	Baxton Bryant - August salary
#67-198	157.80	Bryant - Federal Taxes
#67-202	54.96	SRC Insurance
#67-204	84.55	West Tennessee Travel
	$2,653.74	AUGUST EXPENDITURES

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Month Ending August 31, 1967

Regular Checking Account

Balance July 31, 1967	$3,312.36	
Contributions	686.00	
Membership Dues	510.50	
Tr. from Savings	2,400.00	
TOTAL	$6,908.86	(Available in August)

EXPENDITURES

Travel	$137.96
Rent	100.00
Telephone	171.91
Equipment	59.09
Supplies	206.75
Postage	180.00
Subs, Pams.	69.55
Misc.	100.00
Moran Assoc.	900.00
Edgehill Office	24.38
Chapter Returns	199.00
TOTAL	$2,148.64

August 31, 1967

Checking Account Balance $2,129.45

Tenn. - M+R

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
August, 1967

CHAPTER	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	TOTAL
Bridgewater	63	0	-	63
Bristol	28	--	-	28
Brownsville	17	--	-	17
Chattanooga	133	7	-	140
Coffee County	17	--	-	17
Fayette County	23	--	-	23
Knoxville	145	38	1	182
Lauderdale Co.	30	--	--	30
Memphis	283	3	--	286
Nashville	430	6	-3	433
Wilson County	43	5	--	48
Miscellaneous	180	9	--	189
TOTAL	1,392	61	-4	1,456

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Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

Membership and financial reports,

September, 1967

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
September, 1967

CHAPTER	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	TOTAL
Bridgewater	63	0	0	63
Bristol	28	0	0	28
Brownsville	17	0	0	17
Chattanooga	140	0	0	140
Coffee County	17	11	0	28
Fayette County	23	0	0	23
Jackson	16	7	0	23
Knoxville	182	44	0	226
Lauderdale Co.	30	0	0	30
Memphis	286	0	0	286
Nashville	433	0	1	432
Wilson Co.	48	0	0	48
Miscellaneous	189	0	0	189
Total	1,472	62	-1	1,533

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Report of Membership Dues and Contributions by Chapter
September, 1967

CHAPTER	Total in Aug.	Dues in Sept.	Dues to Date	Contributions in September	TOTAL
Bridgewater	$88.00	--	88.00	--	$ 88.00
Bristol	10.00	--	10.00	--	10.00
Chattanooga	$565.50	--	454.00	$30.00	595.50
Coffee Co.	22.00	$36.	22.00	--	58.00
Fayette Co.	7.--	--	--	--	7.00
Knox.	$1,280.00	$165.	1,454.00	103.00	$1,557.00
Memphis	482.50	24.	506.50	60.00	566.50
Nashville	2,378.25	31.	1,908.25	53.00	2,462.25
Jackson	47.00	31.	78.00	7.00	85.00
Wilson Co.	37.00	5.	42.00	--	42.00
Miscellaneous	179.50	--	179.50	--	179.50
Lauderdale Co.	7.00	--	7.00	00	7.00
Haywood Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson City	12.00	7.	19.00	--	19.00
Murfreesboro	69.00	7.	76.00	18.00	94.00
Oak Ridge	329.00	--	304.00	200.00	529.00
Bolivar	29.00	--	29.00	--	29.00
Tipton	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Out of State	15.00	--	15.00	--	15.00
TOTALS	$5,573.75	$306.	$5,019.75	$471.00	$6,350.75

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Disbursements, September 28, 1967

Balance September 26, 1967 $1,608.64

#67-237	Mr. Isaac Richmond, Jr. Staff Travel, Sept.	$36.48	(F)
#67-238	Nashville Community Relations Council Chapter Returns	37.86	
#67-239	Coffee County Council on Human Relations Chapter Returns	9.00	
#67-240	Wilson County Council on Human Relations Chapter Returns	2.40	
#67-241	Jackson Council on Human Relations	3.79	
		$89.53	

Balance September 30, 1967

$1,519.11

Tenn. - M+F

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Report of Membership Dues and Contributions by Chapter
October 27, 1967

CHAPTER	Total in Sept.	Dues in October	Dues to Date	Contr. in Oct.	Total to Date
Bridgewater	88.00	--	88.00	--	88.00
Bristol	10.00	--	10.00	--	10.00
Chattanooga	595.50	130.	584.00	50.00	775.50
Coffee County	58.00	--	58.00	--	58.00
Fayette Co.	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Knoxville	1,557.00	156.	1,610.00	30.00	1,743.00
Memphis	556.50	195.	701.50	101.85	863.35
Nashville	*2,225.25	79.	1,987.25	65.00	2,369.25
Jackson	87.00	12.	92.00	--	99.00
Wilson County	42.00	55.	97.00	--	97.00
Miscellaneous	179.50	24.	203.50	22.00	225.50
Lauderdale Co.	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Haywood Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson City	19.00	--	19.00	--	19.00
Murfreesboro	94.00	--	76.00	--	94.00
Oak Ridge	592.00	31.	335.00	--	623.00
Bolivar	29.00	--	29.00	--	29.00
Tipton	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Out of State	15.00	--	15.00	--	15.00
TOTALS	$6,178.75	$682.	$5,926.25	$268.85	$7,129.60

*Error in addition on September report corrected here.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Membership Report
October 27, 1967

CHAPTER	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	TOTAL
Bridgewater	63	--	--	63
Bristol	28	--	--	28
Brownsville	17	--	--	17
Chattanooga	140	28	--	168
Coffee Co.	28	--	--	28
Fayette Co.	23	--	--	23
Jackson	16	9	--	25
Knoxville	226	39	1	264
Lauderdale Co.	30	--	--	30
Memphis	286	46	1	331
Nashville	432	--	1	431
Wilson Co.	49	12	1	61
Miscellaneous	189	5	--	194
TOTAL	1,527	139	-4	1,662

(Error in September report: Jackson total should have read 16.)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Report - Field Foundation Funds
October 31, 1967

Savings Account

Balance 9/30/67	$6,854.84
Withdrew 10-27-67	2,850.00
Balance Oct. 31, 1967	$4,004.84

October Debits to Field Foundation Funds

Check No.	Payable to:	Amount:
67-247	Baxton Bryant, Staff Travel	$134.68
67-248	Baxton Bryant, Staff Travel	30.82
67-249	Bryant, Refund Deduction Error	20.90
67-250	Kay S. Burk, Sal. Oct. 1-15	135.15
67-252	Mrs. Martha Ragland, Board Travel	39.92
67-254	Baxton Bryant, Staff Travel	71.24
67-258	Addressograph-Multigraph, Equip.	59.09
67-260	Kay S. Burk, Sal. Oct. 15-31	135.15
67-261	FANB, With. & Soc. Sec. Dep. -Burk	79.70
67-262	Baxton Bryant, Staff Travel	68.28
67-263	Isaac Richmond, Jr. Sal. Oct. 1-15	219.90
67-265	FANB, With. & Soc. Sec. Richmond	41.10
67-266	Baxton Bryant, October Salary	759.00
67-267	FANB, Withholding, Bryant	95.10
67-268	Harry A. Wiersema, Jr., Oct. Salary	555.63
67-269	FANB, With. & Soc. Sec. Wiersema	140.36
67-270	Harry A. Wiersema, Jr. Nov. Vac. Pay	582.03
67-271	FANB, With. & Soc. Sec, Wiersema	134.50
	Total Expenditures	$3,302.55

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Month Ending October 31, 1967

Regular Checking Account

	Balance September 30, 1967	$1,475.20	
	Deposit Oct. 6	75.00	
	Deposit Oct. 6	489.00	
	Deposit Oct. 13	197.00	
	Deposit Oct. 23	429.01	
	Deposit Oct. 26	97.00	
	Deposit Oct. 26	2,850.00	
	Deposit Oct. 26	3,750.00	
	Deposit Oct. 26	91.00	
		$7,978.01	(Deposit in Oct.)
	Total	9,453.21	(plus Sept. Balance)
Less	October Expenditures	-5,650.17	
	Balance, Oct. 31, 1967	$3,807.22	(in ck. book.)

EXPENDITURES

Rent (Nov. Deposit, Dec. Rent)	$50.00	
Telephone	309.76	
Equipment	59.09	
Supplies	155.38	
Postage	120.24	
Miscellaneous	300.00	(SRC ck, not deducted)
Moran Associates	717.00	
Board Mts.	626.82	plus $9.33
Total	$2,347.62	

M + F

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

November (1967) Reports

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Month Ending November 30, 1967

Regular Checking Account

Balance October 31, 1967	$3,807.22
Deposit Nov. 12, 1967	418.00
Deposit Nov. 22, 1967	1,919.64
Deposit Nov. 24, 1967	264.00
Deposit Nov. 30, 1967	220.00
Nov. Monies Available	$6,628.86
Less Nov. Expenditures	5,014.14
Check book balance Nov. 30, '67	$1,614.72

Nov. expenditures:

Telephone:	396.73
Subscriptions	3.00
Printing	108.16
Equipment Service Contract	230.28
Supplies	246.89
Postage	100.00
Moran Associates	1,618.94
Miscellaneous	54.37
Board Expenses	294.33
Utilities	8.00
Total:	$3,017.87

Checking Account balance:	$1,614.72
Savings Account balance:	4,004.84
Balance Nov. 30, 1967	$5,619.56

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Membership Report

November 30, 1967

CHAPTER	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	TOTAL
Bridgewater	63	--	--	63
Bristol	28	--	--	28
Brownsville	17	--	--	17
Chattanooga	168	7	-2	173
Coffee Co.	28	--	--	28
Fayette Co.	23	--	--	23
Jackson	25	--	--	25
Knoxville	264	7	--	271
Lauderdale Co.	30	--	--	30
Memphis	331	19	--	350
Nashville	431	42	--	472
Wilson Co.	61	10	--	71
Miscellaneous	194	--	--	194
TOTALS	1,663	85	-2	1,746

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Report of Membership Dues and Contributions by Chapter
November 30, 1967

CHAPTER	Total in October	Dues in November	Dues to Date	Contrib. in Nov.	Total to Date
Bridgewater	$ 88.00	--	$ 88.00	--	$ 88.00
Bristol	10.00	--	10.00	--	10.00
Chattanooga	775.50	36.00	620.00	163.	974.50
Coffee Co.	72.00*	7.00	79.00	--	79.00
Fayette Co.	7.00	19.00	26.00	--	26.00
Knoxville	1,753.00	43.00	1,653.00	224.00	2,020.00
Memphis	863.35	84.00	785.50	--	947.35
Nashville	2,369.25	199.00	2,186.25	1,700.00	4,268.25
Jackson	99.00	7.00	99.00	1.00	107.00
Wilson Co.	97.00	42.00	139.00	--	139.00
Miscellaneous	225.50	7.00	210.50	--	232.50
Lauderdale Co.	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Haywood Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson City	62.00*	--	62.00	20.00	82.00
Murfreesboro	94.00	--	94.00	--	94.00
Oak Ridge	563.00*	10.00	345.00	100.00	673.00
Bolivar	29.00	--	29.00	--	29.00
Tipton	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Out of State	15.00	--	15.00	--	15.00
TOTALS	$7,136.60	$454.00	$6,455.25	$2,208.00	$9,798.60

*Addition errors corrected in this column.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Report - Field Foundation
November 30, 1967

Savings Account Balance, November 30, 1967: $4,004.84

Checks written against Field Foundation in November:

#67-304	Baxton Bryant, Staff travel	27.11
#67-307	Kay S. Burk, Salary Nov 1-15	132.70
#67-308	Baxton Bryant, Staff travel	75.06
#67-310	Baxton Bryant, Staff travel	185.89
#67-312	Kay S. Burk, Salary Nov. 16-30	132.70
#67-313	FANB, With. & Soc. Sec. Burk	73.90
#67-314	Baxton Bryant, November Salary	759.00
#67-315	FANB, With. Bryant	116.00
#67-316	S. R. C., Insurance, Bryant	25.79
#67-317	Kay S. Burk, travel	25.00
#67-318	Multilith equipment payment	59.09
#67-325	Taylor Impression, equipment	42.50
#67-326	Typewriter Service Co., Equipment	47.50
#67-329	Alexander Motor Inn, Board Meeting	294.33
	Total expenditures	$1,996.27

Tenn - F+M

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Proposed Budget
January 1, 1967, to December 31, 1967

INCOME

Anticipated grants	$33,500
Contributions	21,600
Memberships	11,500
TOTAL	$66,600

EXPENDITURES

Salaries - Executive Director	$10,500
Assistant Director	8,000
Assistant Director - West Tennessee	6,000
Director of Development	8,000 ?
Office Manager	4,200
Secretary	3,600 ?
Social Security	1,215
Health and Life Insurance	1,560
Rent	600
Telephone	2,000
Printing and Publications	1,850
Equipment	2,000
West Tennessee Expenses	3,000
Supplies	1,100
Auditor	125
Subscriptions, Books and Pamphlets	175
Postage	700
Travel	7,000
Meetings, Workshops and Speakers	1,500
Chapter Returns	2,500
Welfare Project	475
Miscellaneous	500
TOTAL	$66,600

Tenn. - III + F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY CHAPTER

December 31, 1967 YEAR END REPORT

CHAPTER	Total in November	Dues in December	Dues to Date	Contrib. in Dec.	TOTAL 1967
Bridgewater	$ 88.00	--	$ 88.00	--	$ 88.00
Bristol	10.00	--	10.00	--	10.00
Chattanooga	974.50	5.00	625.00	--	979.50
Coffee County	79.00	7.00	86.00	--	86.00
Fayette County	26.00	--	26.00	--	26.00
Knoxville	2,020.00	10.00	1,663.00	65.	2,095.00
Memphis	947.35	5.00	790.55	6.	958.35
Nashville	4,268.25	181.00	2,367.25	1,001.	$5,450.25
Jackson	107.00	--	99.00	--	107.00
Wilson County	139.00	7.00	146.00	--	146.00
Miscellaneous	232.50	7.00	239.50	--	239.50
Lauderdale County	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Haywood County	--	84.00	84.00	--	84.00
Johnson City	82.00	--	62.00	--	82.00
Murfreesboro	94.00	--	94.00	--	94.00
Oak Ridge	673.00	--	345.00	--	673.00
Bolivar	29.00	--	29.00	--	29.00
Tipton	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	7.00	--	7.00	--	7.00
Out of State	15.00	--	15.00	--	15.00
TOTAL:	$9,798.60	$306 .00	$6,783.30	$1,072·	$11,176.60

Tenn - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

December 31, 1967 End of Year Report

Chapter	Beginning of Month	Increase	Decrease	Total
Bridgewater	63	--	--	63
Bristol	28	--	--	28
Brownsville	17	--	--	17
Chattanooga	173	1	--	174
Coffee County	28	--	--	28
Fayette County	24	--	--	24
Jackson	25	--	--	25
Knoxville	271	1	--	272
Lauderdale Co.	32	--	--	32
Memphis	350	2	--	352
Nashville	472	26	--	498
Wilson County	71	2	--	73
Miscellaneous	194	--	--	194
TOTAL:	1,748	32	--	1,780

Tenn- MH F

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Financial Statement
January 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967

RECEIPTS

	BUDGETED	Received to Date	Rec. in Dec.	To be Rec.
Anticipated Grants	$46,000.	$40,800.00	--	(200.00)
Contributions	21,600.	7,097.10	$1,081.00	$14,502.90
Memberships	11,500.	3,923.50	132.00	7,576.50
Annual Meeting	600.	609.00	--	(9.00)
Other	--	412.90	117.25	(412.90)
TOTAL:	$79,700.	$52,842.50	$1,330.25	$13,656.41

Figures in the "Budgeted" column are corrected to read as per the actual 1967 Budget on file. Errors were discovered 12-15-67.

Tenn. - M+R

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Financial Statement, Continued

January 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967

EXPENDITURES

	BUDGETED	Paid to Date	Paid in December	UNSPENT
Salaries				
Exec. Director	$10,500.	$10,500.00	$875.00	--
Asst. Director	8,000.	7,166.60	--	833.40
A. D., W. Tenn.	6,000.	4,750.00	--	1,250.00
Office Manager	4,200.	3,539.70	325.00	660.30
Federal Taxes	1,215.	996.16	14.30	218.64
Health & Life Ins.	1,560.	699.18	25.79	860.82
Moran Associates	5,600.	5,600.00	900.00	--
Annual Meeting	1,450.	1,754.75	--	(304.75)
Rent	600.	725.00	--	(125.00)
Utilities	--	31.29	23.29	(31.29)
Telephone	2,000.	2,795.10	450.09	(795.10)
Secretarial Help	--	96.74	--	(96.74)
Printing & Publ.	1,850.	558.40	--	1,291.60
Equipment	2,000.	928.12	--	1,071.88
Maintenance Contr.	--	230.28	--	230.28
W. Tenn. Supplies	3,000.	321.40	--	2,678.60
Supplies	1,100.	1,766.81	80.89	(666.81)
Auditor	125.	150.00	--	(25.00)
Literature	175.	297.69	17.00	(122.69)
Postage	700.	814.14	40.00	(114.14)
Travel	7,000.	4,432.69	376.45	2,567.31
Mtgs., Wkshps., etc.	1,500.	204.09	51.08	1,295.91
Chapter Returns	2,500.	458.40	--	2,041.60
Welfare	475.	291.12	--	183.88
Edgehill Office	700.	513.83	--	186.17
Miscellaneous	500.	117.83	--	322.17
TOTALS, 1967	$61.750.	$49,383.03	$3,178.89	$11,950.48

Figures in the column "Budgeted" are adjusted as per actual 1967 budget. Errors were discovered 12-15-67.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Financial Statement
January 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967

INCOME

Balance in accounts, December 31, 1966	$13,201.09
Total Bank Deposits, 1967 Receipts,	40,401.27
Total Monies, 1967	$53,602.36

	BUDGETED	Received to Date	Dec. Rec.	To be Rec.
Anticipated Grants	$46,000.	$40,800.00	--	(200.00)
Contributions	21,600.	7,097.10	$1,081.00	14,502.90
Memberships	11,500.	3,923.50	132.00	7,576.50
Annual Meeting	600.	609.00	--	(9.00)
Other	--	412.90	117.25	(412.90
TOTAL:	$79,700.	$52,842.50	$1,330.25	$13,656.41

Figures in "Budgeted" column are corrected to read as per the actual budget on file, errors discovered 12-15-67.

($240.22 difference in total receipts to be reconciled before audit.)

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Financial Report

FIELD FOUNDATION GRANT

December 31, 1967

Checks written against account in December:

#67-336	Baxton Bryant, Staff Travel	$113.68
#67-341	S. R. C., Insurance, Bryant	25.79
#67-342	Kay S. Burk, Staff Travel	25.00
#67-343	Kay S. Burk, December Salary	265.40
#67-344	1st Am. Nat'l. Bank, With. Burk	73.90
#67-345	Baxton Bryant, December Salary	759.00
#67-346	1st Am. Bank, With. Bryant	116.00
#67-352	Baxton Bryant, Staff Travel	209.42
	Total:	$1,588.19

Balance in Savings Account 12-31-67 $2,682.09

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Year End Financial Report

December 31, 1967

REGULAR CHECKING ACCOUNT

Balance November 30, 1967	$1,614.72
Deposit, 12-7-67	174.00
Deposit, 12-8-67 (Tr. Savings)	1,500.00
Deposit, 12-11-67	1,039.00
December monies available	$4,327.72

EXPENDITURES

Meeting Expenses	$ 51.08
Board Travel	28.35
Telephone	450.09
Utilities	23.29
Supplies	80.89
Postage	40.00
Literature	17.00
Moran Associates	900.00
Total:	$1,590.70

Check book balance, 12-31-67	$1,148.83
Savings Acct. Bal. "	2,682.09
Total Accounts Balance December 31, 1967	$3,830.92

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Nashville, Tennessee

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For The Year Ended December 31, 1967

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
1207 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

We have examined the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1967. Our examination was limited to the procedures set forth in the following paragraph.

Duplicate receipts on file were examined and deposit of funds evidenced by such receipts were traced to bank statements. We examined cancelled checks and traced their distribution to the disbursement records. Cash in bank was reconciled with the amount reported directly to us by the bank.

The accounts of the organization are maintained on the cash basis and accordingly do not include accruals of income or expense or the capitalization of properties or equipment.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements presents fairly the cash in bank and a summary of the cash transactions of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 1967, as recorded in the records made available to us.

Respectfully submitted,

F. V. Nolan

Francis V. Nolan and Associates
Certified Public Accountants

May 21, 1968

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
(a non profit corporation, without capital stock)
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For The Year Ended December 31, 1967

RECEIPTS		
Membership	$ 3,908.50	
Contributions	4,687.10	
Southern Regional Council, Inc.	16,050.00	
Field Foundation	12,500.00	
Interest on Savings	403.71	
Special Meetings	3,309.00	
Other	1,529.11	
Total Receipts		$42,387.42
LESS DISBURSEMENTS		
Executive Director - Salaries	$10,500.00	
Salaries - Other	15,757.14	
Payroll Taxes	991.75	
Travel	4,764.89	
Rent	950.00	
Telephone	2,795.61	
Pamphlets and Subscriptions	274.29	
Stationary and Printing	558.40	
Miscellaneous	1,052.78	
Supplies	1,915.11	
Accounting Services	150.00	
Membership Chapter Returns	458.40	
Meetings	2,929.21	
Insurance - Employees	646.22	
Financial Consultant	5,599.99	
Equipment Purchases and Expenses	1,158.00	
Welfare	291.12	
Postage	814.14	
Total Disbursements		51,607.05
EXCESS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967		$(9,219.63)
CASH IN BANK, JANUARY 1, 1967		13,050.55
CASH IN BANK, DECEMBER 31, 1967		$ 3,830.92
REPRESENTED BY CASH ON DEPOSIT		
First American National Bank - Checking		$ 1,148.83
First American National Bank - Savings		2,682.09
TOTAL		$ 3,830.92

Tenn. - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
January, 1968

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	28	---	---	28
Chattanooga	122	---	---	122
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	23	---	---	23
Inter-County Improvement Assn. - West Tennessee	---	36	---	36
Knoxville	90	2	---	92
Lauderdale County	30	---	---	30
Memphis	283	---	1	282
Nashville	410	2	---	412
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	174	1	2	173
TOTALS	1,214	41	3	1,252

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Report of Dues and Contributions by Chapter

February 29, 1968

Chapter	Total Previous Month	Dues in Febru.	Dues to Date	Contr. in Febr.	Total to Date
Bridgewater	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol	-	$7.	$7.	-	$7.
Chattanooga	$56.	7.	63.	-	63.
Coffee Co.	5.	5.	10.	$5.	15.
Fayette Co.	14.	7.	21.	-	21.
Knoxville	-	21.	21.	3.	24.
Memphis	80.	77.	157.	46.	203.
Nashville	38.	98.	136.	168.	304.
Jackson	7.	-	7.	-	7.
Wilson Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	10.	10.	-	10.
Lauderdale Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Haywood Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson City	-	-	-	-	-
Murfreesboro	21.	-	21.	-	21.
Oak Ridge	7.	7.	14.	-	14.
Hardeman Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Tipton Co.	-	-	-	-	-
Crossville	-	5.	5.	20.	25.
Out of State	-	7.	7.	-	7.
TOTALS	$228. *	$251.	$479.	$242.	$721.

*Note corrected total for January, 1968 due to addition error.

Tenn - M+P

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

February Disbursements

SRC

Supplies	$42.00
"	135.12
Phone	13.58
Postage	48.00
Travel	147.37
House All. (Jan)	125.00
Travel	600.00
Salary	720.50
Tax (payroll)	193.00
House All. (Feb)	125.00
Salary	155.60
Tax (payroll)	79.20
Ed. Mtg.	11.00
Travel	49.14
Equipment	157.50
Rent	50.00
Lit.	35.00
Travel	184.95
Supplies	18.12
Utilities	31.93
Supplies	50.00
Supplies	16.55
WATS	1,315.20
Travel	15.12
Chap. Returns	249.75
Total:	$4,568.62

Field Foundation

Annual Mtg.	$90.00
Tapes	12.00
A. Mtg. Supplies	59.42
Salary	155.60
Insurance	25.79
Travel	25.00
Total:	$367.81

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Membership Report

January 31, 1968

Chapter	Beginning of Month	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL
Bridgewater	63	-	-	63
Bristol	28	-	-	28
Brownsville	17	-	-	17
Chattanooga	174	12	-	186
Coffee County	28	-	-	28
Fayette County	24	-	-	24
Jackson	25	2	-	27
Knoxville	271	-	-	271
Lauderdale Co.	32	-	-	32
Memphis	350	11	-	361
Nashville	498	7	2	503
Wilson County	73	-	-	73
Miscellaneous	194	-	20	174
Murfreesboro	20	4	-	24
TOTAL	1,780	36	-22	1,811

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Report of Dues and Contributions by Chapter

January 31, 1968

Chapter	Dues in Jan.	Contributions in January	TOTAL
Bridgewater	-	-	-
Bristol	-	-	-
Chattanooga	$56.00	-	$56.00
Coffee County	5.00	-	5.00
Fayette County	14.00	-	14.00
Knoxville	-	-	-
Memphis	70.00	$3.00	73.00
Nashville	38.00	-	38.00
Jackson	7.00	-	7.00
Wilson County	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Lauderdale County	-	-	-
Haywood County	-	-	-
Johnson City	-	-	-
Murfreesboro	21.00	-	21.00
Oak Ridge	7.00	-	7.00
Hardeman County	-	-	-
Tipton County	-	-	-
Crossville	-	-	-
Out of State	-	-	-
TOTAL	$218.00	$3.00	$321.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Disbursements

January, 1968

SRC Funds used		Field Foundation Funds Used	
Rent	50.00	Insurance	25.79
Phone	172.19	Salary	132.70
Postage	30.00	Equipment	59.09
Printing	31.00	"	42.00
"	34.32	"	121.70
Phone	21.92	Insurance	28.98
Supplies	72.93	Repair	20.00
"	50.00	Equipment	59.09
Postage	20.00	Salary	720.50
Subscriptions	6.00	Taxes (Payroll)	193.00
Moran Assoc.	595.87	Salary	132.70
Utilities	22.78	Taxes (Payroll)	73.90
Rent	50.00	Travel	25.00
Postage	55.00	Equipment	121.48
Annual Mtg.	268.00	Equipment	69.75
Annual Mtg.	244.38	Insurance	25.79
Supplies	11.44	Travel	22.00
Literature	21.50	Equipment	59.09
Utilities	7.53	Taxes (Payroll)	48.30
Literature	84.00	Taxes (Qtrly.)	24.12
Printing	47.50	Travel	20.16
Printing	17.25	Travel	71.52
Annual Mtg.	20.91	Travel	187.98
Annual Mtg. (Cash)	376.00	Travel	27.00
Total:	$2,310.52	Total:	$2,311.64

Tenn - M+F

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Membership Report

March 31, 1968

Chapter	Total Previous Month	Increase	Decrease	Total to Date
Bridgewater	63	--	--	63
Bristol	31	--	-1	30
Brownsville	17	--	--	17
Chattanooga	186	--	--	186
Coffee Co.	28	--	--	28
Fayette Co.	24	--	--	24
Hardeman Co.	11	--	--	11
Jackson	27	--	-1	26
Knoxville	273	2	--	275
Lauderdale Co.	32	--	--	32
Memphis	361	6	--	367
Nashville	508	4	--	512
Wilson Co.	73	--	--	73
Miscellaneous	164	--	-3	161
Johnson City	11	--	--	11
Murfreesboro	24	--	--	24
TOTALS	1,832	12	-5	1,839

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Report of Dues and Contributions by Chapter

March 31, 1968

CHAPTER	Total in Febr.	Dues in March	Dues to Date	Contr. in Mar.	TOTAL to date
Brownsville	--	--	--	--	--
Bridgewater	--	--	--	--	--
Bristol	$7.	--	$7.	--	$7.
Chattanooga	63.	7.	70.	3.	73.
Coffee Co.	15.	--	10.	--	15.
Fayette Co.	21.	--	21.	--	21.
Knoxville	24.	25.	46.	20.	66.
Memphis	203.	43.	167.	80.	293.
Nashville	304.	120.	256.	75.	499.
Jackson	7.	--	7.	--	7.
Wilson Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	10.	7.	17.	--	17.
Lauderdale Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Haywood Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson City	--	5.	5.	--	5.
Murfreesboro	21.	5.	26.	--	26.
Oak Ridge	14.	33.	47.	221.	268.
Hardeman Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Tipton Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	25.	7.	32.	--	32.
Out of State	7.	--	7.	--	7.
	$721.00	$252.00	$718.00	$399.00	$1,336.00

Tenn. - MtF

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

PRESIDENT
Lewis S. Sinclair
VICE-PRESIDENT
William L. Barnes
VICE-PRESIDENT
Daniel A. Powell
VICE-PRESIDENT
Seamour Shavin
SECRETARY
Mrs. Lee Spaulding
TREASURER
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
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Mrs. Walter Bishop, Knoxville
Mrs. Nola Bond, Brownsville
Robert Booker, Knoxville
Will Campbell, Nashville
David Caywood, Memphis
Roger Cloutier, Oak Ridge
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W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Dana Curtis, Jr., Memphis
Gideon W. Fryer, Knoxville
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James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
James Gregory, Eads
Mrs. Henry Harrell, Murfreesboro
J. E. Harris, Manchester
Clifton H. Johnson, Nashville
Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Mrs. William Knox, Nashville
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
James M. Lawson, Memphis
Thomas Mason, Mason
Mrs. John McFerrin, Somerville
Gilbert Merritt, Jr., Nashville
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John Mickle, Memphis
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Levi Moore, Ripley
Norman Moore, Nashville
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Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
John Price, Kingsport
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Leo C. Siener, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Joe Sir, Fayetteville
Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Phillip Sottong, Chattanooga
Renfro Sproul, Nashville
Whitworth Stokes, Nashville
Roscoe Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Landon Thomas, Ripley
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

June 10, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

You should by now have received the two copies of our 1967 audit.

The enclosed are the completed reports for March, April, and May of 1968. To my knowledge, this now brings us current as to reports due your office regarding the accounting procedures.

If I am in error, please inform.

Sincerely,

Kay S. Burk

Mrs. Kay S. Burk
Secretary to Mr. Bryant

Enc.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Financial Statement Summary

May 31, 1968

FORD FOUNDATION		FIELD FOUNDATION	
Board Travel	$36.50	Staff Travel	631.44
Supplies	515.69	Rent Memphis	140.00
Telephone	175.03	Rent Nash.	50.00
Utilities	36.33	Salary	1,642.10
WATS Phone	583.01	Equipment	137.15
Postage	280.00	P. Meter Regis.	250.00
Literature	5.20	Staff Insurance	25.79
T. Bk. Conf. Lit.	52.23	Ex. Dir. H. All.	125.00
Exp. T. Bk. Conf.	1,438.87	Tax Depository	392.60
TOTAL	$3,122.83		$3,394.06

Account Balances:

Regular $1,058.49

Savings: $10,000.00

Eaton's
Clearcopy Onion Skin
25% Cotton

Tennessee Council on Human Relations MAY 31, 1968

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY CHAPTERS

Chapter	Total in Apr.	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL
Bridgewater	65	--	--	65
Bristol	31	--	--	31
Brownsville	17	--	--	17
Chattanooga	193	--	--	193
Coffee Co.	28	1	--	29
Fayette Co.	24	--	--	24
Hardeman Co.	11	--	--	11
Jackson	28	--	--	28
Knoxville	276	4	-1	279
Lauderdale Co.	32	--	--	32
Johnson City	13	--	--	13
Memphis	372	1	--	373
Nashville	516	4	-2	518
Rutherford Co.	24	--	--	24
Wilson Co.	73	--	--	73
Miscellaneous	158	--	--	158
TOTAL:	1,861	10	-3	1,868

Tennessee Council on Human Relations MAY 31, 1968

Report of Dues and Contributions by Chapter

CHAPTER	Total in April	Dues in May	Dues to Date	Contr. in May	TOTAL TO DATE
Brownsville	--	--	--	--	--
Bridgewater	$5.	--	$5.	--	$5.--
Bristol	$12.	--	$12.	--	$12.--
Chattanooga	$149.	$39.	$197.	$118.40	$306.40
Coffee-Fr. Co.	$15.	$12.	$27.	--	$27.--
Fayette Co.	$21.	--	$21.	--	$21.--
Knoxville	$206.	$58.	$163.	$58.54	$322.54
Memphis	$410.	$24.	$256.	--	$439.--
Nashville	$657.	$87.	$468.	$393.	$1,137.--
Jackson	$32.	--	$32.	--	$32.--
Wilson Co.	7.	--	$7.	--	$7.--
Miscellaneous	$44.	$15.	$37.	--	$59.--
Lauderdale Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Haywood Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson City	$12.	$7.	$19.	$25.	$44.--
Rutherford Co.	$76.	$7.	$40.	--	$83.--
Oak Ridge	$266.	$14.	$73.	--	$280.--
Hardeman Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Tipton Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	$32.	$7.	$39.	--	$39.
Out of State	$12.	$5.	$17.	--	$17.
TOTAL:	$1,966.	$275.	$1,413.	$594.94	$2,835.94

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Financial Statement Summary

April 30, 1968

FORD FOUNDATION

Telephone	$333.41
Postage	145.00
Supplies	315.52
Rent	50.00
Utilities	36.00
	$879.93

FIELD FOUNDATION

Equipment	187.93
Salaries	1,152.65
Tax Dep.	302.10
Insurance	54.77
Travel	637,48
Ex. Dir. H. All.	125.00
Board Meeting	84.00
Textboo, Conf.	165.00
WATS Phone	1,186.83
	$3,891.76

Balance in Accounts April 30, 1968

Regular $6,864.73 Savings $30,000.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations April 30, 1968

Membership Report by Chapters

CHAPTER	Total Previous Month	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL
Bridgewater	65	--	--	65
Bristol	30	2	-1	31
Brownsville	17	--	--	17
Chattanooga	186	7.	--	193
Coffee County	28	--	--	28
Fayette Co.	24	--	--	24
Hardeman Co.	11	--	--	11
Jackson	26	2	--	28
Knoxville	273	3	--	276
Lauderdale Co.	32	--	--	32
Johnson City	11	2	--	13
Memphis	367	8	-3	372
Murfreesboro	24	--	--	24
Nashville	509	7	--	516
Wilson County	73	--	--	73
Miscellaneous	161	--	-3	158
TOTAL:	1,837	31	-7	1,861

~~Sinclair~~ SRC

Tennessee Council on Human Relations April 30, 1968

Report of Dues and Contributions by Chapter

CHAPTER	Total in Mar.	Dues in April	Dues to Date	Contr. in April	TOTAL TO DATE
Brownsville	--	--	--	--	--
Bridgewater	--	$5.	$5.	--	$5.
Bristol	$7.	5.	12.	--	12.
Chattanooga	73.	83.	156.	3.	159.
Coffee County	15.	--	15.	--	15.
Fayette County	21.	--	21.	--	21.
Knoxville	69.	56.	105.	81.	206.
Memphis	293.	65.	232.	49.	410.
Nashville	499.	125.	381.	33.	657.
Jackson	7.	7.	14.	18.	32.
Wilson Co.	--	7.	7.	--	7.
Missellaneous	17.	5.	22.	20.	44.
Lauderdale Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Haywood Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Johnson City	5.	7.	12.	--	12.
Murfreesboro	26.	7.	33.	43.	76.
Oak Ridge	254.	12.	59.	--	266.
Hardeman Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Tipton Co.	--	--	--	--	--
Crossville	32.	--	32.	--	32.
Out of State	7.	5.	12.	--	12.
TOTAL:	$1,325.	$389.	$1,118.	$247.	$1,966.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

FINANCIAL REPORT MARCH 31, 1968

All expenditures for March were paid by funds from the Ford Foundation through SRC.

Payroll	$1,031.70
Federal Tax Depository	321.50
Rent	50.00
Utilities	31.66
Ex. Dir. Housing All.	125.00
State Office Secretarial Help	232.05
Literature, Subscriptions	76.15
Postage	85.00
Equipment	59.09
Supplies	69.45
Travel	847.72
Ed. Comm. Mtg. (Planning)	11.00
Miscellaneous	8.84
Typewriter Repair	23.50
TOTAL:	$2,972.66

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Membership Report

March 31, 1968

Chapter	Total Previous Month	Increase	Decrease	Total to Date
Bridgewater	63	—	m —	63
Bristol	31	—	-1	30
Brownsville	17	—	—	17
Chattanooga	186	—	—	186
Coffee Co.	28	—	—	28
Fayette Co.	24	—	—	24
Hardeman Co.	11	—	—	11
Jackson	27	—	-1	26
Knoxville	273	2	—	275
Lauderdale Co.	32	—	—	32
Memphis	361	6	—	367
Nashville	508	4	—	512
Wilson Co.	73	—	—	73
Miscellaneous	164	—	-3	161
Johnson City	11	—	—	11
Murfreesboro	24	—	—	24
TOTALS	1,832	12	-5	1,839

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Report of Dues and Contributions by Chapter

March 31, 1968

CHAPTER	Total in Febr.	Dues in March	Dues to Date	Contr. in Mar.	TOTAL to date
Brownsville	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	$7.	—	$7.	—	$7.
Chattanooga	63.	7.	70.	3.	73.
Coffee Co.	15.	—	10.	—	15.
Fayette Co.	21.	—	21.	—	21.
Knoxville	24.	25.	46.	20.	66.
Memphis	203.	43.	167.	80.	293.
Nashville	304.	120.	256.	75.	499.
Jackson	7.	—	7.	—	7.
Wilson Co.	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	10.	7.	17.	—	17.
Lauderdale Co.	—	—	—	—	—
Haywood Co.	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson City	—	5.	5.	—	5.
Murfreesboro	21.	5.	26.	—	26.
Oak Ridge	14.	33.	47.	221.	268.
Hardeman Co.	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton Co.	—	—	—	—	—
Crossville	25.	7.	32.	—	32.
Out of State	7.	—	7.	—	7.
	$721.00	$252.00	$718.00	$399.00	$1,336.00

Tenn — GENERAL

BY-LAWS (as revised 10-12-62) AND
PROPOSED REVISIONS
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization is Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an education program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty-five to sixty members serving three-year terms.

Section 2: Election of Board. One-third of the Board shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3: Vacancies. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies occurring between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; one of the vice-presidents shall be designated president-elect. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies occurring between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff (see proposed revision numbered 1 on page 3) to develop program proposals for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall beappointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

and (proposed revision.)

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the organization. This committee will be appointed by the president with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This committee shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive Committee.

Section 5: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The president shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the president upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the president and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The president shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The executive director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS

Section 1: Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and three members of the Nominating Committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2: Board of Directors' Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice (see proposed addition numbered 2 on page 3) shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the president (see proposed addition numbered 3 on page 3) and notice of such meeting shall be given ten days in advance. Twenty per cent of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3: Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the president (see addition numbered 4 on page 3).

Section 4: Payment is allowed for travel expenses incurred in attending official meetings of the Board and Committees of the Council when not held in conjunction with the annual meeting. The Board shall determine the amount of reimbursement.

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF

The staff of this organization shall consist of an executive director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council. Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Employment of the Executive director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the executive director.

ARTICLE IX: CHAPTERS & AFFILIATES

Section 1: Local Chapters. Chapters of the TCHR may be established in communities throughout the state. Such groups or chapters may choose their own name and pattern of organization provided their by-laws and policies are not in conflict with the by-laws and policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Copies of local chapter by-laws and amendments must be on file with the state organization. A portion of the annual dues of the chapter members may be returned to the chapter to support local program activity. The president of each local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2: Associated Organizations. Like-minded organizations within the state may associate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations on annual approval of the Executive Committee and upon the annual payment of a sum determined by the Executive Committee. Officers of the associated organizations will receive the regular publications of the Council and may request program assistance and staff services of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE X: COOPERATION

This Council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state Councils on human relations, and groups which share the purpose and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

The By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the proposed changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting.

PROPOSED REVISIONS

1. Article VI, Section 2 (revision of portion underlined) - to plan the program for the annual meeting reflecting current concerns across the state.

2. Article VII, Section 2 (addition) - . . ., including an agenda and minutes of the last meeting, unless previously distributed, and appropriate reports, . . .

3. Article VII, Section 2 (addition) - . . . or the Executive Committee, . . .

4. Article VII, Section 3 (addition) - . . . or by any three members of the Executive Committee.

April 14, 1967

Mrs. Juanita Wright
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mrs. Wright:

At your earliest convenience, please send me the names and addresses of the presidents of your local councils.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary
Department of Field Activities

cl

April 26, 1967

Mrs. Juanita Wright
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Juanita:

Many thanks for service above and beyond the call of duty in getting us a quarterly report. I suppose this is what you might call "voluntary" compliance with grant-in-aid stipulations--sort of like "voluntary" desegregation plans.

I am indeed sorry to hear that you and Elliott are moving to New York. You mention that you "both" have jobs. Does that mean Elliott is changing vocations?

Who is going to hold the Tennessee Council together after you leave? Ha! Who was it that said, "Apres moi le deluge?"

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file - Tenn. - gen. corr.

To: Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Thanks for your recent Newsletter. It was certainly newsy, and I enjoyed it immensely.

In the event you are not getting clippings from Tennessee, I'm enclosing two recent ones. Things are really in a mess here.

Roy Jones
11-9-67

...ened policy.

The Nashville Tennessean 11-8-67

Well Said, Gentlemen

MR. BAXTON BRYANT is the volatile, blunt-talking, executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Mr. Beverly Briley is the bouncy, much-talking, mayor of Metro. Monday the two clashed publicly over the conditions in the community's antipoverty program.

Mr. Bryant charged that Mayor Briley was trying to grab control of the program for his personal gain. He said the Mayor's "paternalistic attitude and his hunger for more power" has led him to "try to legally grab control of the poverty program from the poor, which control he has been exercising all along by manipulation."

In reply, Mr. Briley showed a similar regard for Mr. Bryant. "My only effort in this program," said the Mayor, "is to cut characters like Baxton Bryant out."

It is not clear just what started this exchange or how it will benefit the antipoverty program here. Some people may be confused by it all, but undoubtedly there are many who will give both of the gentlemen all due credit for being perceptive.

The Nashville Tennessean 11-8-67

Relations Directors Quit Over Bryant

Three directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations have resigned because of the council's decision to retain its executive director, Baxton Bryant.

Dr. William G. Pollard of Oak Ridge, council president, said yesterday he has received letters of resignation from B. J. Stiles, council vice president, and two board members, Mrs. Tom Ragland and Mrs. Bernard Schweid.

ALL CITED the board's Oct. 28 action inviting Bryant to withdraw his resignation as the reason for their decisions, Pollard said.

The three were among eight board members who voted to accept Bryant's resignation.

● **See editorial, "Well Said, Gentlemen," page 14.**

More than 25 others voted to ask Bryant to reconsider.

There were reports that other resignations could be anticipated protesting Bryant's return, but the reports could not be confirmed last night.

Bryant, who announced yesterday he would continue as executive director, said he had not been notified about the three resignations.

"I HOPE those reports are not true," he said. "Some of those who voted against me are still my closest friends. I certainly hope they will not leave the board."

(Turn to Page 6, Column 2)

Directors Quit Relations Unit

(Continued From Page One)

Pollard, reluctant to confirm reports the trio had resigned, said he was attempting "to change their minds."

"I have written letters to them urging strongly that they continue on the board," he said. "I hope we will be able to persuade them to do so."

Stiles, a Methodist minister and editor of Motive Magazine, said his resignation would be effective Nov. 17. The others resigned effective immediately.

MRS. RAGLAND, a Nashville civic leader and one-time council president, pledged to continue her work for human relations but said "because of the board action, I feel I could do so more effectively in other ways."

Stiles' letter of resignation said he made the decision "in view of the vote of the committee." Mrs. Schweid said her resignation came "because of action taken by the board."

Neither Stiles nor Mrs. Ragland would comment further on the matter last night. Mrs. Schweid could not be reached for comment.

Bryant, executive director of the council for the past three years, announced Aug. 15 he was resigning effective Dec. 31 to accept a similar position in another state.

THE RESIGNATION came up for consideration at the council's annual fall meeting in Oak Ridge Oct. 28.

Although the official results of the vote were never disclosed, it was learned that eight members voted to accept Bryant's resignation.

They were Stiles, Mrs. Ragland, Mrs. Schweid, George Barrett, Whitworth Stokes Jr., Mrs. James M. Todd and W. D. Hawkins, all of Nashville, and Mrs. Phil Livingston of Chattanooga.

MRS. RAGLAND resigned as head of the nominating committee and Barrett quit as chairman of the personnel committee last week.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

PRESIDENT
Lewis S. Sinclair
VICE-PRESIDENT
William L. Barnes
VICE-PRESIDENT
Daniel A. Powell
VICE-PRESIDENT
Seamour Shavin
SECRETARY
Mrs. Lee Spaulding
TREASURER
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
DIRECTORS
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Mrs. Nola Bond, Brownsville
Robert Booker, Knoxville
Will Campbell, Nashville
David Caywood, Memphis
Roger Cloutier, Oak Ridge
John Compton, Nashville
W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Dana Curtis, Jr., Memphis
Gideon W. Fryer, Knoxville
James S. Gilliland, Memphis
James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
James Gregory, Eads
Mrs. Henry Harrell, Murfreesboro
J. E. Harris, Manchester
Clifton H. Johnson, Nashville
Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Mrs. William Knox, Nashville
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
James M. Lawson, Memphis
Thomas Mason, Mason
Mrs. John McFerrin, Somerville
Gilbert Merritt, Jr., Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
John Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernice Miller, Bolivar
Levi Moore, Ripley
Norman Moore, Nashville
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
John Price, Kingsport
Mrs. Marvin Ratner, Memphis
J. R. Rutter, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl Sasser, Nashville
Leo C. Siener, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Joe Sir, Fayetteville
Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Philip Sottong, Chattanooga
Renfro Sproul, Nashville
Whitworth Stokes, Nashville
Roscoe Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Landon Thomas, Ripley
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

March 5, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

We need your help!

Please rush!

200 copies of Know Your Rights, complete documents.

We are in the midst of preparing for the state-wide conference on multi-ethnic texts, and the treatment of minorities in same, and committee members and textbook authors and graduate students are asking for this document, and we find our supply depleated.

Invoice us for these materials, and we will mail a check on receipt of the documents.

Sincerely,

Kay S. Burk

Kay S. Burk
Office Manager

Thanks!

Sent 4-6-68
C.L.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Clifton H. Johnson, Nashville
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Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Mrs. William Knox, Nashville
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
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Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

April 18, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Enclosed is our check #135 for Baxton's insurance premium for April.

Our president, Mr. Lewis Sinclair, has requested that 25 copies of your report and supplement re. Memphis be mailed to him in Knoxville.

Mr. Lewis Sinclair
1721 Saxton Street
Knoxville, Tennessee 37915

We also need the same amount (25) for our State office use, mailed to the address on the letterhead.

Baxton has asked me to inquire re. copies of the SRC report (black booklet edition) on Civil Disorders. I do not recall this being mailed to us, and he has seen it in offices of labor officials, etc. Please mail 10 copies and bill us for any fees.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kay S. Burk

Mrs. Kay S. Burk
Secretary

$25.79
4-19-69
KM

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

June 4, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

At long last, enclosed are two copies of the completed Audit of records of the Tennessee Council for the year 1967.

April and May statements for 1968 are delayed but will reach you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Kay S. Burk

Mrs. Kay S. Burk
Secretary to Mr. Bryant

Enclosures

$3,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 - 18th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

February 6, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Grants-in-aid

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM G. POLLARD
VICE-PRESIDENTS
LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VASCO SMITH
B. J. STILES
SECRETARY
MRS. ERNEST SILVER
TREASURER
W. D. HAWKINS, JR.

April 21, 1967

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

We would like to get an extension for the grant of $750 last year in support of our Welfare program. We have researched welfare in Tennessee and published a handbook for local chapters. We now have a state committeen organized on welfare. This committee will be working with local chapters dealing with welfare problems.

I believe this year will lead us into more basic research. Our state council has formed an unpublicized gentlemen's alliance with the Tennessee Council of the National Association of Social Workers. This group is made up mostly of social workers who have rebelled against the old welfare philosophy and have adopted new social concepts compatible with the commitments of our council. We supported them and aided financially in the publishing of the enclosed pamphlet.

We ask for a second grant of $750.00.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant (jw)

BB:jw

What do you say?
Ed

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
WILLIAM L. BARNES, NASHVILLE
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
MRS. WALTER BISHOP, KNOXVILLE
ROBERT BOOKER, KNOXVILLE
WILL CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
ROGER CLOUTIER, OAK RIDGE
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
JOHN COMPTON, NASHVILLE
W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
DANA CURTIS, JR., MEMPHIS
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
JAMES D. GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
JAMES GREGORY, EADS
H. E. HARRIS, MANCHESTER
ERNEST HOWARD, CHATTANOOGA
JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. HENRY HARRELL, MURFREESBORO
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
MISS KATHERINE JONES, NASHVILLE
CLIFTON H. JOHNSON, HERMITAGE
MAJOR JONES, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
MRS. WILLIAM KNOX, NASHVILLE
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GILBERT MERRITT, JR., NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
JOHN C. MICKLE, MEMPHIS
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LEVI MOORE, RIPLEY
NORMAN MOORE, NASHVILLE
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
HARRY MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
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LEO C. SIENER, NASHVILLE
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KELLY MILLER SMITH, NASHVILLE
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
WHITWORTH STOKES, NASHVILLE
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, JR., MURFREESBORO
G. J. TARLETON, NASHVILLE
LANDON THOMAS, RIPLEY
MRS. JAMES M. TODD, NASHVILLE
TOM VANDERVORT, MURFREESBORO
FRED VENDETTI, KNOXVILLE
C. J. WALKER, NASHVILLE
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

$3,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 - 18th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly payment, Grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

April 25, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 - 18th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

July 27, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 25, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37312

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,750.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

Received October 26, 1967

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 18th AVE., SO.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

$3,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 - 18th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

October 25, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

January 24, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Baxton Bryant

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures (2)

Rec
1-25-68

$3,250.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

818 B - 17th Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Grants-in-aid to state councils

January 24, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,250.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

818-B 17th Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

March 5, 1968

J Edwin Blanfield

Tenn - LISTS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Report of the Nominating Committee

January, 1967

PROPOSED BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE CLASS OF 1969

The Rev. Bill Barnes, Nashville
Mrs. Walter Bishop, Knoxville
Mr. Robert Booker, Knoxville
Mr. Will Campbell, Nashville
Mr. Roger Cloutier, Oak Ridge
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
The Rev. James Glasse, Nashville
Mrs. Henry Harrell, Murfreesboro
Dr. Clifton H. Johnson, Nashville
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Mrs. William Knox, Nashville
Mr. Gilbert Merritt, Jr., Nashville
Mr. Norman Moore, Nashville
Mrs. Rilla Moran, Nashville
Mr. John Price, Kingsport
Mr. William R. Ramsay, Oak Ridge
Mrs. David Rogers, Nashville
The Rev. Leo Siener, Nashville
The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro
Dr. G.J. Tarleton, Nashville
Mr. Landon Thomas, Ripley
Mr. Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro
Dr. Fred Vendetti, Knoxville

TO REPLACE THREE MEMBERS RESIGNING FROM CLASS OF 1968

Mr. Dana Curtis, Jr., Memphis
Mr. Seymour Shavin, Chattanooga
Dr. C.J. Walker, Nashville

The Board of Directors elects the officers but the following have been suggested:

President - Dr. William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Vice-President - Mr. Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Mr. B.J. Stiles, Nashville
Mr. Dan Powell, Memphis
Secretary - Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Treasurer -

Tenn. - LISTS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1967 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Class	Name & Address	Race	Occupation
1968	President Dr. William G. Pollard 191 Outer Drive Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830	white	President, Associated Universities, Oak Ridge Nuclear Physicist, Episcopal Clergyman
1967	Vice-President Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair 1721 Saxton Street Knoxville, Tennessee 37830	Negro	TVA Economist
1967	Vice-President Mr. Dan Powell 5298 Revere Road Memphis, Tennessee 38117	white	AFL-CIO, COPE, Southeastern Representative
1969	Secretary Mrs. Ernest Silver 107 Lehigh Lane Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830	white	Housewife
1969	Treasurer Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr. 1713 18th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208	Negro	Fisk University Cashier Accountant & Classification Officer
1967	Mrs. Ray Allen 359 North McLean Memphis, Tennessee 38104	white	Wife of Dean of Southwestern University
1969	The Rev. William L. Barnes 1503 16th Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37212	white	Methodist minister
1969	Mrs. Walter Bishop 102 West Lake Forest Knoxville, Tennessee 37920	white	housewife Civil rights leader, Local civic leader
1969	Mr. Robert Booker 1515 Wilder Place Knoxville, Tennessee 37915	Negro	State Representative
1969	Mr. Will Campbell 818-C 17th Ave. South Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Executive Director, Committee of Southern Churchmen

Class	Name & Address	Race	Occupation
1967	Mr. David Caywood 128 North Court Memphis, Tennessee 38103	white	Lawyer
1969	Mr. Roger Cloutier 168 Cumberland View Drive Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830	white	Atomic Energy Commission Scientist
1968	Dr. John Compton Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Professor, Vanderbilt University
1968	The Rev. W. T. Crutcher 2459 Brooks Street Knoxville, Tennessee 37915	Negro	Baptist minister
1968	Mr. Dana Curtis, Jr. 711 Spring Street Memphis, Tennessee 38112	white	Businessman
1967	Mr. James S. Gilliland 1235 Commerce Title Building Memphis, Tennessee 38103	white	Lawyer
1969	Dr. James D. Glasse Vanderbilt Divinity School Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Professor of Practical Theology
1967	Dr. LeRoy Graf Rt. 10, Little Switzerland Rd. Knoxville, Tennessee 37920	white	Chairman, Dept. of History, Univ. of Tennessee
	Mr. James Gregory Route 1, Highway 64 Eads, Tennessee 38028	Negro	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
1968	Mrs. John C. Hull 1616 17th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208	Negro	Professor, Tenn. A & I State Univ.
1969	Mrs. Henry Harrell 1710 E. Main Street Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130	white	Housewife - Church and Civic Leader
1967	Mr. Clayton James 1501 Memorial Boulevard Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130	white	Prof. - Middle Tenn. State University, Sociologist

Class	Name & Address	Race	Occupation
1969	Dr. Clifton H. Johnson 7003 Bonnalake Drive Hermitage, Tennessee 37076	white	Fisk Univ. - Dir. of Amistad Research and Race Relations Center of the Board of Homeland Ministries, UCC.
1968	The Rev. Major Jones 3709 Rogers Road Chattanooga, Tennessee 37411	Negro	Methodist District Superintendent
1969	Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore 1505 West Watauga Ave. Johnson City, Tennessee 37601	Negro	Housewife - wife of a Physician
1969	Mrs. William Knox 306 Deer Park Circle Nashville, Tennessee 37205	white	Housewife
1968	Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr. Commerce Title Building Memphis, Tennessee 38103	white	Memphis City Commissioner
1967	Mrs. Phillip H. Livingston 1718 Minnekahda Road Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405	white	Housewife, Prominent Civic leader, statewide political leader.
1969	Mr. Gilbert Merritt, Jr. 801 Broadway Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	U. S. District Atty.
1967	The Rev. M. D. Merriwether 808 Hayes Avenue Jackson, Tennessee 38301	Negro	Baptist Minister
1967	The Rev. John C. Mickle 764 Walker Avenue Memphis, Tennessee 38126	Negro	Professor, LeMoyne College
1968	Mrs. Bernice Miller 128 Malone Street Bolivar, Tennessee 38008	Negro	Housewife - beautician
	Mr. Levi Moore 163 East End Ripley, Tennessee 38063	Negro	O.E.O. - CAP
1969	Mr. Norman Moore 1104 Clifton Lane Nashville, Tennessee 37204	white	Professor, U. T. Graduate School of Social Work

Class	Name and Address	Race	Occupation
1967	Mr. Harry Morgan Capitol Boulevard Building Nashville, Tennessee 37219	white	ALF-CIO, Political Ed.
1968	Mrs. Hugh Morgan 3415 West End Avenue Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Housewife
1968	Mrs. Fred Muhleman 3011 Rivermont Road Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415	white	Businesswoman
1968	Dr. Vasco Smith 1189 Englewood Memphis, Tennessee 38106	Negro	Dentist
1969	Mr. John Price 921 Maple Street Kingsport, Tennessee 37660	Negro	O.E.O. CAP
	Mr. J. R. Rutter 3512 Plumwood Road Knoxville, Tennessee 37921	white	Property Sales Supervisor Union Carbide Corporation
1968	Mrs. Earl Sasser 1041 31st Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37209	Negro	Professor, Tennessee A & I State Univ.
1967	Mr. Clifford Seeber 509 Forest Hill Boulevard Knoxville, Tennessee 37919	white	Real Estate
1968	Mr. Seymour Shavin 334 North Crest Road Chattanooga, Tennessee 37404	white	Businessman
1969	The Rev. Leo C. Siener 2300 Elliston Place Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Catholic Priest
	Dr. Lou H. Silberman Vanderbilt Divinity School Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Professor, Vanderbilt Divinity School, Rabbi
1967	Dr. T. A. Smedley Vanderbilt Law School Nashville, Tennessee 37203	white	Professor, Vanderbilt Law School

Class	Name & Address	Race	Occupation
1969	The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith 1229 Caldwell Avenue Nashville, Tennessee 37212	Negro	Baptist Minister
1967	Mrs. Lee Spaulding 105 Rosebud Lane Tullahoma, Tennessee 37388	white	Housewife - Member Tenn. State Advisory Committee, U.S. Comm. on Civil Rights
1969	Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr. 219 East Clark Boulevard Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130	white	Professor, Middle Tenn. State Univ. Historian
1969	Dr. G. J. Tarleton Meharry Medical College 1005 18th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208	Negro	Physician, Radiologist
1969	Mr. Landon Thomas P. O. Box 375 Ripley, Tennessee 38063	Negro	Funeral Director
	Mr. J. E. Harris 824 Emerson Street Manchester, Tennessee 37355	Negro	Instrument Technician, A.R.O., Inc.
1967	Mrs. James M. Todd 1489 Clairmont Place Nashville, Tennessee 37215	white	Housewife
1969	Dr. Tom Vandervort Middle Tenn. State Univ. Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130	white	Professor, Middle Tennessee State Univ., Political Science
1969	Dr. Fred Vendetti 1913 Wintergreen Road Knoxville, Tennessee 37912	white	Professor, Univ. of Tennessee, Education
1968	Dr. C. J. Walker 1218 Phillips Nashville, Tennessee 37208	Negro	Physician, Professor Meharry Medical School
1968	Mr. Whitworth Stokes 618 Stahlman Building Nashville, Tennessee 37201	white	Lawyer

Class	Name & Address	Race	Occupation
1968	The Rev. Charles Winters University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee 37375	white	Prof. of Theology Sewanee, Episcopal Clergyman
1968	Miss Louise Young Park Manor Apartments 115 Woodmont Boulevard Nashville, Tennessee 37205	white	Retired Professor, Former Director, TCHR
	Mr. Roy W. Bailey Rt. 2, Box 77A Hermitage, Tennessee 37076	Negro	Housing Authority Employee
	Mrs. John McFerrin Somerville, Tennessee 38068	Negro	Merchant
	Dr. Gideon W. Fryer 3312 Bunker Hill Road Knoxville, Tennessee 37920	white	Chairman, U. T. School of Social Work

(Names which have no year designated are Presidents of Local Councils.)

Tenn - M+M

N I N T H A N N U A L M E E T I N G

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 28-29, 1967

Andrew Jackson Hotel
Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

Saturday, January 28, 1967

9:00 a.m.	Registration	Lobby
10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	General Session Presiding - Mrs. Tom Ragland, President, Tennessee Council on Human Relations Reports of Local Chapters Addresses - Mr. J.Edwin Stanfield,Field Secretary, Southern Regional Council and Mr. Warren Moore, Tennessee Commission on Human Relations Business Session - Discussion of Budget and Finance and Proposed Revisions of By-Laws	Commodore Room
12:00 noon to 1:15 p.m.	Luncheon Presiding - Dr. William G. Pollard, Executive Director, Oak Ridge Associated Universities and President-elect, Tennessee Council on Human Relations Invocation - The Rev. Bill Barnes, Edgehill Methodist Church, Nashville Address - Mrs. Tom Ragland, President, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, "New Dimensions in Civil Rights"	Ball Room
2:00 p.m.	General Session Presiding - Dr. Vasco Smith, Vice-President, Tennessee Council on Human Relations Address - Dr. John Dyer, Consultant, The Research Group, Atlanta, Georgia, and Former State of Tennessee Coordinator for the Office of Economic Opportunity Discussion	Commodore Room
3:15p.m. to 4:30 p.m.	Workshops	(See opposite page)

4:45 p.m. Tea Senator Room, 201

7:00 p.m. Banquet Ball Room
Presiding - Dr. Lou Silberman, President Nashville Community Relations Council
Invocation - The Rev. Leo Siener, ASCW, Secretary to Roman Catholic Bishop of Tennessee
Address - Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of the Field Foundation and former Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council

Sunday, January 29, 1967

9:00 a.m. Annual Business Session To be announced
Board of Directors Meeting
Presiding - Mrs. Tom Ragland, President Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Election of Officers

11:00 a.m. Adjournment

WORKSHOPS

1. Community Action Program Diplomat Room, 202
   Mr. Washington Butler, Director, Community Action Program, Memphis
   Mr. Roy Batchelor, Director, Community Action Program, Chattanooga
   Mr. R.J. Palmer, Director, Community Action Program, Fayette County
2. Coordination of Federal Programs Governor Room, 301
   Dr. John Dyer, Former State of Tennessee Coordinator for the Office of Economic Opportunity
3. Housing Cabinet Room, 302
   Mr. Joe Batson, Supervisor, Metropolitan Welfare Department
   Mr. Harry Wiersema, Jr., Assistant Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations
4. Welfare Capitol Room, 1101
   Mr. Norman Moore, Professor, University of Tennessee School of Social Work

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NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18TH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

January 1967

Dear Council members and friends:

1966 was an eventful year for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Three new staff members were added, and the Tennessee Council became a more decisive influence toward a decent and open society for all our citizens. We have tried to be where the problems are, and we have shared the frustrations, the heartaches, and the despair of those who suffer from discrimination. We have sought to become effective as a voice and as a people which mirror the true state of our society to the public.

We have tried many approaches to solving the problems of relationships between the races. Wherever possible we have sat down around the conference table with community leaders. In other instances we have worked through public meetings and news media to communicate to the decision makers, business and civic leaders that non-discrimination is economically sound and morally right.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is the only private, non-profit organization with a full-time staff working in the area of civil rights in the State of Tennessee. This year, amidst cries of "black power", "white power" and "white backlash", we have tried to maintain the sanity of an interracial approach and have stood up for human power. In 1966 we re-asserted our commitment to an integrated, open society. We believe the alternatives to be disasterous.

We hope you will make a special effort to attend the 9th annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to discuss with us ways we can better effect the goals of the Council.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING

ANDREW JACKSON HOTEL

JANUARY 28 AND 29

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR ANNUAL MEETING

Saturday, January 28, 1967

9:00 a.m.	Registration begins
10:00 a.m.	Welcome -- General meeting involving all in attendance Southern Regional Council, State Agencies, Reports from Local Chapters
12:00 noon	Luncheon for all attending President's address to the annual meeting - Mrs. Tom Ragland
1:30 p.m.	Mr. John Dyer, former State of Tennessee Coordinator for the Office of Economic Opportunity
2:30 p.m.	Workshops (See below)
4:00 p.m.	General meetings with reports of workshops
4:45 - 5:45 p.m.	Tea
7:00 p.m.	Annual Banquet for all persons attending Mr. Leslie Dunbar, executive director of the Field Foundation and former executive director of the Southern Regional Council, will be the feature speaker at the banquet.

Sunday, January 29, 1967

9:00 a.m.	Annual business session and board of directors meeting Election of officers.
11:00 a.m.	Adjournment

* * * * * *

WORKSHOPS:

There will be four areas of emphasis at the TCHR annual meeting:

1. Community Action Program - an oasis or a mirage?
2. Coordination of Federal Programs - overlaps and gaps ...
3. Housing - a decent place to live for everyone...
4. Welfare - are we helping to perpetuate poverty?

Workshops will be held in all these areas with knowledgeable resource people and rich material available.

* * * * * *

PLEASE NOTE!

On the following two and a half pages appear the by-laws of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the proposed revisions. Please read them carefully and be prepared to vote on them.

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Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM G. POLLARD
VICE-PRESIDENTS
LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
DAN POWELL
B. J. STILES
SECRETARY
MRS. ERNEST SILVER
TREASURER
W. D. HAWKINS, JR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

October 4, 1967

Mr. G. J. Tarelton
Mr. Will Campbell
Dr. William G. Pollard

There will be a meeting of the Personnel Committee in my office on Tuesday, October 10, at 4:00 p.m. (Room 618, Stahlman Building).

Sincerely,

George Barrett /kb

Mr. George Barrett
Chairman, Personnel Committee

GB/kb

Sent at the request of Mr. Barrett.
Kay Burk

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
WILLIAM L. BARNES, NASHVILLE
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
MRS. WALTER BISHOP, KNOXVILLE
ROBERT BOOKER, KNOXVILLE
WILL CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
ROGER CLOUTIER, OAK RIDGE
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
JOHN COMPTON, NASHVILLE
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LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
JAMES GREGORY, EADS
H. E. HARRIS, MANCHESTER
ERNEST HOWARD, CHATTANOOGA
JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. HENRY HARRELL, MURFREESBORO
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
MISS KATHERINE JONES, NASHVILLE
CLIFTON H. JOHNSON, HERMITAGE
MAJOR JONES, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
MRS. WILLIAM KNOX, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHILLIP H. LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
GILBERT MERRITT, JR., NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
JOHN C. MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. BERNICE MILLER, BOLIVAR
LEVI MOORE, RIPLEY
NORMAN MOORE, NASHVILLE
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
HARRY MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
JOHN PRICE, KINGSPORT
VASCO SMITH, MEMPHIS
MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND, NASHVILLE
WILLIAM R. RAMSEY, OAK RIDGE
MRS. DAVID ROGERS, NASHVILLE
J. R. RUTTER, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
SEYMOUR SHAVIN, CHATTANOOGA
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LOU SILBERMAN, NASHVILLE
T. A. SMEDLEY, NASHVILLE
KELLY MILLER SMITH, NASHVILLE
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
WHITWORTH STOKES, NASHVILLE
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, JR., MURFREESBORO
G. J. TARLETON, NASHVILLE
LANDON THOMAS, RIPLEY
MRS. JAMES M. TODD, NASHVILLE
TOM VANDERVORT, MURFREESBORO
FRED VENDETTI, KNOXVILLE
C. J. WALKER, NASHVILLE
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

October 27, 1967

TO: The President, Executive Director, and Members of the Board of Directors of The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

From: Moran Associates

Subject: Report of Membership, fund-raising and chapter development

On May 13, 1967, Moran Associates contracted with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to do the following things:

1. Assist in the promotion, wherever possible, of the formation and strengthening of local Human Relations Councils affiliated with the Council and in the development of improved channels of communication and working relationships between the Council and such local affiliates; and to advise the Council on steps which it should take on its own accord to this end.

2. Assist in carrying out an organized drive throughout the State of Tennessee designed to greatly increase the number of members of the Council from among all racial and ethnic groups and from all economic levels.

3. Assist in carrying out a carefully planned campaign to solicit and secure financial contributions from individuals, foundations, business firms, and other organizations, in substantial amounts wherever possible, in support of the program and work of the Council and the achievement of its objective for the improvement of relations between racial and other groups of citizens of the State.

Chapter Development

Visits have been made to locals in Memphis, Brownsville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville. We are working to form new chapters in Rockwood and Jackson. Rockwood is still in the organizing state - two visits have been made there and they expect to have a meeting in November. Four visits have been made to Jackson to work with board members Mr. M. D. Merriwether and Mr. Henry Forgy who are the leaders in the effort to organize a chapter. Two meetings with community leaders have been well attended and at the last one some 25 people voted to form a chapter, named Henry Forgy temporary chairman, and appointed a Nominating and By-Laws Committee to report at the next meeting.

Membership

Membership appeal letters have been designated for Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and Jackson. Prospect lists were compiled and some 3,500 membership letters have been mailed into Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and Jackson. The total gain in new members for the year since May 1st is near 300. I was unable to get the exact figure from the office.

Fund-Raising

A special appeal letter to prospective contributors was designed and is being mailed to lists supplies by board members. Thus far we have realized approximately $1,500.00 from this appeal. We can receive additional monies through this approach if board members will supply additional names.

Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville have formally approved the Special Campaign proposed by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations board. Knoxville and Chattanooga have set up committees to implement the plan.

Nashville is sponsoring a dinner on November 16th featuring Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as speaker. Since June a special events committee appointed by the Nashville board and composed of B. J. Stiles, Chairman, Mrs. Tom Ragland, Lou Silberman, W. D. Hawkins, Jr., and Mrs. David Rogers have been meeting with a Moran Associates representative to plan the affair. A Citizens for Housing and Urban Development Committee has been formed which is composed of 108 leaders in government, business, education, finance, civil rights, and other civic organizations. Working committees on Arrangements, Exhibits, Hospitality, Attendance, Publicity and Hostesses involve approximately 100 other persons in the community. It is estimated that already over 200 persons are involved in the planning for the Secretary's visit. Moran Associates is serving as the coordinator for the event. The purpose of the event is to focus the attention of the entire community on housing during the week of the Secretary's visit and to raise funds for use in the achievement of our objective of improving relations between ethnic and other groups of citizens in the state. The degree of community support for the project is indicated by the following items in the planning:

1. A radio station has sent a representative to Washington to tape interviews with Secretary Weaver and others in his department for use during the week.

2. Newspapers are planning feature articles - a team from one newspaper will produce blow-ups of housing to use as exhibits in the meeting hall.

3. A Foundation has given $5,000.00 to be used to make a descriptive film.

4. The state OEO office will have a meeting of all CAP directors from throughout the state on the day of the dinner to focus attention on housing.

5. A poster contest on "The Kind of House I Would Like to Live In" is being conducted among school children.

6. Space is being reserved in public buildings throughout the city to display exhibits for a longer period after the meeting is over.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors

October 28, 1967

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on Saturday, October 28, 1967. Mr. Pollard, President, called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. Members of the Board present in addition to the President: Lewis Sinclair and B. J. Stiles, Vice-Presidents; Frances Silver, Secretary; W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Treasurer; the Rev. Messrs. Charles Winters, William Barnes, Kelly Miller Smith, Major Jones, John Mickle, James Dowdy, and Leo Seiner; and Norman Moore, J. R. Rutter, Whitworth Stokes, Jr., Frances Spaulding, Frances Kilgore, Pauline Muhleman, Ruby Bishop, George Barrett, David Caywood, Roger Cloutier, LeRoy Graf, Clifford Seeber, M. D. Merriwether, Annie Sasser, Martha Ragland, Jean Livingston, Adele Schweid, Clayton James, Seymour Shavin, Roy Bailey, Thomas Vandervort, Levi Moore, Dana Curtis, Jr., and J. E. Harris. Staff present: Baxton Bryant, Kay Burk, Jeri and Harry Wiersema. Visitors present: Paul White and James Curtis.

1. Approval of Minutes of May Meeting

Minutes of the meeting of the Board at Camp Dogwood, May 13, 1967, has been mailed to each member of the Board in advance of the meeting. No corrections were offered and the minutes were approved as circulated.

2. Action on Resignation of Executive Director

Mr. Pollard informed the Board that the Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, had submitted to him by letter dated August 23, 1967, his resignation from this position effective December 31, 1967, in order to accept a similar position in another state. He then recognized the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville who expressed his pleasure with the image of the Council as an active organization concerned with real issues beyond paper and meetings. He said this image was largely due to the Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, and he therefore moved, seconded by Seymour Shavin of Chattanooga:

> That the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations request Baxton Bryant to withdraw his resignation as its Executive Director.

The chair ruled that members speaking for and against the motion would be recognized alternately. A summary of these statements follows.

Martha Ragland, Nashville: When Baxton presented his intentions of leaving the Council, she felt this was a sensitive move on his part and that it coincided with the best interests of the Council. When Baxton first arrived, which was during the days of the "poverty program," he proved successful in getting programs

through, especially in Memphis and in the rural counties of West Tennessee. But he has not concerned himself with involving other people. She had hoped he could involve other people in their communities to become interested and involved in our programs. He has not been able to do this. SRC is not going to continue to finance us--we should be able to raise enough money and membership in Tennessee to be self-supporting. Baxton has not produced yet in the areas of membership and raising money for Council. It was suggested that we get an Associate Director to work in the area of membership; this turned out to be Harry Wiersema, who became an expert on housing matters, but we were in the same position in regard to memberships. This did not work out. We now have a contract with Moran Associates for development. We recognized this as a risk, but not as bad as going another year without memberships and money. Therefore the Board should accept Baxton's resignation by voting against the resolution.

David Caywood, Memphis: The race relations situation has become much worse, the forms of discrimination are much more subtle. It would be difficult to find a replacement for Baxton Bryant. Maybe we are just talking about a conflict with Moran Associates and the director--that Moran Associates wants to raise money from that segment of the community that puts strings on giving. It seems that the conflict is mainly in Nashville. Baxton has stepped on toes in Nashville, maybe political toes. Baxton has done an excellent job across the state. If things have come up which make it possible for Baxton to stay--I vote we ask him to reconsider his resignation.

B. J. Stiles, Nashville: Although there has been a degree of frustration and disenchantment, the picture is not totally negative of Baxton's three years with the Council. He was the one who felt it was important for Council to think of new directions after January 1, and that six months of ambiguity would be catastrophic for Council if the resignation of Baxton were to go on and on. It was for some of these reasons I suggested that the Executive Committee in August meet in executive session to see where we were going. The issues have become clouded; principles became involved with personalities. I felt Council was at a crossroads and that it must build a strong Council. I made my own commitments to work toward a sound finance program with Mrs. Moran. In the September Newsletter of Council Baxton wrote of strong partisan factions who were working to subvert the Council. I received many phone calls protesting this Newsletter. I called Dr. Pollard for direction. It was suggested the Nashville people sit down and write a proposal. Meeting of the Executive Council in Middle Tennessee felt that Baxton should resign as of October 4. We need a new kind of leadership and conceptualization for the Tennessee Council.

The Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga: I apologize for not being informed, and I may not be speaking with clear knowledge, but I am for the motion for several reasons. We need to be appreciative rather than to dismiss a person who has endeared himself across the state and has brought Council a certain amount of activism. We may be saying we are not ready to be so active. Negroes do not think much of Council. They ask, does Council do anything? We need a degree of conflict. What are the alternative suggestions if we do not accept the motion? What kind of a director do we have in mind? What ideas will he have of leading us? Will his temperament be any better? We may get into deeper water than we are in now. We may just find its time to close up and go home.

Jean Livingston, Chattanooga: Against the motion. Council was not involved in the urban areas. Members on the Board should participate more in building a stronger Council. More community and political leaders should be involved. These are the people that have the means at their disposal to act; they should be involved and we should get them involved in the dialogue.

The Rev. James Dowdy, Fayette County: For the motion. We have enjoyed the fruits of Baxton. I can recall our helplessness when our poverty program in Fayette County was getting bogged down. Baxton came to our rescue, went to places we could not go and got things started for us. It will be a victory for the white people in Fayette County if Baxton leaves. Give him help; find someone to work with him for membership. He got people together I would not believe would be in the same room with each other. He should withdraw his resignation.

Mrs. Adele Schweid, Nashville: All of us are grateful for the work Baxton has done and we do not minimize this. But Baxton does not trust his Board, and he has little faith in Board members. When a director cannot work and function with his Board its time for a new director. The next person will be just as concerned as Baxton.

The Rev. Charles Winters, Sewanee: Not being in Nashville I have only impressions to go on. People have gotten distortions of what Martha and B.J. have spoken about. It seems that the crossroads in the organization at which we have arrived is: are we going to be an active group? Or just raise money and do nothing. I realize now that this is a distortion. But we must also consider the impressions of our actions outside of Nashville. There we will give the impression that we are going to fire this man. It is important that the meanings expressed in this room be made clear and understood outside of this room.

George Barrett, Nashville: The meeting has been unfair to the Board. The meeting should have been opened with - where is the Council going? It is unfair to open the meeting with a personality question.

Mr. Pollard said this was an important item of business and we should give it careful consideration. What it means depends on which way we vote. There are two possibilities.

1. We recognize that we go along pretty much as we have been in the past ten years, supported mainly by foundations, and that the Board supports the director, but that the Board does not itself do much.

2. The other direction is that we organize the deep concerns of many citizens across the state, that we get these people to support our program, we show our concern for the deterioration of American life, develop citizen leadership to meet the issues head on and find ways of doing something about it.

Baxton Bryant was then recognized and said, "I recognize that the persons on our Board are committed persons. SRC uses local councils to get lots of money from grants. Its image comes from state councils. SRC acts as a broker for local councils. It is not true that they say they will not support state councils. The Foundation that I have been in contact with has told me of their intent to continue their grant to our Council so long as our Council is putting forward an effort of its own and continued to be committed to the task at hand. This Foundation has increased its grant to us twice since I have been Director."

Mr. Pollard accepted the proposal of Mr. Barrett for a twenty-minute break, after which a thirty-minute discussion of basic policy for the Council would be held before the Board returned to its debate on the motion.

After the break the discussion on basic policy was by agreement led off by Martha Ragland and Kelly Miller Smith.

Martha Ragland: I look into the abyss--I think this country is in great danger. Negro frustration is soundly based; the gap is wider in employment, housing, education, transportation. There is little opening up of employment for Negroes. It is hard to just go to industry and business to talk about the problems, but finally these people are beginning to move. The best way they can learn and we can educate is to get them involved, to go to them, and get them to join us in the doing. We should not be content being financed as we are now--we need state participation. What kind of new director should we have? I think the new director should do what Rilla Moran is doing. We need strong membership and finances.

Kelly Miller Smith: It is important for us to see where we are--what conditions prevail, real issues, what is in the streets, community, and among the people. The Black Power movement has its effect on all of us. Integrated organizations are seriously

questioned by many people. The same people who rejected non-violence object to this and any upsetting of the status quo. There is question of the need for racially integrated organizations. I think they are good; we do need each other I believe. We should have an image of what we want with these three things in mind: perception of the problem, involvement, and action. We must decide if we want peace or action. Choose between a nice easy-going individual or one who is controversial, active, productive, intemperate, obnoxious. Our direction should be toward action and involvement.

George Barrett: I am concerned with all three. But what kind of action are we going to have? We should relate to community, explain the problems. We should build strong local councils with rapport with all aspects of the community. That is the only way we can hold together a meaningful interracial organization. We cannot have this kind of organization with a fire setter or stone thrower. We need an organization which will get all people involved.

J. R. Rutter, Knoxville: Are we trying to raise money from the people who are putting down the Negroes?

Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville: We have a good many committed people in the state. It is good to have something shake us up. Baxton is a symbol of our organization. If he is removed from the scene, we can all be shut down in our own communities. Our future is now--we should be working and helping to improve conditions of people in the state now.

Levi Moore, Ripley: If you cannot give the individual human dignity, leave him poor. He is asking for self respect. The power structure still has not given the Negro human dignity.

Molly Todd, Nashville: Many people do not know where to go. There are people who do not want to be on the cutting edge. We need an interracial organization to involve committed white people.

Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro: Baxton is effective in communicating with people. We need him trouble-shooting around the state. With more membership, you have more abrasion. It is our responsibility to get members in our own community.

Seymour Shavin, Chattanooga: Money is not as important as the principle. The worry is do we lose sight of the principle with all this talk of money.

William Barnes, Nashville: Baxton's leaving now will give the impression that a dominant white group has bailed out, that our group is no longer willing to let Baxton have freedom for action, that we no longer tolerate the freedom for conflict.

Pauline Muhleman, Chattanooga: It is not fair to ask one person to be cut cut into two or three different parts. We are asking too much from one person. As Board members we have not assumed our responsibility.

Charles Winters: I can see that the question of whether to have a militant organization or sell ourselves for money is not an issue. We have different situations in our state. This looks like a Nashville problem in conflict with the director.

Adele Schweid: Move the office from Nashville to Memphis or to Knoxville.

At this point B. J. Stiles moved the previous question. The chair placed the question and the Board voted unanimously to take an immediate vote on the motion under debate. The Secretary read the motion, and on a vote by show of hands it carried with 27 voting for the motion, 8 voting against it, and 1 abstention. Mr. Bryant thanked the Board for its confidence in him and agreed that he would reconsider his resignation and give notice of his decision as soon as possible.

The Board recessed for lunch.

3. Nominating Committee

Martha Ragland submitted her resignation as chairman of the Nominating Committee and after some discussion it was accepted by the Board. George Barrett nominated David Caywood, Adele Schweid seconded, and the Board voted:

> To elect David Caywood to the Nominating Committee to fill the vacancy created by Martha Ragland's resignation and to request that he serve as chairman of this committee.

4. Report of Consultant - Rilla Moran

A written report was distributed to the Board and is attached to these minutes. Nashville has a big fund raising dinner planned for November 17. A new chapter is expected to be organized in Jackson very soon.

5. Policy on Expenses of Local Chapters

A problem which had been discussed at the August meeting of the Executive Committee was that of funding the expenses of local chapters. What portion of membership fees and contributions should be returned to local chapters? How can local chapters cover expenses and honoraria for speakers at their meetings? If rebates from memberships are insufficient to cover mailing expenses for membership drives, can the state Council make up the difference?

Mr. Pollard had asked C. J. Tarleton to draft a possible policy statement on this matter for consideration by the Board. His proposal had just been received at the time of the meeting and is attached to these minutes. In order to be carried out, it would involve the establishment of quotas for each local chapter. There was some discussion about putting this policy into effect at an early date, but on further consideration this was seen not to be practical. On motion by Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mrs. Silver, the Board voted:

> To refer the proposed policy statement prepared by Mr. Tarleton to the Finance Committee with the request that a detailed means for implementing and administering it be presented at the Annual Meeting for action.

Mr. Pollard pointed out that in the interim presently approved policies should be adequate. These include:

1. Travel expenses of any member of the Board of Directors or staff to a local chapter meeting are reimbursable by TCHR.

2. Each local chapter is credited with $1.00 from each single membership from its territory.

3. Whenever these credits are not adequate to cover expenses, the local chapter should request assistance from the Executive Director. Such requests are generally honored.

6. Annual Meeting Plans

Mrs. Livingston on behalf of Dr. Phillip Sottong, president of the Chattanooga Council, invited the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to hold its Annual Meeting in Chattanooga on January 27 and 28, 1968. This invitation was accepted by the Board.

As chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Livingston then reported on plans made by that committee for the meeting. The meeting would open with a luncheon on January 27 at which the president would make his report and also possibly a report by Mayor Kelly on the recent urban consultation in Washington. The workshops that afternoon would be concerned with the general problem of employment. The three workshops would be devoted to (1) education, (2) business and union attitudes, and (3) government contracts and public agencies. Each workshop would be led by a panel of three of which the moderator would be a member of the Board. There would be a dinner that evening with a forceful speaker. A number of suggestions for this speaker were offered by members of the Board for consideration by the Program Committee. Fr. Seiner asked that Project Equality be included somewhere in the program, and it was agreed that this should be done. The morning of January 28 would be devoted to the annual business meeting of the Council, followed by a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors.

7. Report of Education Committee

A report for the Education Committee was given by its chairman, Lewis Sinclair. The committee met with the committee on textbook selection of the State Office of Education for a discussion of the treatment of minority groups in school textbooks. The meeting was very satisfactory and pointed up the need for bringing to the attention of this committee the extent to which certain textbooks discriminate against minority groups in their handling of subject matter. The Education Committee would like to sponsor a state-wide meeting in cooperation with NEA which would involve members of the State Textbook Committee together with a widely representative group of teachers. Such a meeting is critical for the next year since the state committee will be selecting social studies texts and materials for the next five years. Major Jones moved, LeRoy Graf seconded, and the Board voted:

> To authorize the Education Committee to sponsor on behalf of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and in cooperation with the National Education Association a state-wide conference on the treatment of minority groups in school textbooks.

8. Resignations of Assistant Directors

The Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, informed the Board of the resignation of Isaac Richmond who has accepted a position with the Penn Community Center in South Carolina and of Harry Wiersema who has accepted a position as field worker in a regional office of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Fr. Seiner moved, LeRoy Graf seconded, and the Board voted:

> The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations expresses its gratitude and appreciation to Isaac Richmond for his dedicated and effective service to the Council as Assistant Director in West Tennessee, to Harry Wiersema for his important contributions to the program and objectives of the Council in the field of housing during his tenure as Assistant Director, and to Jeri Wiersema for her significant contributions and loyal service to the Council, for the most part without compensation, in carrying forward its program in research and compliance; and the Board further expresses its hope to each of them for satisfaction and achievement in their new assignments.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

Mrs. Ernest G. Silver
Secretary

Tenn. - M+M

PROGRAM

TENTH
ANNUAL MEETING

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

January 27-28, 1968

Hotel Patten

Chattanooga, Tennessee

"All we want is for America to be what it says it is."

Congressman John Conyers

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27

10:00 - 11:30 A.M. Registration - Mezzanine
Hospitality - Red Room

12 Noon LUNCHEON Tennessee Room

Presiding Lewis S. Sinclair
Invocation The Rev. Arnold Slater
Welcome and Address Mayor Ralph Kelley
Round-up Across the State Chapter Presidents
The President's Annual Report Dr. William G. Pollard

2:15 - 3:45 WORKSHOPS "Employment: One Answer to Urban Crisis"

I. Education: Preparation for Employment
Red Room
Moderator, Lewis S. Sinclair
Panel, Mrs. Rosa McGhee, Wendell Russell and Will Allred
Recorder, Mr. Mike O'Brien

II. Business and Unions: Attitudes and Stakes in Social Progress Georgia Room

Moderator, Dan Powell
Panel, Mrs. Johnny Fowler, Jack Strickland and Dr. Leroy Martin
Recorder, Mr. J. Andrew Lipscomb

III. Public Agencies: Local, State, Federal
Parlor D and E
Moderator, Dr. Tom Vandervort
Panel, Henry Burkett, Mrs. Lila Smith and Jody Eggers
Recorder, Mrs. Sue Williams

Saturday, January 27 (Continued)

3:45 P.M. Reports by Recorders
Georgia Room

4:15 Mr. John Lewis, Southern Regional Council

"Race Relations Across the South"

4:30 Introductions and Statements:
Mr. Elbert Jean, State Coordinator OEO
Mrs. Carol Ennis, Executive Director ACLU, Tennessee
Mr. John Spence, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

7:00 P.M. BANQUET Tennessee Room

Presiding Dr. Phillip Sottong, President, Chattanooga Community Relations Conference

Invocation The Rev. Major Jones

Introduction of Speaker Baxton Bryant

Speaker Dr. Charles Hamilton
Professor of Political Science
Roosevelt University, Chicago

"Racial Isolation: The Conflict Between Group Goals and Priorities"

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28

9:00 A.M. ANNUAL MEETING Georgia Room

Presiding, Dr. William G. Pollard,
President

Secretary's Minutes
Treasurer's Report
Changes in the By-Laws
Election of Members of the Board
Report of Development Mrs. Rilla Moran
Report of the Executive Director
Baxton Bryant

11:30 A.M. Adjourn Annual Meeting

11:30 Meeting of the Board of Directors
Georgia Room

Chattanooga Community Relations
Conference

Annual Meeting Committee
Dr. Phillip Sottong, President

General Chairman	Dick Ramsey
Arrangements	Mrs. Fred Muhlman
Hospitality	Miss Gloria Mills Mrs. C. B. Robinson
Publicity	Mrs. Klaus Nentwig
Decorations	Mrs. Klaus Nentwig Hugh Stohler
Transportation	Mrs. Marion Young Hugh Stohler Dr. Phillip Sottong
Reservations	Mrs. Seamour Shavin
Special Invitations	Clarence Robinson Bill Dorsey
Program	Mrs. Philip Livingston

Hostesses: Students at Chattanooga City College
Sigma Chi Lamda Sorority

Janie Greene, Sherral Smith, Mattie Moran,

Geraline Alexander, Frances Moss

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1967

President, Dr. William G. Pollard
Vice-President, Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair
Vice President, Mr. Dan Powell
Secretary, Mrs. Ernest Silver
Treasurer, Mr. W. D. Hawkins

Mrs. Ray Allen
Mr. Roy W. Bailey
The Rev. William L. Barnes
Mrs. Walter Bishop
Mr. Robert Booker
Mr. Will Campbell
Mr. David Caywood
Mr. Roger Cloutier
Dr. John Compton
The Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Mr. Dana Curtis, Jr.
Dr. Gideon W. Fryer
Mr. James S. Gilliland
Dr. James D. Glasse
Dr. LeRoy Graf
Mr. James Gregory
Mrs. Henry Harrell
Mr. J. E. Harris
Mrs. John C. Hull
Mr. Clayton James
Dr. Clifton H. Johnson
The Rev. Major Jones
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore
Mrs. William Knox
Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr.
Mrs. Philip H. Livingston
Mrs. John McFerrin
Mr. Gilbert Merritt, Jr.
Mr. M. D. Merriwether

Board of Directors, Continued

The Rev. John C. Mickle
Mrs. Bernice Miller
Mr. Levi Moore
Mr. Norman Moore
Mr. Harry Morgan
Mrs. Hugh Morgan
Mrs. Fred Muhleman
Mr. John Price
Mr. J. R. Rutter
Mrs. Earl Sasser
Mr. Clifford Seeber
Mr. Seamour Shavin
The Rev. Leo C. Siener
Dr. Lou H. Silberman
Dr. T. A. Smedley
Dr. Vasco Smith
The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mrs. Lee Spaulding
Mr. Whitworth Stokes
Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr.
Dr. G. J. Tarleton
Mr. Landon Thomas
Mrs. James M. Todd
Dr. Tom Vandervort
Dr. Fred Vendetti
Dr. C. J. Walker
The Rev. Charles Winters
Miss Louise Young

NOTES

NOTES

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818-B 17TH AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HOME: 227-8829

PHONE 256-5691

Tenn. - M+M.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Baxton Bryant

On October the 28th when the Tennessee Council Board met in Oak Ridge, I promised at a later date to give a written report to the Board. Since that time, life around the Council office has never been more busy. The first of November we lost 3 staff members, Harry and Jeri Wiersema and Isaac Richmond. We have also moved the Council office to 818-B 17th Avenue South, Nashville, 37203. It seems that immediately after the Board meeting a number of program possibilities began to unfold. I would like to first respond to the Board's action.

The Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a representative Board. It is made up of strong minded people--independent minds--minds committed to the task at hand. This is good. We are fortunate to have this kind of Board. Yet, at the same time, this kind of Board will find itself in strong agreement and sometimes in strong disagreements. I do not believe there is any difference between Board members regarding a dedication to change the climate of our state in each one of our communities into a more decent society and a place of justice, equality, and freedom. The difference comes in the method that we use to achieve these goals. I appreciate more than I can say the action of the Board taken in Oak Ridge. I have accepted your invitation to withdraw my resignation, and I have also accepted your invitation to continue as Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

I did not make either one of these decisions without deep thought and with, I hope, appreciation for every member that cast a vote and those who were not present. I believe that everything that was said at the Board meeting to an extent was true. I think the basic difference came on where priorities were placed. I believe that it is important to keep good relationships to the structured community, but it is not most important. It is not first priority. There are many organizations like the church that can keep good relationships with the structured community--the Chamber of Commerce does a good job in this direction. There are not many organizations who keep close communication with and identification with the poor and the alienated of our society. I believe if the Tennessee Council is going to fulfill the role that we have to play in our state, the first priority must be the unique thing that we have to offer as a bi-racial organization, which is close ties, thorough understanding and good communication with the grass roots. Therefore, the first priority is--we will be with the people where the problems are, doing with them, and saying with them what needs to be said and done now. We hope we can work and talk with the grass roots, with the alienated, with the minorities and still maintain good relationships with the structured community. Yet any time there is a choice in communication between the two, the choice will be an easy one for us to make because of the priority that we have already set.

We sill stay with the grass roots, the poor, the minorities, and the alienated, at the expense of losing some relationships to the structured community.

If the officials or so-called power structure know we are for real, we believe they will work with us in a more realistic way. No one really enjoys having an open fight, or a lot of controversy, just for controversy's sake, yet, I believe this is the price we must be willing to pay to get the job done. I repeat: experience has taught us that if folk whom we do business with know we are for real, most of the time we can have progress and accomplish a good deal without controversy and in cooperation with elected officials.

I also believe that we must be an activist organization and be willing to be in the midst of controversy in order to refine or to set some standards of membership for our organization. Members who come into our Council ought to know that the programs we conduct, and the activities we engage in, that many times in the process, we get a "bloody nose". They ought to know that in return we swing a few "hay makers" once in a while, figuratively speaking, and bloody a nose ourselves. We would never expect all of our members to be activist and engaged in such activities--but we do expect that they understand the nature of the work we are in and not be surprised or get a little "jumpy" when these kinds of activities begin to take place.

The best educational tool that we have today is the tool of action. We could change the face of the South and America if we put into effect all the knowledge, understanding and information already received from workshops and studys. We are not saying that research is not important, it is. But we must continue to put some of the facts we already know into action. Sometimes the staff and a few members get involved in action where the problems are, doing the things with people that are burdened with discrimination. This action takes place in close proximity where the sympathies and commitments of the entire Council lie. This action becomes an educational tool when the spin-off from these activities circulates through the membership, and members interested in what is going on circulate through the activity. The nature of today's problems cannot be understood or properly evaluated from a distance. As the activity continues and more spin-off circulates and more members become interested in action, an educational process takes place, and more members are committed to action, thus making progress possible.

The resignation of a few of our fine members caused widespread publicity. The news also carried the story of the overwhelming majority of the Board who voted for the Council to be an activist organization. The reaction from county, state and federal officials is that they believe the Council is for real. The last few weeks I have received better cooperation and have had more activity and planning with county, state, and federal officials in programs to alleviate

problems of our society than I have at any time since I became the Director of the Council. The Board has spoken and I think it has spoken loud and clear. This is the direction the Council must follow in doing our work. It is a paradox in a sense that once the Council had set its first priority as an activist organization that the negotiation, the mediation, and the programs that some of the Council sincerely wanted to place as first priority now becomes much easier to do.

In these three years with the Council, I have tried to analyze at times what was needed in order for a person to be consistent and to stay with the task at hand in all kinds of weather. My analysis of the approach or work of the Council suggests that it takes at least four things: (1) One must have an income that is independent of and cannot be touched by the structures in which you are trying to effect change. (2) One must cut all political ties and be completely independent as far as political parties or personages are concerned. This problem will grow as we elect more officials who are sympathetic to progress than ones elected in the past--yet who are moderate or moderately liberal and can not do all the things that we know need to be done. However, if we become too closely attached to them, we become little more than the majority that elected them, and our voice is silenced where the problems are. If we raise the

real questions they may tend to embarrass some political personage that our members have helped to elect. Therefore as far as the Council is concerned, we must remain completely independent. We will appreciate an office-holder going our way--but we will not stop action when the elected official declines to go further down the road toward human need and dignity. (3) One must be rather independent of the church, and be willing to risk the wrath of the church in some of our program. One thing for sure, if the church were doing the job that it should do, the Council would not have the work that we have to do, and we would have a different community to live in. (4) Finally, the last requirement is that one must be willing to cut social ties in order to work consistently with the poor and the alienated. You can't be where the problems are and with the people without having close association with some folk who would not be acceptable in our social structures. I am convinced that there must be a consistency of relationship at all times with those with whom we work and with whom we are trying to build a new South. Some are not accepted by our society.

For the first time since I witnessed the Mississippi march in the summer of 1966, I feel wholly positive again. Since the Board meeting, activity has taken place in West Tennessee where John Lewis worked with us for 5 days and then 2 more days in Nashville. The formation of a West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation took place that I think will be one of the most positive ventures

in the history of this area. The Council in Memphis did a wonderful job in carrying their new mayor, a conservative, and eleven Council members on a tour of the poverty areas of Memphis. More work is being planned in this area, and it seems that a working relationship has begun here with a new mayor and the Council.

In East Tennessee, The First Tennessee-Virginia Economic Development Corporation, through its Executive Director, has asked the Council to help them to make plans on how to involve the poor and the minority in that area, and they are making sure that they have maximum feasible participation in the gigantic program that they are launching. It is my hope that one year from now, as we look back on this period, all of the Council members can say the work of the Council in the year 1968 has been the most effective and productive in the life of the Council. Dr. William G. Pollard, our distinguished President, deserves a lot of credit for acting as a mediator and then as a leader in the new direction that the Council has taken. I look forward to a good Annual Meeting, and I hope every Board member will be present in Chattanooga on January 27-28 for this important meeting.

-30-

Policy Statement Governing the Distribution
of Funds Raised by or for the Tennessee Council
on Human Relations: A Proposal

1. Responsibility for the conduct of fund raising activities for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and its local chapters rests with these local chapters, the State Council offering such assistance as is required or permitted by its Board of Directors and by its By-Laws.

2. The State Council will assign a fund-raising quota for each local chapter. These quotas will constitute all or a significant segment of the State Council's Budget. Specific quotas will be set by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the State Council, after receiving recommendations for same by the State Budget and Finance Committee, which recommendations shall be formulated after due consultation with each local chapter.

3. All monies received by local chapters shall be remitted to the State Council.

4. The State Office of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations shall be permitted to receive membership and other funds directly, appropriately crediting these, where applicable and necessary, to the quota assigned the local chapter.

5. Twenty-five percent of the membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be returned by the Council to that local chapter for use prescribed in the approved local budget, and shall be excluded from its fund-raising quota.

6. Seventy-five percent of all membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be credited by the Council to the quota assigned that chapter.

7. Ten percent of non-membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be returned by the Council to that chapter for use prescribed in the approved local budget, and shall be excluded from its fund-raising quota.

8. Ninety percent of all non-membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be credited by the Council to the quota assigned that chapter.

9. Seventy-five percent of all funds raised above the assigned quota shall be returned by the State Councils to the applicable local chapter.

An example:

ASSIGNED QUOTAS

	RAISED BY LOCAL CHAPTER	REMITTED TO STATE OFFICE	RETURNED BY STATE OFFICE FOR CHAPTER USE	RETAINED BY STATE OFFICE FOR STATE USE	APPLIED BY STATE TO CHAPTER QUOTA
Memberships	$2,000.	$2,000.	$500.00	$1,500.00	$1,500.00
Non-Memberships	1,000.	1,000.	100.00	900.00	900.00
Above-Quota Receipts	1,000.	1,000.	750.00	250.00	---
TOTA:	$4,000.	$4,000.	$1,350.00	$2,650.00	$2,400.00

Report submitted by
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr.

Seeking Out, Training City's Poor Is Held 'Tremendously Important'

By MARGARET LEONARD Tenn - M+M

The Tennessee Human Relations Council, arriving at a "turning point" in its 14-year history, should move to the "tremendously important task" of searching out the urban poor to get them into training for jobs, the council's president, Dr. William Pollard, told the annual meeting at the Patten Saturday.

"Poverty programs can still be funded," Pollard said, "in spite of the budget restrictions. The training programs are a tremendous new resource, but they aren't getting many Negroes into them."

"The cities have great areas which have been sealed off for years from the rest of the community. We don't know who

See Page Five, Column One

SEEK OUT POOR, COUNCIL IS TOLD

From Page One

lives there. There's a kind of conspiracy of lack of concern.

"We must get to know these people and help get them into these opportunities that they don't have any way of knowing about."

Pollard urged every member of a local council to "get to know five families." He said the state council will provide members with information about what training and education programs are available to those families.

According to Dr. Philipp Sottong, president of the Chattanooga Community Relations Conference, the local group may follow a different tack, while still working for employment of Negroes.

Sottong said the local council will form a committee during the state meeting to "follow up" on the basic employment problems which came up in the workshops held Saturday afternoon.

Sottong explained that because action projects "come out of the membership" locally, the "five-family plan" may not be adopted here, unless some of the members decide to take it up.

He feels personally that the employment problem involves a "general attitude of exclusion, of rationalizing about why people are excluded, are not utilized."

"CRC tries to knock down the bluff, the rationalization."

He mentioned people who belong to all-white professional societies — doctors, dentists, businessmen. "There are three ministerial groups. One is primarily Negro. Why are they separate?"

Sottong did say that finding the unemployed who need training for jobs "would certainly be a good action project." He predicted that the Chattanooga group would probably adopt some such project.

To Present Award

He announced to the meeting that the Chattanooga group has decided to hold an annual meeting and to award what may be an annual award to the local person who has done most to advance the cause of human relations.

"We're going to use the Nobel prize system. The award will not be automatic. Years may go by without an award."

He said later that it may be "just as important to skip years," without presenting an award, "to show that not a damn thing has been done."

Since the state council was formed in 1954, the nature of its activities has changed several times. Pollard said in the fifties, its purpose was "to provide an opportunity for the two races to get to know each other as persons, and to work together."

In the early sixties, the Council began to support, actively and morally, the sit-ins and other demonstrations designed to change the laws to open public facilities to Negroes.

Long Way To Go

"Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964, we have been trying to achieve compliance with the laws. We still have a long way to go in Tennessee to secure compliance with Title VI of the Act." Title VI deals with equal employment opportunity.

Pollard, an Episcopal minister, said "these people (the ghetto poor) can't be ignored much longer. The judgment is ultimately religious. We're ignoring our common humanity."

John A. Dyer, executive director of Chattanooga Progress Inc., welcomed the meeting in Mayor Kelley's absence. He said "it means nothing if the GNP increased $50 billion last Year," in the light of the unemployed who are still that way.

Dyer predicted that within the next six months, urban coalitions growing out of a national "coalition" of mayors, business, labor, religious and civil rights leaders, which met in Washington next year, would convene in a number of Tennessee cities providing the "community commitment" Dyer feels is necessary to solve urban problems.

The council will elect 1968 officers this morning. Ten Tennessee councils are represented.

—Times-Post Staff Photo by Bob Sherrill.

HUMAN RELATIONS: John Lewis, left, spoke to the 10th annual meeting of the Tennessee Human Relations Council Saturday about "Race Relations Across the South." With him are Dr. William Pollard, center, president of the state council, and Lewis Sinclair, vice president.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

April 11, 1966

TO: Members of the Board of Directors

FROM: Martha Ragland, President pro tem

This letter will serve as a reminder to you of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations board of directors meeting which will convene at 10:00 a.m., Saturday, April 16, at the Presbyterian Student Center, 1112 - 19th Avenue, South, Nashville. You should plan to stay through lunch. Please let us know of your plans to attend by returning immediately the enclosed postal card. Again, we urge that where possible you travel together to reduce costs.

At the meeting, we will consider the report of the Special Committee; a copy of which is enclosed; the executive director will outline his recent activities; and the nominating committee will report on its progress in nominating a person for president to replace Mr. Whitworth Stokes who has resigned. Also, please be prepared to discuss the membership and finance situation in your particular section of the state.

We shall look forward to seeing you Saturday. Please return the enclosed postal card at once. We need to have a count before ordering lunch.

jw

Enclosures

File Tenn - Miscellaneous

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

By action of the board at its meeting on March 12, this committee was asked "to describe the duties of the executive director, the president, and the three vice-presidents." This committee has had three meetings on March 19, March 26, and April 4. The committee now makes its report in three parts:

I. We recommend four revisions in the by-laws designed to clarify the relationship of the president and executive director to each other in terms of the committee structure of the board. In addition, the duties of the president contained in the by-laws are summarized on a separate sheet. (See attached I.)

II. We submit a proposed job description for the executive director. (See attached II.)

III. We make the following recommendations as "action guidelines for the implementation of the by-laws and the job description.

A. In implementing Article VI of the by-laws, the president shall appoint committees within thirty days after he takes office and assume primary responsibility for their functioning.

cf IIA of Job Description

B. The duties of the president shall be to make known to the public the position and policy of the Council on public issues.

C. ~~B.~~ Because of the rapidly changing situation, we think that in implementing Article VII, Section 3, of the By-laws the executive committee must meet more often than four times a year. While monthly meetings may be impossible because of the limitations of time and money we feel that the executive committee should meet bi-monthly. However, if this seems unnecessary, then use should be made of the permissive legislation existing in the By-laws.

D. There now exists no formal contract between the board and executive director. There should be such a contract.

E. We recommend that there be four kinds of official documents for more orderly keeping of records:

1. By-Laws - structure and broad purposes
2. Job descriptions for staff
3. Program Guidelines - reviewed annually by board
4. Official records
   a. Minutes of meetings
   b. Financial records
   c. Contracts with staff

F. The president in consultation with the executive director shall prepare an agenda for each meeting for the board and executive committee. In preparing an agenda, the president should be aware of the fact that it may be desirable for the board and the executive committee to have executive sessions which should be noted in the agenda.

James D. Glasse, Chairman
George Barrett
Katherine Jones
Martha Ragland
G.J. Tarleton
Molly Todd
Louise Young

I.

BY-LAWS (as revised 10-12-62) AND PROPOSED REVISIONS TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization is Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an education program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty-five to sixty members serving three-year terms.

Section 2: Election of Board. One-third of the Board shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3: Vacancies. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies occurring between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; one of the vice-presidents shall be designated president-elect. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies occurring between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff (see proposed revision numbered 1 on page 3) to develop program proposals for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall beappointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the organization. This committee will be appointed by the president with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This committee shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive Committee.

Section 5: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The president shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the president upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the president and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The president shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The executive director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS

Section 1: Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and three members of the Nominating Committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2: Board of Directors' Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice (see proposed addition numbered 2 on page 3) shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the president (see proposed addition numbered 3 on page 3) and notice of such meeting shall be given ten days in advance. Twenty per cent of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3: Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the president (see addition numbered 4 on page 3).

Section 4: Payment is allowed for travel expenses incurred in attending official meetings of the Board and Committees of the Council when not held in conjunction with the annual meeting. The Board shall determine the amount of reimbursement.

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF

The staff of this organization shall consist of an executive director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council. Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Employment of the Executive director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the executive director.

ARTICLE IX: CHAPTERS & AFFILIATES

Section 1: Local Chapters. Chapters of the TCHR may be established in communities throughout the state. Such groups or chapters may choose their own name and pattern of organization provided their by-laws and policies are not in conflict with the by-laws and policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Copies of local chapter by-laws and amendments must be on file with the state organization. A portion of the annual dues of the chapter members may be returned to the chapter to support local program activity. The president of each local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2: Associated Organizations. Like-minded organizations within the state may associate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations on annual approval of the Executive Committee and upon the annual payment of a sum determined by the Executive Committee. Officers of the associated organizations will receive the regular publications of the Council and may request program assistance and staff services of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE X: COOPERATION

This Council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state Councils on human relations, and groups which share the purpose and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

The By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the proposed changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting.

PROPOSED REVISIONS

1. Article VI, Section 2 (revision of portion underlined) - to plan the program for the annual meeting reflecting current concerns across the state.

2. Article VII, Section 2 (addition) - . . ., including an agenda and minutes of the last meeting, unless previously distributed, and appropriate reports, . . .

3. Article VII, Section 2 (addition) - . . . or the Executive Committee, . . .

4. Article VII, Section 3 (addition) - . . . or by any three members of the Executive Committee.

II.

PROPOSED JOB DESCRIPTION

Executive Director of Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of the affairs of the organization and for the program of the Council.

The duties of the director fall into two general categories, administrative and program.

I. <u>Administrative</u>. The administrative responsibilities of the director shall include:

A. Supervision of the office.
? B. Fund raising in cooperation with the Finance Committee.
C. Responsibility for insuring that financial records are maintained and audited.
D. Preparation of quarterly reports of the work of the Council for the Southern Regional Council and of such reports as may be required by the Board of Directors.
E. The organization of local chapters affiliated with the Council.
F. The publication of a regular newsletter to maintain liaison with membership.
? G. The responsibility for the solicitation of new members.
H. Maintenance of liaison with the field office of the Southern Regional Council.
I. Staff responsibility in connection with all committees of the Board and of the state Council.

II. Program. The program functions of the director would include the following:

of B.D. A. To represent the Council to the public and to other organizations.
B. Primary responsibility for the planning and carrying out of a program of activities for TCHR.
C. The organization and direction of such workshops and other meetings as are useful to the ongoing program of the Council.
D. Close coordination with local councils and direct assistance to them in crisis situations.
E. Serving as a trouble shooter or conciliator in special crisis situations throughout the state.
~~F. Statements of the director shall be made in consultation with the president, unless the situation is such as to constitute a crisis, and the president is unavailable.~~
G. The responsibility for directing or carrying out such fact finding efforts as may be useful in attaining the objectives of the Council.
H. A continuing analysis and interpretation of developments throughout the state.
I. Coordination of Council activities with the programs of other human relations groups.
J. Continuing efforts to stimulate and motivate constructive activity on the part of influential individuals and organizations.

The executive office is vested in the Executive Director. However, he is expected, as a matter of course, to seek the advice of the ~~one~~ officers and members regularly among and on issues and matters of Council business -

III. TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Duties of the President
As Set Forth in the By-Laws

"The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer; one of the vice-presidents shall be designated president elect. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to those offices." (Article V - Officers)

The President shall appoint the following committees (Article VI):

Program Committee - with approval of the Executive Committee (Section 2)
Finance Committee - with approval of the Executive Committee (Section 3)
Membership Committee - with approval of the Executive Committee (Section 4)
Nominating Committee - appoints two members with approval of the Executive Committee. Membership elects three members. (Section 5)
Other Committees - appointed by the president upon authorization of the Board or Executive Committee. (Section 6)

The President is a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. (Article VI, Section 7)

The President presides over the annual membership meeting by virtue of his office. (Article VII, Section 1)

The President presides over meetings of the Board of Directors, and is authorized to call special meetings of the Board. (Article VII, Section 2)

The President presides over meetings of the Executive Committee, and is authorized to call special meetings of the Committee. (Article VII, Section 3)

Duties of the Vice-Presidents

A. One of the Vice-Presidents shall be president elect and shall perform the duties of the president in his absence.

B. The Vice-Presidents of the three grand divisions of the state shall be available to the president and executive director for assistance in their respective grand divisions.

C. Such assistance shall be in assisting in organizing local chapters, workshops, finance, membership, programs, and other such activities.

D. The Vice-Presidents of the respective grand divisions shall be the prime consultant for the president and executive director for the particular division of the state and shall be available for statements and appearances on behalf of the Council in that grand division.

Relationships
Executive Director and President

The work of an agency from day to day raises many problems. The executive director is not always sure of the best decision to make, one the board would fully approve. General policies do not fit every situation or issue that can arise. Sometimes situations are hot, delicate, and difficult, and the president must be accessible. After consultation with his president, the executive director must feel free to move on the basis of their decision without fear of board disapproval. It is the president's responsibility to handle the board. If the executive director can't find the president and he must act, then he must act and the president should support him. The division of labor has to be worked out flexibly, based on mutual respect.

NORTH NASHVILLE PROJECT
1705 26th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee
242-5702

August 8, 1966

Dear Friends:

Although we see many of you quite frequently, we wanted to drop you a note about some ideas we have been having, give you time to think, and then get your response.

The people of Nashville have been generous thus far to the North Nashville Project, particularly in giving goods. However, with the exception of a few specific needs, we will soon reach the point where our overriding need will be financial--the need which is also hardest to fill.

As you are probably aware, during the summer we had a $500 grant from the Southern Regional Council, which paid two summer staff salaries of $15 a week. All of the staff contributed heavily, and with this plus private contributions, we were able to sustain the project and conduct the children's program. The SRC money is now coming to an end, and although I believe we will be applying to foundations for funds, we cannot depend on the results, and if they respond, it will take time.

This whole matter has been an issue among us, as many of us would like to see a North Nashville Project which is supported by Nashvillians, and not dependent on the fancies of men in New York.

Therefore, we are trying to build a pledge system, so that we will have regular and dependable base of local financial support. This will, we hope, even out the burden now born by a few, give our supporters an opportunity to demonstrate their continuing concern, and also bring them closer to the work of the project.

As we hope you read in the newsletter, we are thinking of expanding in two respects: into tutorial work in a poor white community, and into the question of housing in the 10th and Herman area. We have people who are excited about this, and who may be potential full-time staff, if we can pay salaries. We do not anticipate that either of these developments will require a large outlay of money, at least at first; but then, we are also constantly aware that effectiveness is dependent on resources.

Thus we would like to know if you personally would be willing to make a pledge to the North Nashville Project. If your response is favorable, the enclosed card may be helpful.

Finally, do you know of any cars which may be begged, borrowed, or stolen, or even bought (second hand at a VERY cheap rate)?? Our VW bus, which has been so ideal for the project, is expected to die at any moment, and the report is that it will cost us $300 to resurrect it, which is, no doubt, more than it is worth, and far more than we presently have. We would certainly appreciate your being on the lookout, as we will be seriously crippled without transportation.

We welcome your ideas and suggestions, and appreciate your continuing interest. We will be in contact with you soon, and also hope you will feel free to visit us. Thank you.

Peace, Ronda

Ronda Stilley for the Staff

Tenn - Miscellaneous

NORTH NASHVILLE PROJECT

Monthly Budget - Summer 1966

Rent on House	$	40.00
Electricity, Telephone, Water		25.00
Supplies for Children's Porgram		30.00
Transportation		30.00
Salaries (Two salaried staff)		120.00
Miscellaneous		20.00
	$	265.00

Proposed Monthly Budget - Fall and Winter 1966*

Rent on Houses	$	140.00
Electricity, Telephones, Water		75.00
Tutorial Materials		40.00
Transportation		80.00
Salaries (4 salaried staff)		240.00
Mailings, Newsletter		10.00
Miscellaneous		60.00
	$	645.00

**This is what we ~~which~~ with we had to begin the expanded fall program. This would include three houses--in the Delk, Tenth and Herman area, and the Cheatham (poor white) area. Transportation expenses assume that somehow we acquire two cars.

Prospecti, describing in detail the goals and objectives of the project, as well as how we are attempting to implement them, are available. If you are interested call or write the NORTH NASHVILLE PROJECT, 1705 26th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee, 37208.

file

August 31, 1966

Mr. Oron P. South
120 Acklen Park Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Oron:

I am delighted to hear that you are to be in Atlanta on September 6 and 7. Yes, let's plan to get together on the sixth. I have marked the afternoon in my calendar and will be available whenever you can get here.

I am sending Bill Yon a carbon of this letter and hope that he can join us for the afternoon.

I guess you are reasonably familiar with Atlanta. Our office is directly accross the street from the Journal-Constitution Building.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield

cc: The Rev. William A. Yon

file

120 Acklen Park Drive
Nashville, Tenn. 37203
August 29, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

When we were together in Atlanta you mentioned something about the possibility of our getting together and talking about the conferences I have been working with church groups. I am coming to Atlanta on the 6th for a conference of trainers on the 7th, and if you are still interested and have time on the afternoon of the 6th, I'd like to explore this at greater length. It so happens that the Rev. William A. Yon of Birmingham, with whom I have worked on these, will be in Atlanta also on the 7th and 8th for another meeting. Bill has said he could come on the 6th if there is any necessity for him to do so. If it would be helpful to have him, would you please write him at 521 North 20th Street, Birmingham, Alabama 35203. I would be glad to get in touch with him after hearing from you, but I am leaving in the morning for New York and won't be back until the week end.

I'm enclosing a tentative announcement of the forthcoming conference in October. Bill will edit this or change it as he sees fit, mimeograph it, and send it out. We expect around 60 at this. Just talked with Baxton Bryant and he promises to help get some negro delegates from here.

Best regards,

Oron

Oron P. South

A N N O U N C I N G

CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY

Dubose Conference Center
Monteagle, Tennessee
October 13-16, 1966

Purpose—For each person attending to have an opportunity:

1. To increase his knowledge of how he communicates himself to others—how do others see you as you communicate? What do you lead others to think you want as a response to what you say?

2. To increase his knowledge of how others communicate themselves to him—do others see you as open to communication or closed? How do others shape their communications to you. What kinds of communications are you likely not to get?

3. To increase his knowledge of how groups influence communication-what patterns do groups set as to what is permissible and what is unacceptable? How can these patterns be examined? How can they be changed?

4. To increase insight into the relationship between organization, communication, and community.

5. To have an opportunity to experiment with new ways of organizing, communicating, and establishing community.

Participants will work primarily in groups which may vary in size from two to twenty. In these the primary emphasis will be placed on learning from experience. The intent is for each person to learn how to examine his own behavior with respect to others. There will be few lectures, as this is not a subject centered conference. The objective is to enable people to convert their intentions into action at home and on the job.

Those who have been through one or more Communication Conferences previously, or have had a similar type experience elsewhere, may apply for the Seminar On Organizational Change. This will focus on the area of design of learning experiences connected with communication, community, and organization.

Time:

Place:

Cost:

R E G I S T R A T I O N

NAME _____ Parish or Organization _____

To Attend: Basic Conference _____ Seminar _____
If seminar, please indicate previous conferences attended

Address _____ City _____

We believe the work of the North Nashville Project is important, and would like to demonstrate our continuing interest and concern by pledging:

☐ $ 5.00 a month ☐ $20.00 a month

☐ $10.00 a month ☐ Other:_____a_____

Comments:_____

_____

Name:_____

Address:_____Zip_____

Phone:_____

Tenn. - Miscellaneous

STATEMENT OF CONCERN

For some months we have experienced serious concern and oftentimes frustration when participating in meetings of the Metropolitan Action Commission. Our feelings have been reinforced over the same period by numerous discussions with individuals and groups in Davidson County.

Representation on the Metropolitan Action Commission

Our concern centers around the Metropolitan Action Commission itself. Specifically, we have serious questions about whether the Commission is structured in accordance with OEO guidelines so as to provide for adequate representation of the various organizations and groups in the community, and so as to provide for the use of traditional democratic procedures in the election of members to the Commission. It is clear in our minds that pages 17 and 18 of the Community Action Program Guide, Volume I, provide for a broadly-based governing body which is to be composed of three general categories or segments of the community.

First, the major public agencies and governmental organizations in the community are to be represented. Second, the major private agencies, organizations, and associations with a concern for poverty such as those representing labor, business, various religious organizations and minority groups must be represented on the governing body. Third, a sizeable proportion of the governing body should be composed of representatives of the target areas or pockets of poverty in the community. These are the three general categories which must be represented adequately on the Commission if it is to be a broadly-based governing body. While we have no doubt that there are some representatives of each of these categories on the Commission, we have serious questions about how many of us can truly say that the "poor" or target areas are represented.

The Use of Traditional Democratic Procedures

Our second major source of concern relates to the manner in which individuals become members of the Metropolitan Action Commission. The OEO guidelines indicate that the true theme of community action revolves around the premise that the members of the governing body will be elected by means of traditional democratic procedures whenever and wherever such procedures are feasible. This means that each governmental unit and public agency should select from its number a representative to participate on the Commission; it means that each private agency and organization should elect from its membership a representative to participate on the Commission; and finally, it means that each target area must be permitted to elect its own representative as a full-fledged member of the governing body. In expressing our concern about this major area, we want to ask a question. How many were elected by the use of traditional democratic procedures and principles?

In addition to the Commission itself, we feel that each of the subcommittees including the executive committee should follow the same traditional principles of democracy in that they should be elected by major categories from the total membership of the Commission and that the chairmen should be named in the same manner. For in fact, we must recognize that the executive committee through its administrative actions and day-to-day contact with the various programs does make policy. Thus, the structure for purposes of representation should mirror that of the entire Commission if we are to maintain our concept of democratic procedure.

We have raised these two general concerns because of the distinct impressions we have gained from our contact with the community. Our impression over the past 15 months is that we have obtained a great deal of agency-involvement by those organizations that have been delegated the responsibility for conducting various component projects as part of the overall program. However, there is little community involvement and participation in the making of policy by those who are in greatest need of the program and by those who will benefit the most from what it has to offer. When will we recognize that the poor know more about poverty than anyone else? In terms of our basic problem concerning the use of democratic principles, we feel that the error is one of concept. If this is to be a community action program, then it must represent the entire community. The Commission must be structured in our local community so that it represents something separate, apart, and distinct from the existing local government. An independent agency of a sort would be a desirable arrangement. However, the Commission should be structured so that it works in very close cooperation with the Metropolitan Government but is not controlled by it, either on a policy level or an administrative level.

Racial Imbalance

A third general area of concern that has been particularly disturbing to us is the fact that Negro representation in certain significant areas of responsibility has

been less than adequate. For example, in the area of policy determination, there is only one Negro on the executive committee which means that the committee is disproportionately weighted in relation to the percentage of Caucasians in Davidson County, and even more so in relation to the poor. Since the executive committee works much more closely with the administrative staff of the Commission, there can be no doubt that this group influences policy by arriving at decisions on almost a day-by-day basis. It is therefore crucial that minority representation be at least in proportion to its percentage in the community if we are to present and maintain an image of a broadly-based organization.

A second area of racial imbalance relates to the administrative process. Even though the Metropolitan Action Commission has more component projects funded than any other program in Tennessee and several millions of dollars committed, there is not one Negro in the position of a director of a program. In many cases, we observe Negroes in the position of assistant and deputy, but none in the position of being responsibile for the administration of a particular project. To us the fact that there are no Negroes in top-level administrative positions indicates that our actions may be threatening the validity of the bold progress that has been made in Metropolitan Nashville in the past few years.

It is often asserted that the reason why there are few Negroes in top-level positions is that the persons presently occupying these positions got there on the basis of merit and cannot be removed simply to make room for someone else. However, with the many top-level positions--those of project directors--that have opened up in the last year in Nashville what conclusion can we draw? Are we saying that the Negro applicants were not able to qualify? Are we saying that Negroes did not apply for the jobs? We feel strongly that the vacancies or new positions should be made known to the Commission and public. Just what is the governing body of a community action program saying?

Finally, in the area of administrative personnel, it has come to our attention that Negro secretaries have been placed in peculiar positions. Our information is that even though employed as part of the administrative staff, the Negro secretaries do not have access to the same keys, items of equipment, and information as do their Caucasian counterparts. While we are not prepared to make any blanket statements about conditions such as these, we are frankly embarrassed that they had to be brought to the attention of the Commission in the first place, and we look forward to their immediate correction.

In this statement we have presented three areas of concern to us. We have done this in a spirit of good faith, believing that if we are to bring real change and real improvement in the condition of poverty we must provide for continuous improvement through evolution rather than complete devastation through revolution. We firmly believe that after a year and three months of operation meaningful steps must be taken at the local level to improve the structure of the present program. Representation of groups, organizations, and individuals which are elected through traditional democratic procedures must be provided for. Since we are not lawyers or experts on community action programs, we have not drafted sample by-laws and resolutions. However, we believe that the only way we can get community involvement and the mobilization of resources of the community in the true sense of the OEO guidelines is through providing for the representation of all major segments of the community which are elected in accordance with democratic procedures.

We feel very strongly that a plan must be developed that will by stages in 90 days, or 120 days, or one year from now, place the Commission and the programs it is now operating within the letter and spirit of the guidelines.

We wish to emphasize that we are proposing the development of a plan for an orderly transition from the present condition to that of a more desirable program. We do not propose that projects being planned at the present time be held up, nor do we propose that Federal funds be cut off from the projects that are now in operation in our community.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Metropolitan Action Commission we have presented our position. We do not intend to cast a finger at any one person, group or organization. Our intention has been and is to create an awareness of the position the Commission is beginning to get into, in the view of many citizens of Davidson County. We encourage you to discuss our statement of concern. We want it to be distributed, read, and debated. We further suggest that it be kept as an issue before the Commission and the OEO until a plan that will be acceptable to all groups and individuals can be developed and implemented. In our view the issue is far too important, the program is far too crucial, and the promises of the program are too far reaching to have issues such as these tear the Commission apart or to be side-tracked by the desire to expand what now exists. For in the long run, an enthusiasm for the future may stifle in the present.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

to have issues such as these tear the Commission apart or to be side-tracked by the desire to expand that which now exists. For in the long run, an enthusiasm for the future may stifle in the present.

Respectfully submitted,

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, President,
Committee of Southern Churchmen

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Andrew White, President
Nashville Christian Leadership Conference

The Rev. B.J. Stiles, President
Nashville Community Relations Council

Mrs. C.M. Hayes, Acting President
Nashville Chapter, NAACP

Will D. Campbell, Director
Committee of Southern Churchmen

stcl's

A LITTLE MORE MEMPHIS

by

Rev. Will D. Campbell

a special report on the firing of 25 black youths at Methodist Hospital in Memphis, published by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 818 17th Ave. S., Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Will D. Campbell, Southern Baptist minister from Mississippi, resides in Nashville, Tennessee, where he is the Executive Director of the Committee of Southern Churchmen. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

A LITTLE MORE MEMPHIS

It started out as just a casual visit. I really didn't mean to get involved. The Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations asked me to go over with him. "You're a Board member," he had said. "I think you ought to go over and visit with some brothers and sisters at the Methodist Hospital."

So I went. I really didn't mean to get involved. For in the first place, I have had the feeling that Memphis has been overworked, that it is no different from any other city, just a bit unlucky.

But I got involved.

Memphis. And the Methodist Hospital.

Enough has been said and written about the former. Much more will certainly be said and written, I fear, about the latter. Memphis. It is the city where the ducks process and recess through the lobby of the historic Peabody Hotel each morning and afternoon, the same lobby which, it used to be said, marked the boundary of the Mississippi Delta. It is the city of Beale Street jazz and blues, W. C. Handy, Elvis Presley, Tennessee Williams and the city where William Faulkner had his characters from Yoknapatawpha County go for whiskey and adultery and various sorts of debauchery. And it is the city where Martin Luther King was shot down low.

And it is the site of a hospital owned and theoretically operated by several annual conferences of the United Methodist Church.

The Methodist Hospital has a program of part-time employment of high school teen-agers. They push the carts that carry the food trays to the patients and do various sorts of odd jobs. The young people work from four until eight in the evening. They are paid a dollar-sixty an hour, above the minimum wage for hospital workers. It is a good program, designed to give employment to needy youngsters as well as to feed the patients. Most are black.

A few weeks ago one of them had asked to get a Sunday off to attend her cousin's wedding. (She later reported that it was her understanding that the Church strongly approved religious services, encouraged the institution of marriage and the sanctity of the home, and that she had looked upon her cousin's wedding as such a service and had no idea that she would not be given the time off. Especially since her requested day off was Sunday. Her request was denied.

She took off anyway.

When she returned she was fired. Not long thereafter a few dozen of her fellow workers sat down on the job, refusnig to work in support of Dianne's grievance.

Now I was hearing their story. It was late at night and they were crowded into a small room furnished with a blackboard and not enough schoolroom desks to go around.

One did not have to play games of group dynamics to get them to talk. Their voices rang as one. Few bothered to lift their hands for permission to speak. Their grievances bubbled forth, filling the room with sound and fury and sometimes laughter, as when one reported that her supervisor spelled silver s-i-l-v-e-r. She had, of course, intended to say that her supervisor spelled it s-l-i-v-e-r. Impossible to take notes upon, one can only report the two hour session as a collage of fragmentations: . . . sure they fired us . . . all of us . . . they fired us all . . . they deny it now but they did fire us all . . . they gave us our checks instead of us waiting for them until pay day and they took up our I.D. cards and our locker keys . . . and it's been going on a long time . . . you know they wouldn't fire anybody else just for going to a wedding . . . there's this one lady who works there and she went to the races and they put it in the hospital paper . . . yea, yea, the white folks, they go to the races to gamble and they get off and we can't even go to a religious service . . . yea, and this other lady, when we use her pencil she'll wash it off when we give it back to her . . . I reckon she thinks we all got some kind of disease or other . . . Lynda Blackwell here, she had surgery and they called her and told her she had four days to get back to work . . . yea, anytime they know you're a Negro it makes a difference . . . yea, and the hospital administrator, he says Nigra, he won't even say Negro . . . yea, but this other man who works up there in the office, when we was being fired he came down there and he had a gun under his coat, I saw it for sure, I sure did and we all saw it but he thought we didn't see it but he had it . . . My father was hurt in a wreck in Kentucky and my Mamma wanted us both to go and they said we couldn't both go but we went anyway and they didn't say a thing when we got back . . . man, it's so bad about once a week somebody is fired or quits . . . some of them white aids steal things off our trays and then they blame us for it . . . but if they catch us taking even a carton of milk they'll fire us . . . sometimes they make you walk trays to rooms where there isn't anybody in them just so they can get it . . . we're supposed to be so dumb we don't know the difference . . . yea, and Dianne hadn't missed but three days in 17 months and they wouldn't let her off . . . they'll call you at five in the morning and tell you they need you to come to work at six because somebody is off but we don't have to do that if we don't want to, they don't make you do that . . . and we don't ever get double for holidays like everybody else . . . yea, and I went in to get this white coat, you know there's a lot of white coats and we wear them and Mrs. Brandon said I couldn't have that coat, that it belonged to Mr. James. Why should he be the only one to have a special coat reserved except he was the only white boy working like we do . . . they hired two white boys just to make it look good but we had to double up and do their work, they just wouldn't keep up and we had to double up and do their work. They fired them though . . . supervisors can come

to our lockers anytime they want to and if we find our uniform is gone we can't get another clean one until it is our time, they just give us a dirty one sometimes so dirty it'll stand straight up . . . a white girl got a toothache and she went home for four days . . . these white girls go home if they have the cramps but that food and steam and stuff makes me sick when I have the cramps and this lady said I better get over that or find another job . . . this white woman asked if she had to wear the same coat the niggers wore so they told her just to wear a sweater or something . . . they take forty cents a day out of our check whether we eat or not . . . yea, yea and they give us food off the sick room trays, anything that hadn't been opened but still it's been touched by them sick people . . . when we get through we can't sit down and smoke, they think of something for us to do . . . there was this one lady from Arkansas, she was a white lady, all the supervisors are white, and she was real good to us, she helped us do our work and explained everything to us and they fired her and she was crying when she went to get her check and we followed her out to the elevator and asked her why she was crying and she said they didn't like her because she was too good to us and she cried and cried when she got on that elevator . . . o yea and Chaplain O'Donnel, you know he's old and he gave a lot of money to the hospital and he lives here and they named this chapel after his wife and if he sees there's a Negro on the elevator he won't even get on and if he's on one and one of us gets on he'll just turn his wheel chair around and face the back . . . Yea, and that's the truth too and everybody in this room will tell you that's the truth and those people in the office won't even deny that cause they know it's the truth . . . yea, and when they had that march and Dr. King asked everybody to stay home from work the hospital administrator told us not to let any outsiders tell us what to do, talking about Dr. King . . . yea, and the head of the whole hospital board, you know what he said about us when we were fired? He said we were just a bunch of young people who acted smart and this is the time to teach them a lesson. . .

"If your brother has ought against you . . . leave the altar . . ." My brothers have ought against me, against white Christians, against an institution established to relieve human suffering. And I didn't know what to tell them.

What had started as a routine and presumably insignificant incident had escalated into a major labor-management crisis for the Methodist Hospital. The young workers had called Mr. Baxton Bryant, Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, who had taken an active part in the strike of the sanitation workers. They had also made contact with the labor union which had organized the sanitation workers, the AFSCME. Mr. Bryant had talked with several officials of the Hospital and with the three Bishops who have episcopal jurisdiction over the hospital. So when he and I walked into the office of the hospital administrator at eleven o'clock Thursday morning,

Mr. Bryant was not a stranger to the situation nor to the three administrators who ushered us into the well decorated and beautifully furnished office. Though I was a stranger to both the situation and to the men I was meeting now for the first time, I am not a stranger to human relations problems, to American racism, to Christian institutions, and to human personality. I was not, however, prepared for what was to follow.

In the reception room hung a Rotary Club plaque with the well known Rotarian Four Way Test:

Is it the Truth?
Is it fair to all concerned?
Will it build goodwill and better friendships?
Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

It was the nearest thing to a Christian symbol I saw in the building. But not being strong on ritual and symbolism myself, I entered without prejudice. In the Rotarian understanding, I pledge myself now to only the first two criteria, for I am not sure that the Truth always builds goodwill, and during our session together I could sense that any relationship approaching friendship would have to await another day.

Mr. Brown, with what I interpreted as severe displeasure at my presence, asked, "Mr. Campbell, who are you with?" Understanding the words but not the question, I replied, "Whom am I with?" He sharply retorted, "Who are you with?" My first inclination was to reply, "Well, right now I'm with you," but it took no genius to detect that the mood was not right for humor. So I explained that I am employed by a small group called the Committee of Southern Churchmen but that I assumed that his question had something to do with my being in the room, and he answered that my assumption was correct, that he wished to know in what capacity I was there. It quickly ran through the back crevices of my mind that I had not realized that Christian and brotherly visitation was dependent upon official capacity, but I explained that if official capacity were necessary I would say that I was there as a board member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. "Are you paid?" "Well, no sir, as a matter of fact I have to pay them." I felt that a bit of levity would now do no harm.

Mr. Bryant, not known for his lack of candor, began the conversation. He reported the conversation with the discharged workers, his visit with the Bishops and many of his concerns in general. There were frequent interruptions. I confess that my mind often strayed far from the immediate subject at hand. I could not understand how it was that I felt unwelcome in an institution bearing the name of the Lord I had sought to serve for twenty-six years. I have had occasion to sit in on many meetings having to do with America's racial crisis—with mayors, governors, merchants, industrialists, educators. I have had many occasions to try to mediate disputes and troubles between

whites and blacks. On many of those occasions there was antagonism and resistance on one or both sides. But I had never quite felt like this before. A sad and strange feeling came over me. Perhaps it was only ego. But I wanted to cry out, "Look, I'm your brother. I'm a fellow human being. I am not here taking sides. I am not here on a hostile mission. Shake my hand and tell me you love me." I wondered if it would have made a difference if I told them some of my closest friends are devoted and active members of the Ku Klux Klan. I wondered if it would have made a difference to the young people the night before.

One of the administrators explained how the twenty-five had refused to work. He concluded by saying, "You can't run a hospital like that." It was the same words I had heard from Delta planters, from Birmingham businessmen, from southern mayors and governors. It was the same words the president of Harvard University had used when he called the police to club and pull the students from the ivied hall when they protested the *best* the university could come up with with regard to teaching people to kill: "We will no longer give academic credit for ROTC." My mind strayed away again: my God we are all a nation of Klansmen. When it comes to our door, that is always our response, liberal, reactionary, all the same. "You can't run a business like that." I had heard the words before but somehow it was different now. Not in here. Not in here. Not in an institution dedicated to relieving human suffering in the name of the sad and lonely Galilean, in the name of my Jesus.

The administrators and Mr. Bryant talked of the meeting of the Grievance Committee of the hospital dietary section which was to meet with representatives of the discharged workers that afternoon. The Committee had already offered Dianne her job back but not the other 25. The position of them all was that they would all have to be reinstated with back pay or none of them would go back. They spoke of what was fair and unfair. I really don't understand that kind of talk any longer so I did not always listen. What seems fair to an educated and sophisticated administrator at the top may be an insult to the unlettered domestic. And vice versa.

Mr. Bryant was advised that he could attend the meeting with the workers as an observer. Knowing that Mr. Bryant is not prone to non-participatory observation in a crisis situation, that point was stressed upon several occasions. Mr. Bryant said that some of the workers had now joined the union and that he thought it appropriate that a union representative be present. All three voices answered at once: "There will be no union representative. Now let's just forget that right now. Period!"

Mr. Bryant pressed his point but their original position seemed only to harden. At one point Mr. Bryant felt it time to retreat a bit and stated that he certainly was not inferring that they were prejudcied toward the union. At

which time Mr. Brown hastily assured us, "Well, go ahead. I'll just tell you. I'm certainly prejudiced toward the union."

Those seemed like strong words coming from a man working for a Church institution which said in its most recent Discipline:

> We stand for the right of employees and employers alike to organize for collective bargaining, protection of both in the exercise of their right, the responsibility of both to bargain in good faith, and the obligation of both to work for the public good.

This was pointed out to the chief administrator but his response was that he was well aware of what the Discipline says but that it *does not* apply here.

Again we covered the ground of the incident not being racial. Mr. Brown repeated what he had said twice before—that it was somebody outside the Methodist Hospital that made a racial issue out of it. I had the feeling they were speaking the truth, that there was absolutely nothing racial about it whatsoever, that they would have fired poor whites just as quickly as they fired poor blacks. But in my short stay I got no indication that one from a skilled or professional position would have been dismissed for any such trivia. A surgeon would not have been suspended from the staff for canceling an operation to play golf, a bookkeeper would not have lost his job for attending the Lion International Convention and a secretary would not have been discharged for going to the hairdresser. I got the feeling that it truly was not racial, that it had only to do with lowliness and powerlessness and poverty.

Even so, the chief administrator felt obliged to report that he was afraid to walk through the laundry where all those militant nigras—excuse me, KNEE-GROWS—are. (Mr. Bryant had corrected him each time he had previously used the word.) And it was one of the few times he asked for advice. And it was one of the few times I felt compelled to enter the discussion. "What are you fellows asking us to do?" he said in my direction. "Well, what does the Scripture tell us to do when our brother has ought against us? Leave the altar. I am only asking you, sir, to feel something, to agonize in concert with us, to cry out, 'what in the name of God have we done in this country when a man is afraid to walk through his own hospital laundry?' Why don't you go over there and tell the folks in the laundry, 'Look, I'm afraid of you. And I don't know why. I don't know what I've done but won't you help me.' I find no humility in this room. I find no broken and contrite heart, the only sacrifice our Lord said was acceptable to Him. I do not understand why I do not feel welcome in this room. Mr. Brown, you don't like me, do you?"

"I don't feel anything toward you one way or the other," he replied. I really just couldn't understand it. I really couldn't.

The chief administrator's response to my outburst was to say, "Now, I'm not a minister. You're the minister. You'll have to quote the Scripture." "O

yes you are a minister, sir. If you have been baptized you are. We all are. We may not be good and faithful ones but if we have been baptized into the Body we are surely ministers!" It seemed a dead end street.

The conversation continued when Mr. Crews invited us to go to lunch. The Doctor's Dining Room in whch we ate added to my feeling of near despair. With solid oak tables, silver pitchers on the buffet and a most attractive decor, my mind wandered further away.

Somehow, though I know it is all in the name of efficiency, the little walkie-talkies they carried in their pockets bothered me. All part of technology. All part of progress. All part of the high wall we keep building around ourselves.

I thought of John Wesley who said on one occasion that never again would he have a silver plate while one brother was in need.

I thought of William Faulkner who had come to the walls of Memphis when it was time for him to die and how he had said in THE TOWN that the Aryan Baptists and Methodists had come "not to escape from tyranny as they claimed and believed, but to establish one." And I felt in the grasp of the tyranny.

I thought of all the mediating sessions I had sat through with those who claimed no loyalty save profit for the stockholders, and I sadly compared those with this session with men whose loyalty is alleged to be to Christ.

I thought of the Bishops and how they had reported, truthfully, that they really do not have much to do with the manner in which the hospital is operated. And the administrators had said the same. "We're just doing our job. We don't make the decisions." What an excellent defense for Judas that would have been.

I thought of how this Christian institution had not even admitted black people as patients until 1965 to the hospital proper and how even then it was a decision of Caesar which brought it about.

I thought of how the administrators had agreed that they didn't have to pay for the sins of the fathers and how one of them had said, "Did they?" when it was said the fathers had sinned in their system of caste and segregation.

And I knew that I had failed all day. I knew that I had not been able to proclaim the radical and liberating good news of the Gospel which frees us from fear and suspicion and evasion of responsibility. I knew that if they had asked me what they could do now, right now, to operate their hospital on a just and equitable basis and be free forevermore of strife that I had no answer for them.

So as I drove away I saw a black man unloading cases of empty bottles from a coke truck. He was dirty, and his teeth were rotten and his clothes were old and torn. I stopped and asked him if he could tell me how to get to Hernando Street, which I knew was located in one of the several black

ghettos. (I wanted to see the young workers again, though I did not know why.) "Naw, suh, I ain't been long heah myself." It had been a long time since a man as much older than I as he was had said "sir" to me, and I knew he wouldn't be saying it long. I knew he had come into the city, driven there by the yawning, greedy cotton pickers that had displaced him and hundreds of his brethren from the land. And I wanted to go back and say, "Mr. Brown, you're wrong. Yes, we do have to pay for the sins of the fathers. I wish we didn't but we do." But I drove on.

At the light I saw a young man with a clerical collar driving a Volkswagen with an Episcopal shield on the window. "Can you tell me how to get to Hernando Street?" "No, I'm sorry. I've heard of that street but I really don't know that section of town."

Later in the day the workers got the ruling of the administration. The all-black Grievance Committee had recommended, after they met with the workers, that they all be reinstated with back pay. The Hospital reversed them and offered to reinstate Dianne with back pay and rehire the others as new jobs became available. Dianne, of course, could not walk over the 25 who had come to her defense.

The Bishops, the pastors, the Board of Directors, the administrators. Each one is doing his job as best he can. It would be so easy if we could find the one to blame and straighten him out.

There's a country song that goes:

You can't find the one to blame,
It's too smart to have a name,
Cause it ain't flesh and blood we fight with,
It's powers, and principalities,
And Armeggedon can't be far away.

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Ave. South

Nashville. Tennessee 37203

10c per copy

January 31, 1967

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

I am returning herewith the original copy of your speech. It was great. I find myself as moved upon re-reading it as I was when you delivered it.

I have shown it to Bob Anderson, and there is a good chance that he will use parts of it in the Spring issue of New South, with your permission.

Many, many thanks for all that you have done and suffered.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

P. S. I am sorry that we had so little opportunity for private conversation. But I was listening.

file

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

3821 Abbott Martin Rd.
Nashville, Tennessee
February 1, 1967

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for returning the manuscript so promptly. You are a man of your word!

I greatly appreciated your coming to our meeting and your participation. I wish there had been more time for general discussion, somehow there is never enough.

We are very fortunate to have Dr. Pollard as president. I am anxious for it to be a rewarding experience for him. As you know he is an internationally famous nuclear scientist and theologian, and brings much prestige to our organization.

You all at SRC can help to make this an interesting post for him and I hope you will keep this in mind.

Sincerely,

Martha

Mrs. Tom Ragland

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Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

File

PA
LES

February 2, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlantic, Georgia

Dear Ed:

At the November meeting of the Board of the Tennessee Council there was discussion of membership and contributions - both of which were clearly falling far behind anticipated goals. The board voted to engage a financial consultant for a short time to help us set up a program for enlisting financial support from Tennessee sources.

We engaged Mrs. Rilla Moran as a part-time consultant for December and January (at $200 for each month). She prepared the enclosed fund-raising plan and expected to follow it up with personal visits to each city to help get the plan moving.

I asked our secretary (Juanita Wright) to run off initially 200 copies and to mail a copy to each member of the state board (about 60) and each local president. This was discussed with Baxton and he agreed (or seemed to).

My suggestion to Rilla (and Baxton) had been that a few days after they received the Finance Plan that she begin phoning local presidents and set up a time to come - if they felt they needed her. Actually, she should not be needed - people know how to raise money if they will just do it. But the board thought this extra pushing and extra help and axtra attention might get them started.

I discovered after several days (and on a Saturday morning) that none of the copies of the finance plan had been sent out. After groping through excuses of "awfully busy", "Juanita has been swamped" etc. I went to the office that afternoon and got and mailed copies to all local presidents and all members of the executive committee. I sent them first class so they would get them right away. I wrote notes saying that Rilla would be available to help them if they wished.

I suggested to Rilla that she begin phoning local presidants Tuesday and Wednesday of that week and that she ask Baxton about using the phone at the office. At this point he told her that he was concentrating all effort on the annual meeting and did not want her to make any calls or any follow

up as he wanted all effort (by local groups) channeled toward the annual meeting.

When I heard this I told Baxton that I disagreed with this decision - that one reason I was so eager to get the local groups to make a beginning toward a finance campaign now was because of the up-coming annual meeting. It seemed to me that if they had studied the finance plan, had a meeting about it, and hopefully that some local units had started on it that we could have a far more meaningful discussion of finance at the annual meeting.

But Baxton was adamant. He told Rilla she could work in Nashville but not to contact others until after the annual meeting. (The Nashville Board did adopt the proposal and the president appointed a committee to find a chairman.)

Being thwarted in utilizing Rilla over the state I hoped to have a full presentation and discussion of the plan at the annual meeting. I asked Baxton to set aside the first session for chapter reports followed by discussion of program, membership and finance.

He agreed, but I learned the day before the meeting that that sessioh would be only one and one-half hours along and he had scheduled two speeches the first thing. My influence extended only to getting him to reverse the order and have the chapter reports first. But there was no time at all for discussion of fund-raising.

Now the annual meeting is over - the two months for which we engaged Rilla are past. But she is so frustrated about not being able to move that she is willing to do now what she had expected to do before in the way of helping local groups. (Without any additional pay).

Members from two cities (Chattanooga and Memphis) had hunted her out at the annual meeting and said they would like for her to come over and help them get started. But when she talked to Baxton about it yesterday he said that he did not want her to go, at least not until he could go with her - and that he couldn't do that this month.

Ed, I am completely baffled. I don't know why he thwarts every effort to get members involved in fund-raising. The reason for putting a "Director of Development" in the budget was in response to state-wide complaints that Baxton is not interested in building up local chapters, that he 'under-cuts' local leadership. This has come from all parts of the state. Our city units are shambles. I know that Baxton says " I do all I can. I can't make

them function". But this is not the version that I increasingly hear.

We thought that this title " Director of Development" would not impinge on Baxton's ego or his prerogatives - and that if we could find someone who understands organization that he (or she) could work with local units and hopefully rebuild them.

We know that getting someone that Baxton would work with and allow to function would be a real problem, but it seemed the only hope.

Because of his thwarting of this extremely modest effort on the part of the board I am at this point very doubtful that he will ever accept anyone for the role we had in mind.

The fact is he doesn't want his efforts cluttered up with local members doing things.

Over a year ago Paul said to Frances Coe and me (when we were telling him of our concern on this same problem) " We can't afford to have a man out just 'doing good' ". But that is what we have. He is a loner. He not only resents participation by others - he prevents it.

I have been in the delicate position of not wanting to discourage (or distress) Bill Pollard, but also feeling obligated to give him some indication of Baxton's limitations.

I had hoped that a good strong person concentrating on local units would sufficiently balance the staff so we could function effectively. But now that I have just about given up on that I do feel an obligation to tell you that the Council in Tennessee seems to me to be in an exceedingly precarious position.

I have not worried you about it during the year because I knew that both you and Paul had been warned. I have done the best I could to utilize and emphasize Baxton's strong points (which are many) and to minimize and offset as best I could his weaknesses.

Sincerely,

Martha Ragland

Mrs. Tom Ragland

file

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

February 4, 1967

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is a copy of Mayor Briley's letter to me and also a copy of my reply. I had not forgotten that I had promised to send you this but I seem to have sent out my last copy (there is a steady demand for this item!).

A friend of mine, Bonnie Cowan, had been kind enough to make copies for me and I appealed to her for one more - and it turns out that this is her last copy.

I will greatly appreciate it if you will return this to her,

Mrs. Robert Cowan
1715 Temple Ave.
Nashville, Tenn. 37215

I am also enclosing copies of a statement I made in the paper during our Head Start controversy and the reply two days later of Paschall Davis, ~~director~~ Chairman of the Metropolitan Action Commission (our community action program). These are necessary to understand the climate in which the mayor wrote me.

Sincerely,

Martha

Mrs. Tom Ragland

February 6, 1967

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Thank you very much for your long, thoughtful letter of February 2. It is a helpful analysis of the situation.

I want you to know that both Paul and I are very much aware of what is going on up there, and so I am sending herewith a copy of a confidential report that I made to Paul upon returning from TCHR annual meeting. I know that you will respect the confidential nature of the report and of this letter.

Paul is going to share this report with Les Dunbar. As you know, Les has a very high opinion of Baxton and his programs. Since the Field Foundation is supporting these programs so heavily, we think it important to keep him advised of the problems which we see and to seek his counsel and support of our objective, i.e. the creation of strong local councils and strong non-professional leadership. We are not sure, of course, what Les's response will be.

All of this is only to assure that we are concerned and are taking such steps as we can to work through the problem.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Paul Anthony

February 7, 1967

Mrs. Martha Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Many thanks for sending me the copies of Mayor Briley's letter to you and your reply, along with the newspaper clippings of the exchange on Head Start in the Tennessean. Your doing so helps to keep me informed.

Returned herewith are your copies of your article and Mr. Davis' and two copies of the correspondence with Briley, which you indicated is in short supply. Mrs. Cowan's copies of the letters are being returned to her, as you requested.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Mrs. Robert Cowan

file

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

February 23, 1967

Dear Ed,

I was delighted to find your letter (and enclosure) when I returned from two weeks in Mexico and Guatemala. I especially appreciated your sending me a copy of your report to Paul and was impressed with your understanding of the nuances of our problem. While I served as president this last time I increasingly had to fend off alarmed board members and did it by pointing out, as you did, all of the good things he was doing.

Bill Pollard has called an executive committee meeting for Saturday, March 4 in Nashville. The main purpose of the meeting is to engage a 'director of development' or make plans for finding one.

I am convinced that Baxton will not allow a director of development to function in the role we anticipated. And of course if he is just 'our man in East Tennessee' he would add to the budget without (as was our aim) strengthening our ability to substantially contribute to the budget from Tennessee sources. Even if he agreed to the plan he has shown a remarkable ability to get rid of (Kay) or circumvent (Rilla) people and positions.

I don't think we can afford to allow such a situation to develop. It seems important that Bill Pollard be taken into full confidence on this before the March 4th meeting. Will you help with this? I think your help is needed. For one thing the heavy financial support from both the Southern Regional Council and the Field Foundation implies great confidence in the Tennessee Council. If I come forward with worries and warnings they can easily be interpreted as 'personality clashes' with Baxton - or just plain crankiness. I wouldn't mind this, and I am not trying to protect myself, just trying to be effective.

I know that none of us know the answer. I don't - and I don't think you or Paul do. But I think that the more of us there are who are aware of the problem and are trying to find the answer the better off we will be. I would like to show my earlier letter to you, your reply and your report, to Bill and several other members of the executive committee but I won't because you asked that your report be held in confidence. And maybe it would be better if you would just have a talk with Bill. I can assure you that there is enough concern among members of the executive committee that they will respond constructively.

Sincerely,

Martha

(mrs)

P. S. I was interested in Baxton telling you that he was not present at the budget committee meeting. This was true altho the time had been set in consultation with him so that he would be sure to be there. Instead he was making a speech at a high school (an engagement which he said he had forgotten about when he agreed on the time) and he came back by the Metropolitan Action Commission offices because ' I had no idea you would meet all afternoon'. M.

OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES
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P. O. BOX 117
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830

AREA CODE 615
TELEPHONE 483-8411

February 15, 1967

To Members of the Executive Committee,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations:

My memorandum of February 7 requesting a meeting of the Executive Committee on February 25 has resulted in difficulties for several of the committee members. After consulting with Baxton Bryant, we decided to change the date for this meeting to the following Saturday, March 4. The shifting of the date is the only change; all other arrangements still apply to the meeting.

I trust we shall be able to have a full attendance at our meeting on March 4 at 10:00 A.M. at 1207 - 18th Avenue South, in Nashville.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Pollard

William G. Pollard
President, TCHR

CC: Baxton Bryant

OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES
INCORPORATED
P. O. BOX 117
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830

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TELEPHONE 483-8411

see other letter for change of date. Martha

February 7, 1967

To Members of the Executive Committee,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations:

Please hold Saturday, February 25, 1967, for a probable meeting of the Executive Committee. I have checked this time with Mrs. Wright but have not been able to clear it yet with Baxton Bryant. If the time is clear with him, we will have the meeting on that day in the TCHR office at 1207 - 18th Avenue South, Nashville, beginning at 10:00 A.M. and continuing through lunch.

The most urgent matter we have before us is the employment of a Director of Development. I hope each of you will give careful consideration to the filling of this vitally important position and come to the meeting with names of candidates for consideration by the Executive Committee. We need to fill this position soon in order to get on with our membership drive and fund-raising campaign.

A partial agenda for this meeting follows:

1. Action on appointments to standing committees: Program
   Finance
   Membership

2. Procedure to be followed in appointments to the Nominating Committee

3. Establishment of special committees on Personnel and Housing

4. Steps leading to the appointment of a Director of Development

5. Possible TCHR program in housing

6. Preliminary plans for spring meeting of Board of Directors

After discussion with Baxton, there will doubtless be other items to be added to this agenda. But in the meantime please hold this date and make every effort to attend this important organizational meeting for getting this year's program under way.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Pollard

William G. Pollard
President, TCHR

CC: Baxton Bryant

February 28, 1967

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Many thanks for your letter of February 23. I am sending Dr. Pollard a copy of the report to Paul and a carbon of my letter to him is enclosed.

I appreciate your holding that memorandum in confidence. You and Dr. Pollard should know that Paul and I are aware of the problem and share your concern, but, as you know, our concern could easily be misconstrued by Baxton and others.

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES
INCORPORATED
P. O. BOX 117
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830

AREA CODE 615
TELEPHONE 483-8411

May 19, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of May 16 with its kind comments on the Tennessee Council Board meeting.

The substance of my report to the Board is contained in a book of mine which has just been published: Man On A Spaceship, by William G. Pollard, The Claremont Colleges, Harper-East 108, Claremont, California 91711; $3.00. The statistics you asked about are in the second chapter of the book. You might also want to read a report on one day symposium of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the 6 January 1967 issue of Science, Vol. 155, pages 56-58 on "World Food Supply: Problems and Prospects." The Emory, Georgia Tech, or public library should have this journal.

With cordial personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bill

William G. Pollard
Executive Director

July 14, 1967

Dr. William G. Pollard
Post Office Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Dear Dr. Pollard:

Enclosed is a copy of some data we received from the Council of the Southern Mountains on a possible candidate for Director of the Tennessee Council. I note that Mr. Atwood served churches in Tennessee for some time and subsequently has had experience in the intergroup relations field. We have not met him, you understand, but he does look interesting "on paper."

He does not give a date on or after which he would be available. Perhaps this would mean a certain degree of flexibility and it would be possible to talk to him in terms of a starting date three or four months in the future.

I have another likely person in mind, but believe that it will be necessary for him to secure some employment before TCHR could employ him.

Keep me posted on developments, and I'll send along information on prospects as we run across them.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosure

file

OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES
INCORPORATED
P. O. BOX 117
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37831

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

July 18, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

It was so good to receive your letter of July 14 with the attached application of Mr. Robert H. Atwood. I certainly agree with you that he does look very interesting on paper, and I rather imagine we will want to have him down for an interview. In view of his present assignment, if we did decide to offer him the position, it would probably be best from his standpoint, as well as ours, that he give a fair amount of advance notice since he would not start with us until January.

As I think I told you, we are having a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council on August 5. I will take the application with me, and we will decide on the procedure to be followed at that time.

I thoroughly enjoyed the meeting of the state council presidents and thought that it was very worth while as well as pleasant to attend. I do appreciate your help.

Cordially yours,

Bill Pollard

William G. Pollard

October 2, 1967

Dr. William Pollard, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Post Office Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Dear Dr. Pollard:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 6, 1967

VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. William G. Pollard
Oak Ridge Associated Universities
Post Office Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Dear Dr. Pollard:

Receipt of a copy of the notice of a meeting of the Tennessee Council Personnel Committee, next Tuesday, reminds me that I wanted to get in touch with you and offer any assistance that we here may be able to give in the current situation up there. I am at a bit of a loss to know aht would help and what would hinder resolution of the problems, and so would prefer simply to make my self readily available to you.

I had noted a meeting of the Tennessee Council Board on October 28 and was tentatively planning to attend. That meeting was mentioned in a conversation with Baxton, however, and he said that he felt it would be best if I not attend.

Knowing how busy you are, and not knowing your schedule, I am reluctant to call you by telephone, but if you care to discuss any developments, please feel free to call me collect, either here at the office or at home (351-2185).

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

file

P.O. Box 871
Nashville, Tennessee 37202
October 9, 1967

Dr. William G. Pollard
191 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Dear Bill:

I don't want to make a ridiculous thing out of this letter-writing business, but because I am leaving on a trip which takes me out of town for more than a week, I want to respond to Baxton's letter.

The singular concern for me for the next three months is to carry out my commitment to the Council. We are involved in a major fund-riaising program in Nashville, and have done so in total cooperation with the State office. No action would have been remotely considered by Nashville members of the Board had not the attitude and actions of Baxton seriously jeopardized that program.

I have no wish to superimpose on the Council or on Baxton my personal tastes or wishes. To the contrary, I look forward to completing my commitments to the Council and concentrating on something more rewarding and productive.

As to Baxton's personal charges, they are ludicrous and I trust will not occupy the time or attention of anyone in the Council.

My concentration between now and the Board meeting is on carrying through the local fund-raising program, hopefully with the continued support from the State office.

Any suggestions or conversations with anyone which can outline a way to get through the next three months amicably and intelligently will get an enthusiastic and cooperative response from me. My interests and opportunities are too broad for me to concentrate on a dogfight which can only result in catastrophe for everyone involved.

Cordially,

B. J. Stiles
jj

B.J. Stiles

BJS:jj
Dictated but signed in absence

cc: Baxton Bryant
Ed Stanfield

file

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

November 10, 1967

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WILLIAM G. POLLARD

VICE-PRESIDENTS
LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
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B. J. STILES

SECRETARY
MRS. ERNEST SILVER

TREASURER
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.

RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York City, New York 10017

Dear Les:

It is most helpful to have the copy of your letter of November 6 to George Barrett. As you know, I have been caught in the middle of this controversy and have been somewhat baffled by the intensity of the feelings which it has generated. Your letter helps fill in some of the background of the situation which I have not known before.

I particularly appreciate having your evaluation of Baxton Bryant as set forth in that letter. I certainly share it. In response to complaints from Martha Ragland and a number of other people, I have often commented that I only became active in the Tennessee Council Board and interested in assuming its presidency because of my appreciation for the vitality and strength of the program Baxton had developed and my personal admiration for his complete dedication to his mission and the courage and vigor with which he carried it out.

I have agreed completely with Martha Ragland and George Barrett over the past two years in their concern to develop strong local citizen leadership and viable and active local chapters. The rather unique contract we developed with Moran Associates was indeed designed to achieve just this. Doubtless they feel it falls short of their objective, but as a practical matter I am convinced that it represented at the time the only feasible plan open to us. The chief obstacle in the way of carrying it out has been the

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C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

uncertainty about Baxton's status since last summer. Now that this has been positively settled, I believe Baxton and Rilla Moran are going to work closely together in achieving the objectives of the contract.

Given this background I find it quite impossible to understand the intensity of the feeling which has developed over this issue in the past two weeks. The two objectives of developing strong local citizen leadership and still retaining Baxton's vigorous personal mission throughout the state are certainly not mutually exclusive. How such an issue could lead a person of such outstanding ability and commitment as Martha Ragland to resign from the Council's Board is simply beyond me.

In any event I must say that the overwhelming support given to Baxton by the Tennessee Council Board was something I had not anticipated before hand. It went a long way toward resolving my own uncertainties about the future of the Council, and I was encouraged by it. With that kind of consensus to build on, we ought to be able to make tremendous progress this year. It is especially heartening to know that you and the Field Foundation hope to continue your generous support of our efforts. In support of this position I want you to know of my own intention to give my full and unqualified support to the Tennessee Council and its staff, both as its president and afterwards.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Pollard

William G. Pollard
President

CC: Mrs. Tom Ragland
Mrs. Robert Cowan
Mrs. Bernard Schweid
Mr. Baxton Bryant
The Rev. Will Campbell
The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Mrs. R. Moran
Mr. George Barrett
Mrs. E. G. Silver

Tenn.- QUARTERLY REPORTS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
For January, February, and March, 1967

ANNUAL MEETING

The month of January found the staff busily engaged in preparing for our annual meeting. Material for local chapters got top priority. Handbooks on housing, welfare, and the poverty program were brought into final form and printed. They have stimulated interest and talk among local chapters. We hope the next quarter will show action local chapters have taken in these areas. Some have already started to act.

Our annual meeting was a stimulating affair. Les Dunbar, Martha Ragland, Ed Stanfield, and John Dyer brought insight and needed approaches to the whole area of human relations. Attendance was at least 50 per cent Negro, and many from our new chapters in West Tennessee were present. We hope that the annual meeting demonstrated that it is now time and a must for human relations councils to do more that just keep "lines of communication" open between the races and become activists in a new community based on human decency and dignity. Our great need is for some blacks and whites to live and act together the dream that the black community wishes to see fulfilled and the white reactionary community seeks ways to prevent.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Knoxville - The greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations should get a badge for courage. The reactionary forces, and there are many in Knoxville, are out after Highlander Educational Center again. The state staff has given support to Highlander's right to exist and act in a free democratic society for many months. The executive director made one appearance last fall before the Knoxville city council in Highlanders' behalf. The local council working and stimulating other organizations like the Unitarian Church and progressive citizens organizations sponsored an open forum at

the Andrew Johnson Hotel on January 26. Three hundred people from the community attended. It was a very positive meeting, and many myths about Highlander were exposed. The Knoxville Journal accused TCHR and the Southern Regional Council of having communist connections. Through the efforts of the local chapter, Frank Smith, and others, the Journal, for the first time relating to civil rights organizations, published a front page retraction and apology. It was interesting to note that their original story was based on information from the Daily Worker that was false. It was a good shot in the arm for the local council to have the Knoxville Journal to admit it had been duped by the Daily Worker and probably was one of the few sources in Knoxville that believed what they read in the Daily Worker.

Chattanooga - The Chattanooga Human Relations Conference is deeply involved in housing. It is now exploring the possibility of building 221-D-3 housing for low and middle income persons and the aim is to have complete integration.

Nashville - The Nashville Community Relations Council, after some months of lethargy, seems to be all alive. Dr. Lou Silberman has helped lead the victorious fight as the council's representative on the Metropolitan Action Commission. The council has given strong support to the Edgehill urban renewal fight and seems to be winning. Good progress has been made in forcing the housing authority to change its whole concept from barracks type high concentration of low income to scattered sites and even some private financed low income housing.

Memphis - The Memphis chapter sponsored an educational conference and a series of public appearances for Dr. Dave Seeley, assistant commissioner of education, of the Office of Equal Educational Opportunity in Washington. Over 100 of our rural West Tennessee members came to the conference in Memphis to hear Dr. Seeley. He was forthright in his statements, conciliatory in his attitude, and the fallout from his speech in segregated West Tennessee was very good. The Memphis chapter needs revitalizing. I

am sure that consistent monthly meetings with projects that are timely and are responsive to needs are necessary for a continuing lively and effective council.

West Tennessee - Five long distance calls today from West Tennessee are indicative of the state of turmoil there. This has been true the first three months this year. Our staff member, Isaac Richmond, has done a good job in organizing responsive leadership in that whole area. We hope this quarter to begin to implement programs that will at least point the way to a few solutions.

NEW COUNCIL OFFICERS

Dr. William G. Pollard is being a very active and concerned president. We are now loaded with committees, and the staff could easily spend all of its time oiling the machinery. Yet some of the new committees fill a long time need of the council. The finance committee and the development committee are probably the most critical at this time. The council is agonizing over the direction it is to take in the raising of funds. The tragedy of having so many active committees is that they all have the tendency to become experts and could lead to disastrous things for the council. The last thing the staff wants to do is to dampen the enthusiasm, but I hope the committees can be guided in directions that would contribute to alleviation of real problems rather than have grandiose designs that in the end produce little. The encouraging thing is that the board seems ready to meet its responsibility for a good financial program, and it is up to all of us to work out one that is effective and fruitful.

Tenn. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18TH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

August, 1967

WILSON COUNTY HUMAN RELATIONS DAY

Picketts Chapel M.E. Church was the site of the first annual human relations day celebration in Wilson County. Mayor Charles Loyd had proclaimed Sunday, August 20th, "human relations day" and was present to extend a welcome to about 200 persons in attendance.

Dr. Dorothy Brown, Tennessee's only Negro woman legislator, was the principle speaker for the occasion. Dr. Brown stated that "we must decide whether we want integration or Black Power. We can't have both." She said that Negroes are being urged by their own people to destroy their own homes and businesses. The cry of Black Power is the cry of segregation, and the "Burn, baby burn crowd" proposes to help Negroes by burning their own property, according to Dr. Brown. She said that Negroes should not lose faith in the democratic process and the American way of life. She urged Negroes to have patience and to work for an orderly transition through lawful means.

The day was considered a "success" in that concerned citizens of both races met and discussed crucial problems facing the world today. Mr. Roy Bailey, president of the Wilson County Council on Human Relations, was very enthusiastic about the meeting and the future of the Council. He stated that members of the Wilson County Council are striving to make their county a model for human relations throughout the country.

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BRYANT RESIGNS AS DIRECTOR

The resignation of Baxton Bryant as Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, effective December 31, 1967, has been announced by William G. Pollard, President of the Council. Mr. Bryant, who has served as Executive Director since 1964, has indicated that he plans to accept a comparable position in another state, Dr. Pollard explained.

"Personally, and as President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, I am saddened by the announcement of Mr. Bryant's resignation," Dr. Pollard said. "During his tenure, many outstanding accomplishments have been made in the field of human relations in the State of Tennessee."

Below is a statment by Mr. Bryant concerning his years as director of the Council:

"My first statement in the Newsletter of nearly three years ago was on first impressions about the beauty of the land and the warmth of the people of Tennessee. After three years, and with mixed feelings about going, I leave Tennessee with the land having grown more beautiful, and a great friendship for its people. I am indebted to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for three full years of sharing joy, frustrations, disappointments, and sorrow, trying to be a positive part of the greatest social revolution our country has experienced.

"I am more convinced than ever that governmental, educational, religious, and social structures of our day must become more sensitive, responsive, and inclusive to the needs of the minorities, dispossessed, and alienated persons

(continued)

of our state. I am disappointed that the business community has not given more support to an organization like ours who believes in an orderly transition and tries to offer valid objective criticism. Inevitably, when the needs of the dispossessed and alienated can not be heard and responded to from those who believe in orderly transition, they turn to the street and to violence to make their needs known.

"I have enjoyed serving with our outstanding presidents and Board of Directors who never once offered any restrictions or censor to the staff that has tried to implement policy. I covet for my successor the same freedom and support. Your Executive Director must have the backing and the freedom to be involved where the needs are. Only then will he be able to gain the respect, understand the language of those whom the Council seeks to help, and to educate a broad membership to be more sensitive and committed.

"I have only known one loyalty in Tennessee. And that loyalty has been to the goals of human dignity, freedom, and justice as set out in the objectives of our Council. The greatest danger facing this Council is that its campaign to increase membership and raise funds can easily cost its deep commitment to human dignity and aggressive action. Unfortunately, in the Council there are members whose desire to manipulate and control and whose loyalties to partisan factions could easily subvert the Council to a public relations arm of the liberal-political establishment. If this happens the real Council will die and the emerging Council will no longer have valid credentials for its existence.

"The aggressive position the Council has taken in Tennessee will continue to be filled. It is up to the Council to say whether it will continue to fill this role in promoting orderly transition or whether it will leave this role to be filled by those individuals and groups have no commitment to orderly transition, no commitment to nonviolent, biracial solutions.

"The Council has helped me to become a better man, more courageous and willing to sacrifice in order to be a part of the solution rather than the problem of my generation. I hope the larger Councils in metropolitan areas will not neglect or forget the rural councils and how much they need the support of the State Council.

"Just as I looked with great anticipation toward coming to Tennessee, I have the same feeling toward the new work, yet to be announced, that I will be going to in January. I am impressed with the response that the Council is giving to the membership and fund raising drive. This is of vital importance. The Council draws its membership from all walks of life. I am sure that no one member will agree with everything that it tries to do, but the main thrust of the Council is for social evolution to the ideals of justice and freedom, and it deserves the loyal support of every one of its members.

"Take pride in that we are a group that is trying to make a better day for all our citizens. We do things, and therefore criticisms will come, and mistakes will be made. I like President Harry Truman best when he says, 'If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.' I assure each of you that I intend to stay in the kitchen, and I hope you will, too."

-Baxton Bryant

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BOARD MEMBERS: PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN OAK RIDGE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1967.

A Message from the President....

Councils on Human Relations have in the past necessarily and properly been concerned with the chiefly legal and legislative goals associated with civil rights. Only as the law of the land made explicit the extension to our Negro citizens of the basic constitutional rights belonging to all citizens could we begin the much more difficult task of dealing with the quality of the relations between individuals and groups in our society.

The fearful and terrible riots which have torn our cities this summer have shocked and sobered all Americans. We have known of such things in distant lands like China and Africa, but few of us were prepared for such outbreaks in our own society. We have known and admitted problems and imperfections in America, but not until this summer have we known the frustration, misery, and despair of our urban poor. The fierce anger and irrational violence exploding out of so much pent up bitterness has revealed a sickness in our society of a scope which few were prepared to acknowledge until now.

The task ahead if America is to approach anything like our ideals for her is clearly now one of human relations. It is a long road requiring much patience - patience that will bw sustained by our unfaltering purpose. For its accomplishment, voluntary bi-racial associations of citizens committed to improving the quality of humaneness of the life of all our people have a key role to play. Such is the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. At no time since the civil war has the task been more urgent or more crucial. We have a role to play of truly primary importance. Let us rise to its challenge.

-William G. Pollard

* * * * * * * * * *

ON THE NATIONAL CRISIS

- A STATEMENT BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Aug. 1967

"As an organization of Southerners of both races dedicated to equal opportunity for all, the Southern Regional Council has watched with profound grief and alarm the riots that have occurred during this first half of the summer of 1967. But far more destructive than riots would be the failure of the nation to recognize riots as a symptom of profound failure -- social and economic -- of American society to provide a chance for a decent and constructive life for vast numbers of its people, North and South, white and Negro.

"Fully aware of the need for fact and sympathy in doing so, we are compelled as Southerners, out of a knowledge of our own region's tragic history of racial antagonism, to speak to the nation, urging that it act against the causes of the riots and not merely with repressive force to end them. We would also urge the South, as it continues to strive to restructure its society to conform to laws of equality and racial justice, to look upon these riots which have occurred in Northern cities as a severe object lesson in the tragic consequences of not achieving these objectives fully for all citizens.

"We are grieved about the damage, destruction, injury and death attendant on riots. But we are even more concerned about the damage physically, mentally and spiritually that has been done to far more human beings over many years by the social conditions out of which the riots have risen. The grave national emergency of the riots at essence involves the conditions that southern organizations like ours have struggled against for years -- poverty and discrimination against Negroes.

"As so often we have had in the past to point out that only a minority of white Southerners have engaged in racial violence, so it should be noted that only a minority of Negroes have succumbed to the destructive fury expressed in the riots. But the suffering and injustice which have stirred their fury are borne by many millions more, whites as well as Negroes.

"Particularly is this true in the South. However, we can take neither comfort nor any degree of self-satisfaction out of the fact that until this moment, most of the riots and the worst of them have occurred outside the South. We can only acknowledge that historically, the South has exported people of both races not properly prepared for life in a complex modern nation, and with them have developed new variants of the deprivation and racial antagonisms that have so long crippled the South. And we can only look about our own region and know

that the same conditions which have exploded into riots exist in many places in the South. The starvation-level poverty in many parts of the rural South is a particularized problem of ours, more severe and punishing probably than any other poverty in the nation.

"Progress in race relations and against poverty in the South has been great in recent years. But it has not been enough. While these states have made efforts toward compliance with federal civil rights laws, perhaps to a greater degree than the rest of the nation is aware of, there has been achieved in no area of desegregation the goals of national law and commitment. In the basics of making a living, the South's per capita income has increased at a greater rate than that of the nation since 1950. But in terms of actual dollars, the gap between the South's per capita income and that of the rest of the nation has widened.

"In these and other endeavors, the South has been gaining, but not enough.

"In 1960, when white violence was the problem, a Southern Regional Council publication, "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement," stated: "Law enforcement is...an essential factor in the progress of race relations. In the continuing racial crises of the South, the police have two basic responsibilities: to enforce the laws with absolute impartiality; and, secondly, to maintain a climate of public order in which constitutional liberties can be freely exercised, by white men or Negroes, by integrationists, or segregationists." These responsibilities remain.

"There should be no confusion of rioting with either the tradition of non-violent Negro protest demonstrations or with the honorable philosophical principles of civil disobedience. Unlawful violence by a mob has none of the moral defense or force of these traditions, and such violence must be quelled, just as white mob violence against constitutional peaceful protest has to be. But in both instances, we must be alert to the dangers of excessive, unconstitutional use of police force; we must look with apprehension on any tendency to be satisfied merely with the momentary ending of the system of violence without following through with treatment of the social and economic malfunctionings that are the underlying causes of such violence.

"We must note too another grave factor in our current crisis. There now are millions of Americans outside our economic system, neither contributing to it or benefiting from it. This must realistically be seen as a serious threat to that economic system.

"The Southern Regional Council supports and urges national efforts to remedy problems of race and poverty. We support and urge similar efforts on the state and local level in the South, public and private. We need to continue present efforts and improvise creative new approaches to solve such regional problems as rural and urban poverty, educational deprivation, and race relations. The South has yet the opportunity to go beyond technical compliance with law to the functioning of a truly equal, harmonious society. And because it has come to basic changes in the nature of American society later than the rest of the nation, the South also has greater opportunity, yet, to avoid mistakes others have made. We, the South, can still avoid in most cities the development of ghettoes. We can utilize intelligent planning to make people rather than things the central factor in industrialization, urbanization, the transformation of agriculture, and the utilization of natural resources and the South's as yet largely unspoiled beauty of landscape.

"The Southern Regional Council believes that the good will between the races in the South has not deteriorated in these past years of often tense, total change of the legal framework of relationships between the races. Indeed, we believe that relationships have been improved to the extent that Negro Southerners have gained in self-respect and status in society, and to the extent that they have come to equal footing in their day to day, face to face encounters with white Southerners. We continue in the conviction that for the South and for the nation, the only realistic and moral goal in regard to race relations is the full integration of Negroes and other minority groups into the American society. We recognize and applaud efforts of such groups to develop legitimate methods of gaining objectives of self-interest, economically and politically. But we continue to oppose racism and separatism as antithetical to everything America stands for. It is our belief that Southerners, white and Negro, have moved and are resolved to continue to move toward the kind of society, one of equal opportunity and human dignity, made possible by the Constitution of the United States.

The following was adapted from Ohio Presbyterian Pastors.

THE SEEDS OF RIOT---Riots just "Happen". . .and so do roses. . .they just happen. . . after the seed is planted and becomes a bush nourished by warm sun, the right amount of fertilizer, and sufficient dampening. . .and roses just "Happen."

Racial riots can happen in your community when the seeds that may have been there for some time are nourished. . .by certain sociological, economic, and political conditions.

FLAMES IN THE CITIES---Major racial eruptions have occured in cities whose leaders have consistently claimed they had "little or no real problems." Now there are dangerous and critical situations that have produced rebellion, fear, destruction, hatred, violence and added prejudice.

The seeds of racial uprisings have long been planted. . .and the nourishment in unfulfilled promises and continued neglect on the part of the white leadership makes each community susceptible to racial riot.

THE CAUSE OF NEGRO DISCONTENT---Lerone Bennett, Jr., in his book, The Negro Mood, says, "From birth to death the Negro is handled, distorted, and violated by the symbols and tentacles of white power, tentacles that worm their way into his neurons and invade the gray cells of his cortex. As he grows up, he makes a tentative adjustment to white power. At puberty, if he survives and if he remains outside prisons or insane asylums, he makes a separate peace. . .a peace of accommodation or protest. "The price of peace is high, fantastically high. The price, quite simply is social emasculation. The Negro not only dons a mask, he becomes, in many cases, the mask he dons. Behind the public mask is a man who fears, cries, bleeds, loves, defecates, hates. . .

"From a logical standpoint, of course, there can be only two basic responses to arbitrarily imposed power: open revolt, or accommodation. . .This is a cruel and grinding dilemma. If the Negro revolts. . .he loses all. But, if he refuses to revolt, he also loses all. For acceptance, on whatever level, is violation."

The seeds of racial riot are planted in our soil, and bushes are growing today because men and women of "good will" have not applied their time, energy and resources to remove the conditions that deny a sizeable minority of our population equal rights, opportunity, and justice.

SIGNS OF RIOT IN YOUR COMMUNITY---How can you identify the signs of potential racial riot in your town or city? You and your concerned organizations can quickly find if a riot is about to bloom by seeking answers to these questions:

1. Do the predominantly Negro schools really offer quality educational opportunities?
2. Are the sanitary, health and building codes honestly and equally enforced in the Negro Community? (Compare with affluent white sections.)
3. What are the ghetto grocery prices, services, credit, and quality. . .compared with the white community? (Comparatively shop, especially on a day welfare checks are received.)
4. Is law enforcement adequate and equal in the ghetto? (Check court records for per cent of convictions and sentences for black and white defendants.)
5. What is the real status of equal opportunity employment?
6. Is city government responsive to the real needs and problems of the ghetto people? (Check for programs designed to remove the root causes of poverty, crime, unemployment, and cultural retardation.)

Loaded questions? Sure...but so is the racial situation "loaded."

NOURISHING THE GOOD FLOWER---Many of the leaders (the power structure) of your community are members of your church, human relations council, civic groups, lodges, etc. They are usually reasonable people and will listen to facts you and your committee have compiled. And together you can root out the thorns of racial disorder. Peace and order come from the table of negotiation and Human Concern. The time for preachments about

(continued next page)

racial needs has passed. . .the time for creative action is here. . .and it's our guess you want to do something about it!

Riots just "Happen". . .and so do roses. . .and so does human reconciliation. . .if the nourishment is good.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 18th Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37212

I would like to lend my support to the program of the Council by becoming:

1. A Single Member ($5.00)	( )	New ( )	Renewal ( )
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Name_____Address_____

City_____State_____Zip Code_____

Occupation_____Date_____

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Tenn - QUARTERLY REPORTS

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.

RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

December 19, 1967

MEMO: To Participants and Interested Parties in the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation.

From: Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

At our meeting in Nashville on December 11, I promised the parties in that conference that I would write a resume on the organization of the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation and send a list of the officers and members of its Board, along with all who participated in the conference.

This information is also being sent to people whom we hope will be interested in this West Tennessee development. Feel free to make whatever use of this material that will help continue a positive program between the grass roots, private, and governmental organizations.

The Tennessee Council only acted as a catalyst to help form this new corporation. We stand ready to continue to serve in any capacities in which our Council can help.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

BB/kb

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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WEST TENNESSEE SELF-HELP
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

by

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The five counties in West Tennessee wedged in between Memphis and Jackson, north of the Mississippi border and continuing to the Mississippi River, are more like the rural South than they are the rest of our border state of Tennessee. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has had a deep interest in these rural counties since the Council was organized in the early 1950's. This interest was increased during the voter registration that brought about "Tent City" in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The Council assisted in getting food, clothing, and shelter for people who were moved off of the farms during these tragic years.

One of the first field trips that I made after becoming Executive Director of the Council in 1964 was a trip to Fayette County. The Council helped to organize the first Community Action Program in West Tennessee in Fayette County. Our Council called a meeting of the entire Negro community of Fayette County where two members (Mr. Simon Wilkerson and Mrs. John McFerrin) were elected to a committee of five to get a Charter for a Private, Non-Profit Corporation to organize the Poverty Program.

We have been in West Tennessee when the marches took place to witness, and to give our support, to a brave group of people who were trying to attain their equal rights under the law.

As stated above, these five counties are more like the rural South than they are our border state of Tennessee. The border-state climate of Tennessee makes us further advanced in our political, social, and economic development than other southern states. These poor counties of West Tennessee have become "umbrellaed" by our State "climate" and many of the programs that have been instituted to help the rural South have thus passed by these counties.

This by-passing is a strange paradox, because in this area we have the best opportunity to coordinate local, State, and Federal programs. The mechanization of the farms has turned hundreds and thousands of farm laborers into unemployed. This untrained labor force is moving into the ghettos of the major cities and is compounding the problems already in existence there.

We have a climate in West Tennessee that is permissive to enact some very positive and constructive solutions. County officials are more positive than is typical of the South. In this five-county area there is a unity among the total Negro community that is unique. In our State Capital--moreso than any other capital in the South--we have a State Government that is more understanding and which is willing to try new ways, and has a responsive attitude toward doing something different to help alleviate problems of rural poverty.

With all of these factors in mind, the Tennessee Council has long felt that these five counties, with nearly 50 percent Negro population should be designated by the government as a pilot project area. With understanding and responsiveness on the part of some county and State officials, we have missed a bet in not making this area a proving ground of what can really happen, if all these positive factors are utilized. We have the potential to demonstrate positive programs that can be useful to all the Southland.

A few months ago we started talking to some of the Council members in West Tennessee about the formation of some kind of five-county-wide Private-non-profit Self-Help Corporation. This organization could bring about a unity of the "grass roots" people and resources and unite them with a positive attitude of wanting to do something to help themselves. This idea was encouraged by our West Tennessee Council members. The plan was drawn up, and the week of December 4 through 9 was set aside for the purpose of organizing the Corporation.

The Tennessee Council is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council which had a new person, Mr. John Lewis, come to their staff last October, as the Field Director of Community Organization. We felt that this new staff member could be of great help to us in the organization of these five counties into a West Tennessee Self-Help Program.

John was a student at the Baptist Theological Seminary here in Nashville when voter registration began in Fayette County. He related to some of the people last week that probably the willingness of the rural people in West Tennessee to stand up and be counted and to try to help themselves was an inspiration that made the students on the campuses of Nashville feel like they ought to do something. John Lewis has been one of the most consistent young men of the South. From the beginning, he preached non-violence as a young Baptist minister. He believed that the South must work out its problems together--black and white. He believed that the problem of segregation was as much a problem to the white as to the Negro. And if the South is to find a new life, the South must find that life together. We are very fortunate to have had him at work in Tennessee for ten days.

Five meetings took place in West Tennessee from December 4 through 9--Monday night in Tipton County, Tuesday night in Lauderdale County, Wednesday night in Fayette, Thursday night in Haywood, and Friday night in Hardeman County. Each meeting began with a discussion of the idea of a Corporation and the hope of making West Tennessee a model rural project area. Local officials were contacted. Ways were planned to call the attention of the Federal Government for such a designation. The hope of gaining the cooperation of State Agencies was also presented.

At the completion of this agenda, each County elected five members by democratic vote, to serve on a Board. On Friday night, the five members elected by each of the four counties in the preceding nights came to Hardeman County, and after the election of five members from Hardeman County, the 25 members met and organized, calling themselves the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation.

In preparation for the five County meetings, the Council had previously made contact with 6 or 7 State agencies and arranged for a meeting on Monday, December 11 at the Holiday Inn on James Robertson Parkway in Nashville. The representatives came from West Tennessee and had lunch with some Board Members from the Tennessee Council and other guests. Then at 2:00 p.m. the representatives of the Farm Home Administration, the Welfare Department, the Education Department, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Human Development Commission, and Employment Security met with the ten representatives from West Tennessee. It was a very positive meeting. The Board members of the newly formed Corporation

came to say to State officials, "We didn't come to demand anything. We came to tell you we want to help. We want to solve our own problems. But in solving our own problems we need the sympathetic cooperation of the State agencies. Will you cooperate with us?"

The State agencies didn't come with "dried" programs long crystallized in one direction and say, "This is it: 1, 2, 3, --this and no more." They came to listen--and after they heard the proposition of the newly formed Self-Help Development Corporation they said, "Of course we are bound by regulations, but to the extent they are flexible, we pledge our support to help any group that is trying to help themselves."

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Lewis and I went to see Mr. William L. Barry, Executive Assistant to the Governor, and Mr. H. T. Lockhard, Administrative Assistant to the Governor. After explaining what we were trying to do in West Tennessee, they too pledged their support for the program.

Contact has been made with the President's Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty whose report has just been released. Contacts have also been made with the Department of Agriculture and with OEO. Mr. Lewis will continue to make contacts with the Federal Regional Offices in Atlanta, and we hope early in January to go to Washington to see the appropriate agencies and try to get our Federal Government to designate these five counties, comprising anywhere from 38 to 69 percent Negro population, into a pilot rural project. We hope some laws and regulations will be loosened that will permit innovations and new approaches to be made by the State and Federal Agencies working in this area. We hope

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December 11, 1967 Consultation

WEST TENNESSEE SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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Mr. George T. Moore
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Farm Home Administration
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Mr. Robert K. Sharp
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State Department of Education
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2. State Officials Consulted December 12, 1967

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Executive Assistant to the Governor
State Capital
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. H. T. Lockhard
Administrative Assistant to the Gov.
State Capital
Nashville, Tennessee

3. Persons Contacted in the Counties

Tipton County: Judge Henry S. Vaughn
Covington, Tennessee

Lauderdale County: Judge Paul Drew
Ripley, Tennessee

Atty. Joe Walker
Ripley, Tennessee

The Rev. Lonnie Nelson
Ripley, Tennessee

Haywood County: Judge Burney Cobb
Brownsville, Tennessee

Mr. Al Rawls
Brownsville, Tennessee

Fayette County: Judge T. V. Luck
Somerville, Tennessee

State Senator John Wilder
Somerville, Tennessee

Hardeman County: Judge W. W. Hodge
Bolivar, Tennessee

Mr. Jerry Miller,
Mrs. Bernice Miller
Bolivar, Tennessee

4. Tennessee Council on Human Relations Board Members Attending:

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Prof. Norman Moore
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Dr. Thomas R. Vandervort
Prof. of Political Science
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5. Board Members of the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation Attending the Meeting:

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6. Other Guests Attending the Meeting:

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Southern Rural Project
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Mr. Frank Boles
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Mr. Art Ingman
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7. Consultants to the Meeting:

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Tenn - QUARTERLY REPORTS

Statement of Priorities and Needs

by Baxton Bryant, Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

JAN 22-68

Tennessee is a border state, and our problems are two fold:

1) Implementation of Civil Rights provisions of Federal Law. This is true in all areas, education, housing, employment, hospitals, Poverty Programs, etc. We have been successful most of the time where we had sufficient staff to investigate to get facts, and then stimulate local groups to effectively use the information.

2) We need to be able to innovate and demonstrate new social concepts, methods, and approaches in working with old problems. To do this, our greatest need now is an additional full-time staff member working out of the state office with four part-time workers in each of the metropolitan areas of our state, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis.

The experiment with a wide area telephone service (WATS) line this month has demonstrated its effectiveness as a means of instant unlimited communication with our entire state, both to and from the State office. We would like to continue this experiment for an entire year. This one month's experience leads us to believe it would be a highly productive investment.

We need funds to employ short-term personnel (Graduate students or Professionals) to do short-term research for projects or areas of need. We also need a reserve fund as a State organization close to the grass roots to invest in indigenous groups who are doing a good job and, sometimes with a small investment from $200 to $500 would make it possible for them to effect needed change in their area of concern.

The long term plans and needs of the office would be to have at least four field representatives for geographical areas with offices in the four metropolitan areas and at least two additional staff people, one for coordination of state-wide emphases into the local areas, and the other a materials and Newsletter editor for a communication and resource person.

Tenn - QUARTERLY REPORTS

January 28, 1968

REPORT TO THE :ANNUAL MEETING

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director

The statistical report speaks for itself in the material on membership and finance enclosed in your packet. Membership and finance have shown a 50% increase over the last year, and the latest tabulation of membership brings our membership above 1,800. The cost for membership and finance development is greater than additional finances raised. We have received more from this service than increased finances. Effective methods and procedures are beginning to develop within the state and local Councils that will enable a regular staff and local Council to continue this necessary work if funds are not available for future professional service.

The Finance Committee has set a goal of $11,500. which will require an increase of membership and renewals to 3,000 members next year. The quota of $22,000 has been set for contributions. Local chapters have been assigned quotas of $17,300., and the State Council has been assigned a quota of $4,900. This year we plan to raise $38,500. within our State and are anticipating grants of $30,000. for a total budget of $68,500. The challenge is before us, and I believe our Council is equal to the task.

The fear is always present when membership grows and local support increases that we may become like many other organizations, enslaved by economic pressures from those who support us and our commitment diluted by well meaning members who are not aware of the gravity of our responsibility. Our Board last October removed most of this danger when it said, "Our first priority is to be with the minorities, alienated and poor, of any race, working with them and doing what needs to be done and saying what needs to be said now."

The only way we can with integrity communicate the tragic conditions that exist in our society to the structured society is to experience these conditions in part by identifying with the victims. The poor and the minorities must know that we are for real.

Our other task this year is to develop many facets of endeavor to meet our social ills. And these facets, while not being first, are high priorities. Some will mediate, others educate, pressure and persuade. Many will be working on positive programs or projects, but all members, whether participants or not, will understand our first priority and the controversy and abrasive actions that it at times demands.

Experience has taught us that the best way to develop positive programs with the governmental, and business communities is for them to know that we will work with integrity, but if positive programs fail, then vigorous protest will begin.

It is the responsibility of our Council to keep before our state that jobs, education, housing, and hospitalization, as important as they are, are not enough for any person. It is our duty to make known that valid and lasting human relations can be experienced only through a mutual acceptance and vigorous prosecution and execution of the basic principle that every person is an unique being with individual goals toward self worth, personal dignity, and with the desire for appreciation on the part of his fellows. This is the chief purpose and commitment of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The mood and temper of our State is not a thing of beauty. Public officials seem far more enthusiastic for riot control legislation than to face riot causes. The Poverty Program has now been saddled with the "Briley" amendment sponsored by Congressman Green. The poor have been robbed of self determination and quickly shuttled back deep into paternalism. Employment opportunities are lacking for untrained numbers and only a miniscule effort is offered in technical training. Urban renewal is removing more old houses than building new ones, and the new ones being built are barracks type in congested areas.

Interstate Highways are routed around white businesses and plowed through Negro business areas, destroying over half of the total Negro business in one metropolitan area. Fourteen years after a Supreme Court decision, school systems are

stalling on making equal education available to all. Some districts have already lost Federal funds, and my last report from the Department of Education indicates that several others are likely to follow. We still have textbooks that only portray in pictures and to a greater part in words, a white, Anglo-saxon, Protestant, Middle-class, upward-bound society. Drugs are skyrocketing in prices and the poor and the aged are without funds to purchase them. Hospitals are overflowing and raising prices while the poor are being denied needed medical attention.

If all of this was not enough, a raise in sales taxes is being proposed as an additional burden on the poor.

The most ugly picture on the scene is the war in Viet Nam. Our Council, I think wisely, has not taken a public position on this tragedy of our day. Many good people differ on what we should or should not do. Yet the picture is unmistakably clear in one area, and that is the above scene and plight of the poor is being sacrificed to have guns instead of butter.

Our Council this past year has been at work in all of these areas.

The work of our Assistant Director, Isaac Richmond, in the West Tennessee rural area made possible the formation of "The West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation". This independent organization is moving to attack the problems in this area, and in a remarkable sense is gaining the support of local, State, and Federal officials. The business community is showing signs

of interest and cooperation. Seven State agencies met jointly with ten of the Corporation's Board in December. Washington officials are showing the same interest as well as are some large foundations. There is a small ray of hope for this destitute area.

We also miss very much Harry and Jerry Wiersema. Harry's research in the field of housing and work with indigenous groups in Nashville has spauned all kinds of new activity in the field of Urban Renewal and city planning. An Interstate Highway routed through the Negro business and education areas is now being challenged by an Ad. Hoc. group with the full support of our Council. A land mark case in the U. S. Supreme Court may be won in this area that could effect the entire nation. A suit is being considered by another Ad. Hoc. committee, the Nashville Edgehill Committee, to challenge the whole concept of public housing.

The Council has been invited and accepted an invitation by the First Tennessee-Virginia Economic Development District that covers 8 counties in East Tennessee and 1 in western Virginia to help this district involve the poor and minorities in a meaningful way in developing and administering this program.

The State Employment Commission, Welfare Commission, and Farm Home Administration have been very cooperative with the Council in seeking more positive and inclusive participation of the poor in their programs. Some Mayors have shown the same attitude.

This year with the "image" of the Council set and secure by Board action, we must move from this base to better and more active local Councils and Community Organizations to utilize these positive relationships. The recommendations to local chapters, attacked, will help us move in this direction.

We will become involved in the "Urban Coalition" seeking solutions to old problems and laying a foundation that will help eliminate the emergence of more new and difficult problems.

Many new "name-programs" are coming out of Washington with grandiose blueprints. Some of us feel that these could be the same old discredited programs under new titles. As a good example--is "Model Cities" only the cover name for "Urban Renewal"? The job of our Council is to make sure that "Model Cities" lives up to its name.

This Director gives thanks to a Board of Committed members, who face the realities of our day.

No Council could ask for a President that has worked with his Board more fairly and given so much time and thought to Council work. His leadership integrity and commitment has been a daily support to the Director and State staff. We regret that his term expires, but his leadership will continue as a member of the Executive Committee.

I close with a note of optimism, because last year we have found anew that there are governmental officials who care. There are businessmen and public officials who will support a Council that is deeply involved at the grass roots. There are educators

and even County Judges in West Tennessee who care tremendously.

We have also seen the development within the minorities and the poor a self help determination and even a continued patience that might give us time to save our beloved country from an ugly revolution. In the past year we have been involved at all of these levels. It is our hope and prayer that this year will see our State and local Councils viable. And in the words of Congressman Conyers, help "America be what it says it is."

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL CHAPTERS

Three years have made us a little wiser in some aspects of Council operation. There are some prerequisites that are a <u>must</u> for an effective local Council. Human Relations problems are always with us, and every denial of human dignity or a step forward toward human dignity stimulates a response in persons close to the experience to do something more in this vital field. Many times the state office is contacted by this type of person, asking when and where is a local Council's next meeting, and what are we doing. Needless to say, many times in some geographical areas, the question is embarrassing.

It is recommended that every Council have 12 monthly meetings a year. If at all possible the time and place of the meetings should be permanent. The State Council asks each local Council to let one meeting per quarter be for the emphasis of State programs. The State Council will be responsible for these programs and pledges itself to help arrange informative and challenging local programs when called upon to do so by the local Council.

The more the Council moves toward accepting our full responsibility for a society of decency and dignity in our State, the more we feel the need for additional personnel to serve geographical areas.

This year a first step is recommended. Four part-time personnel are recommended to be headquartered in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis. The proposed budget allocates $100. per month for each office. The State office will work with local Chapters in meeting their responsibility of finding office space. We are looking for individuals that have a commitment to the goals of our Council and would be willing to work a few hours each day for the Council. The part-time personnel will be employees of the State Council.

The approval of the local Council's Executive Committee would be required before any person is employed. A Neighborhood Youth Corps student(s) could be assigned to work in the office six (6) hours a day.

The duties and responsibilities of this person would be to service the local chapter and other surrounding chapters when possible.

1. He or she would see that stated meetings are held.
2. This will include working closely with the President and Program Committee in the planning and executing of Programs.
3. They would see that times and places of meetings are established.
4. They would serve as a laison between the State Office and the local Chapter--informing the State office of current human relations problems or possibilities and providing information for the State Newsletter.
5. They would supervise the Neighborhood Youth Corps enrolee(s).

The State offic e will work with the local Chapter and area to raise additional funds from local sources and Foundations to increase this position to a full-time professional staff person.

The strength of our Human Relations Council is two fold: state widee and local. Fragmentation into geographical areas is always a danger, and in the long run would be disastrous to both State and local interests. We believe that our Council is too alert and committed for this to take place.

The full-time professional staff person in the future would have Memphis as a base and serve all of West Tennessee. The staff person in Davidson County would serve Nashville and surrounding Middle Tennessee, Chattanooga would be the base of a third staff member serving Chattanooga and part of Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee. The last staff person would be

based in Knoxville and serving Knoxville and the remainder of East Tennessee.

A future meeting of the Executive Committee will be asked to clearly delineate geographical divisions for Board approval.

NEWSLETTER

The budget provides for an additional staff person in the State office. This additional staff member will have responsibility for publications and will serve as a resource person for the State and local Council. He or she will work closely with the four part-time staff members and other local Chapters and will publish a Newsletter worthy of the name. Current, concise happenings from local chapters and resource material will be the emphasis of the Newsletter.

WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE

Tennessee is a long state, stretching 550 miles from Memphis to Bristol. At least 10 hours are consumed by staff just to travel between these two Councils. The cost to the Council is $49.50 mileage plus meals and hotel for each trip. With the consent of the Southern Regional Council to experiment with Foundation money, on January 2 a Wide Area Telephone Service was installed in the office for the entire state.

It was a timely approach. The cite of the Annual meeting away from the State office always increases our regular telephone bill. Never have we experienced any resource that has been able to help us communicate and service areas of need like the WATS telephone line has enabled us to do this month. A school problem in Johnson City, referred to us by a Board member, has the Council deeply involved with Washington, State, and local authorities and we are providing needed information for the parents involved. A call from Oak Ridge from another Board member about the local City Council's unanimous vote on first reading to abolish the first public human relations council in the South, and consequent discussions with our State Council President, the Oak Ridge Mayor, former mayor and a Councilman, made possible a unanimous vote to postpone all action of abolishing the human relations council by the Oak Ridge City Council.

The attempt was made to contact every Board member regarding the Annual Meeting and it was discussed with the ones contacted. Much of the work of Committees for the Annual Meeting was confirmed by the Staff with members and Councils over the State.

Hardship cases over the state, too numerous to mention have received prompt attention because of our new ability to immediately communicate with needed resources.

At least five new areas in the State have been serviced, and through this service, new names have been added to our prospective member list. The goal of having members in every county is near because of this unlimited telephone service. This month's experience leads us to believe that the additional cost in this extended service is one of our most productive and rewarding expenditures. The service is available to us 24 hours a day because for an additional cost of only $7.00 per month, an extension line to this WATS telephone has been placed in the Director's home.

Chattanooga Times
Monday January 29, 1968

Times-Post Staff Photo by Jim Garner

HUMAN RELATIONS BANQUET: Baxton Bryant, left, executive director of the Tennessee Human Relations Council, introduced Dr. Charles Hamilton, center, speaker at the group's annual meeting Saturday. Mrs. Phillip Sottong, right, introduced John Lewis, who also spoke.

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Interracial Society Can Be Made In U.S., Ex-SNCC Leader Says

By MARGARET LEONARD

Black Power's a "clear alternative to violence," Dr. Charles Hamilton, Roosevelt University political science professor, told the annual meeting of the Tennessee Human Relations Council Saturday night. "Before a group can enter the open society, it must first close ranks," he said.

"That has nothing to do with hatred or with 'Get Whitey'," Hamilton said.

His speech followed an assessment of the state of race relations in the South, delivered by John Lewis, a former chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee who now directs a community organizing project of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

The council elected new officers Sunday and heard an annual report from Baxton Bry-

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BOTH SIDES HURT, SPEAKER STATES

From Page One

ant, executive director. Those elected were Lewis Sinclair of Knoxville, president; Seamour Shavin of Chattanooga, vice president for East Tennessee; the Rev. William L. Barnes, vice president, Middle Tennessee; Dan Powell, vice president, West Tennessee; Mrs. Lee Spaulding, secretary; and W. D. Hawkins, treasurer.

Bryant told the council delegates the fear is always present when membership grows and local support increases that "we may become like many other organizations, enslaved by economic pressures from those who support us and our commitment diluted by well-meaning members who are not aware of the gravity of our responsibility."

The council's board removed most of those fears when it stated "our first priority is to be with the minorities, alienated and poor, of any race, working with them and doing what needs to be done and saying what needs to be said now," Bryant continued.

"The only way we can with integrity communicate the tragic conditions that exist in our society to the structured society is to experience these conditions in part by identifying with them," Bryant asserted, "The poor and the minorities must know that we are for real."

Bryant said the Council's responsibility is to keep before the state that jobs, education, housing and hospitalization, as important as they are, are not enough for any person.

"It is our duty to make known that valid and lasting human relations can be experienced only through a mutual acceptance and vigorous prosecution and execution of the basic principle that every person is an unique being with individual goals toward self worth, personal dignity, and with the desire for appreciation on the part of his fellows," Bryant concluded.

At the Saturday night session Lewis said "We have the opportunity to save the South and spare the South some of the destruction, frustration and bitterness that the North has witnessed.

"There have been some changes, some progress, but not enough. We must make it clear to local, state and federal officials that guns and shooting will not put out the fires of frustration."

Lewis was chairman of SNCC from June 1963 to May 1966 when Stokely Carmichael was elected to replace him. Lewis resigned from the SNCC staff in July 1966.

He said that in the early 1960s the people in the civil rights movement "demonstrated faith in the American system," urging Negroes to "believe in America, register and vote, go on in spite of your fears.

"People, not only the young, but a growing number in the grass roots, are losing faith."

'Sick Society'

Lewis said in an interview Saturday that he believes, though "our society is really sick with the scars of racism . . . and we are all victims, black and white," that this country "has the opportunity more than any other nation to create an interracial democracy."

Lewis, who "doesn't feel the need" to use the term "Black Power," still believes in nonviolence. "I detest violence," he said.

He concluded that "we're in this boat together and we're not going to get out until we all get out together."

Starting where Lewis left off, Hamilton said he had "never been more optimistic about the struggle for human dignity than I am now."

The co-author with Stokely Carmichael of "Black Power: the Politics of Liberation in America," Hamilton said the "alienated radicals" and "alienated revolutionaries," who have lost faith in the institutions of this society, "are necessary to raise the issues."

"Unless the issues are raised, there will be nothing to negotiate." Hamilton said the political negotiators, who accept the institutions, the moral crusaders, and the alienated radicals and revolutionaries "serve and need each other."

Calling himself an alienated radical, he said it never occurred to him that social progress would be painless.

Like Lewis, Hamilton refuses to criticize other civil rights leaders in public. "If I've got family problems with Stokely, I'll go to him, and not indulge in internecine blasting for the entertainment of the public."

"Let us not focus on where Rap Brown and Carmichael are today, but on where they were three years ago, and why they changed. The system was irresponsible to them." Hamilton said both SNCC's present (Rap Brown) and immediate past (Carmichael) chairmen were "political bargainers," believing in the institutions of this society, three years ago.

Tenn - QUARTERLY REPORTS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT

by Baxton Bryant, Executive
Director

The summer quarter of this year has been a varied and complex one for our Council in Tennessee. Many factors have been involved. My decision to resign as Director of the Council, and at the same time continue to meet the responsibility to this Council, has changed the climate in which we work.

We have continued to work with any and all agencies in trying to have a continuation of orderly progress in our state. We have worked behind the scenes with the Governor's office and brought many confidential reports to the Departments of Welfare, Education, and the Farm-Home administration. Most encouraging has been the informal--and after three years of working in this area--friendly and confidential relationship with regional and national Federal officials. The value of these relationships, built through experience and time, becomes more priceless as I have faced leaving them. No Director can do a good job until he knows structure and personnel of the various Federal agencies that his work relates him to, and is able to separate the "good guys from the bad". We believe we know the structure and who are our friends.

West Tennessee

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has the loyalty and the support of all the militant factions or organizations in the Negro community in West Tennessee. We believe this is part of the reason why, for the first time since "Tent City" in 1961, that we have had an orderly summer in West Tennessee.

Haywood County still has their active Klan group with burnings now and then, but we have suffered no loss of life. The early work that the Council did in helping to organize properly some poverty programs where the poor, from the beginning, selected their own representatives and were involved through democratic processes in decision making, has contributed to progress in this area. There are areas where we failed to do this, and they are now our areas of problems, namely Hardeman and Haywood Counties.

The Field Foundation grant and the work of Isaac Richmond in organizing local communities and developing community leadership is just beginning to pay dividends, and I believe this good work will continue through local leadership.

One of our Board member's wife, Mrs. Gideon Fryer of Knoxville, made a gift of $500 to the Council to be used in West Tennessee. She had inherited the money from her grandfather's estate in Hardeman County. This is encouraging action, let's hope her number increases.

Chattanooga

The Chattanooga Council is busily engaged in housing. After studies by the Council and much education of the membership, they have decided to go into the housing business. The Federal Government has set aside a one million dollar loan to build 100 units of 2 21 D3 housing. Our State Council under the leadership of Mr. Harry Wiersema, did a good staff job in changing the mind of the Chattanooga Council from using land offered to them in a changing neighborhood (which probably in 5 years will be all Negro) to locating the site in an all-white community where a good job of integration as well as housing can be accomplished. We believe the site will be purchased within days, and this will be an exciting project to watch.

The Chattanooga Council has also joined in our membership and finance campaign and preliminary work is being done there. Twenty eight new members have joined their chapter since our last report. The campaign has consisted mostly of mailings prepared by Moran Associates and mailed by the Council office.

Knoxville

Knoxville is the first Council to really get into the membership and financial campaign. Thus far 117 new members have joined their Council, and $200. in contribution have been received above the membership dues.

The Knoxville Council is still the defender of free speech and human dignity in the conservative Knoxville area. I don't know of any small group that has done more to maintain an atmosphere of sanity in a town where reactionary forces run rampant, than has our Knoxville Chapter.

Memphis

Memphis is the city of elections. Seven major elections have been held there in the last year. Our people are deeply involved. Two primary and general elections were held last year in which conservative forces won--A change in the form of city government from a commission to a council form of government last Spring which the progressives won--A liquor-by-the-drink referendum this Fall that was lost by the Chamber of Commerce and won by the preachers and bootleggers--A Mayor's race in which two moderate candidates badly defeated a prominent Negro state legislator, reputed by the vote in his own community, and a (John Birch type) former mayor led the ticket to go into a run-off with the present ineffective and showmanship, present mayor, represent the major elections held.

Many answers or analyses have been given for A. W. Willis' defeat. Among these are: 1) the Negro in Memphis still hates himself and he rejects a Negro candidate as he rejects himself, 2) Mayor Ingram won the Negro vote when he fought the police department as a city judge, and the feeling of the Negro still goes deep against police and for a candidate that was a friend in court. 3) Willis made the mistake of "let Ingram worry about cutting in to his solid Negro vote (which Willis never had) instead of conducting a campaign to win the Negro vote from Ingram. 4) The Negro preachers sold out to a white politician, as they have been doing for years. Needless to say, the humiliating defeat of Willis in being rejected by his own people is causing great concern among the liberal politicians in Tennessee. I think they have a right to be concerned.

Nashville

Nashville is now a booming city. It passed liquor by the drink. The Metro Human Relations Council, strongly supported by our Council, is doing a good job. Negro leadership is getting a hearing and it is fighting back against the traditional attitudes and policies of a white community. The seed planted and the foundation laid by the Edgehill Committee, (which the State Council organized to fight concentration of public housing) continues to produce good fruit. There are many forces within the white and Negro community that now are opposing high concentration of public housing, interstate highways that form concrete walls and limit access of one community to another, plus demands for total replanning, this is taking place in Nashville, proving again, our contention that the best

educational tool today is staff and a small group of people beginning unpopular work that needs to be done where the problems are, and the spin-off from this work and activity becomes an educational process that soon involves the larger community.

Nashville is all astir over the coming of Secretary Weaver in November. I believe the fund raisers are going to make a sack of money. Ten-dollar tickets are being sold to the bankers, newspapers, builders, and political protocol is being planned to the last degree. There is some worry that the militant Negro students from A & I and Fisk may pickett the meeting, but as far as I know, this is just rumor--I doubt that they will.

George Barrett and B. J. Stiles are doing a good job on this Weaver dinner committee. B. J., according to the notes of the Executive Committee meeting, felt that I should resign immediately and the announcement be made. George chimed in that the "present situation" was hurting their fund-raising and membership campaign. I think they are right. I am quite sure that we will not get much out of the structure so long as the Council staff keeps blasting away at the structure's callous disregard where human decency and dignity for poor people are concerned.

Moran Associates

The hiring of Moran Associates to do fund raising was a mistake. There is no question about two things: 1) Rilla Moran's ability to conduct a positive membership and finance campaign, and 2) her complete inability to separate the membership and finance campaign from her other political and structural ties.

Everything I have witnessed in this area confirms the character of Rilla Moran, portrayed in action at the Board meeting at which Whit Stokes

resigned as President. At this time, Rilla was a Board member of the Council and was heading Mayor Briley's public relations for re-election. When a resolution came to the floor by Martha Ragland asking that Nashville follow Guidelines in the poverty program, (long a stated policy of the Council), Rilla Moran fought the resolution and then asked to be recorded as the lone dissenting vote against the resolution. She used her position on the Board to support her public relations firm, rather than the policy of the Council. We don't need money or members bad enough to have this kind of character directing the program. I am quite sure that in the future she will, with just as much ease, use the position she now holds to support political candidates, partisan factions, or selfish interest in violation of Council policy.

The tragedy of Rilla's employment is that she works with Dr. Pollard and Martha Ragland in their "just" concern that we have an effective membership and financial campaign, but what Martha and Dr. Pollard didn't know is that she was also working with George Barrett and B. J. Stiles to use the position to gain control of the Council. She has made progress in both fields. My poll of the Board shows a good majority will go with me, whatever direction I want to go, and this without them knowing all that is involved in the present dilemma. I have no doubts that if we want a show down, I can retain my present position.

I don't mind fighting if I am fighting enemies of the basic causes that are near to my heart. I con't enjoy fighting people that are part of a small minority that cherishes the same causes of human dececy that I do. Yet, you don't fight for a principle when your foe is a segregationist and abandon the principle if he becomes an integrationist. There are some signs that things may work out to the satisfaction of most every one. I will not

leave Tennessee accused as someone who lost the support of their Board while implementing set policy of the Board. This will have to be proven. I think this would follow me to my next position, and undercut the new director, and people don't like to follow a defeated leader into battle. I felt there were reasons why I should resign when I made that decision, and I still believe it. My trouble is, some of the reasons for my resignation (family) no longer exist, and the need for staying here has surfaced that wasn't apparent when I resigned.

My mind is still open, and I hope that when the time comes that a decision must be made, that the decision that is made will be right.

Gatlinburg

The tragedy of Gatlinburg is that all of its participants had not shared the experience of "Emory". The "T" groups that many of the directors and some of the SRC staff shared together at Emory where hostilities, frustrations and emotions were bared and finally melted into a positive response to common problems was a great experience. Some of us hoped this could happen at Gatlinburg. The tragedy is that frustrations and hostilities were bared and were never melted by some into positive reactions. I still think it was a good meeting, and time will judge it more fairly.

My own reactions to the paper containing agreements and differences have been placed in letter form to you.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

A CONTRAST OF TWO WEST TENNESSEE COUNTIES

by Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Introduction

The national debate is on. Divergent viewpoints are clashing over what are the best methods or means by which to alleviate the tragic conditions of our minority groups. Peaceful demonstrations have now turned to violence and rioting. Unsolved problems must be met. Many of our minority groups have decided that the white power structure does not have the ability or commitment in their present frame of mind to meet their responsibilities for leadership. With sadness, many of us who work in this area have to admit that those persons who preach radical solutions may be right.

Morally, we cannot accept their solutions. Neither can we accept the "do-nothing" attitude of those who are charged with community leadership in many areas of our country.

Fayette County

We have two counties, Fayette and Hardeman, located in West Tennessee. In 1961, Fayette rebelled against white domination and started a vigorous voter registration campaign. They ceased to be "good niggers" in the white man's eyes. These Negroes were ousted from their homes

and lived in the original "tent city". Civil rights workers from all over the nation came to help them. Cornell University has had students in the community until this year. "Black lists" were made of all who registered, and those persons were cut off from all credit or buying power, evicted from their homes, and fired from their jobs.

The Federal Government has fifty seven injunctions still remaining against white farmers and business men who were found guilty of conspiring against the civil rights of the Negro community. Students were beat with baseball bats and were slashed with knives when they integrated white eating places.

Yet the Negro community stood up. And in January of 1965, a Poverty program was organized, beginning with an initial Board of three whites and two militant Negroes elected by the Negro community. Things began to change. One of the best OEO Programs in the state of Tennessee was organized and is now led by a Negro director. To date, $11,000,000 of poverty funds have been spent or committed to Fayette County. Industrial development for bringing in hundreds of new jobs, basic education and vocational training for adults, community home service, community centers, NYC, Headstart, loans to poor families to buy food stamps, etc., are some of the programs either in operation or having money appropriated for them to begin.

The CAP staff is completely integrated and works together in a warm, congenial atmosphere. Good communication has been established between the Negro community and many of those in leadership in the white community.

A suit was filed against the Board of Education and has now been settled with some progress having been made. The former superintendent, a good man as far as the white community was concerned, a rigid segregationist, and no flexibility or desire to change the old social patterns, has now resigned. A young teacher, native to the community, has been elected superintendent, and though he comes from the same social structure, he shows evidence of making "education for all the community" his number one priority. The Negro community has respect for him, and though many problems still exist, a new atmosphere premeates this area.

The Farm Home Administration made a new type loan of $15,000 available to help buy more land, establish parks, and to modernize the community house owned by the original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. This building is being used during the day to house adult basic and vocational training classes. At night, it is used for recreation and community meetings.

Six Negro magistrates were elected last year to the County Court. There are many problems still remaining, but at least it is a County with some hope.

Hardeman County

If you talk with Hardeman County officials, they will tell you, "We have always had a group of "good niggers" in our county, and they have never given us any trouble. They like to quote a Negro father in the community who said, "If I ever caught my boy in a march, I'd pull him out and whip the daylights out of him." This Negro man is now employed as one of the local policemen. [He shot and killed another Negro through the door of the victim's home last week.]

The few Negroes in our Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the local NAACP that have stood up and fought for jobs, welfare aid, poverty programs, etc., are labeled "hot heads", "smart alecs," and "loud mouths" by the white leadership. Only a few have dared to dissent. Most of the county could be termed "good niggers". It is interesting to note how grateful the white community is to have this kind of docile Negro community.

The status in the county now is: they have lost their Title One funds from the Federal Government because of failure to comply with Civil Rights Guidelines, and their entire school system is in great jeopardy for this coming fall. They have not one cent of poverty program money being used in the community, and are the only CAP agency to apply and be refused a Headstart program in the state of Tennessee this year.

Both Fayette and Hardeman counties had a food stamp program, and while Fayette was setting up loans for poor people to purchase food stamps, the magistrate's court in Hardeman County was becoming the first county to oust outright the food stamp program on July 1.

If this is an example of the appreciation of white leadership for the Negro's "being good", then God pity our nation! Strangely eough, there are many white officials who are rational and seemingly reasonable men.

Our own evaluation is that the Negro community has been far too docile. The moderate white community has remained silent, and the officials, rather than show the leadership that their offices should demand, are listening to the Klan and White Citizens-type community who will soon carry this county into a turbulent situation if some changes are not made soon.

LPA
CL-file

Quarterly Report

to

Southern Regional Council

from Baxton Bryant

Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The quarter ending July 1 changed the whole complexion of our Council program. Basically the program of TCHR for the last 2½ years had been one of seeking compliance with the Civil Rights Bill. We tried to encourage our own members to identify with those of like mind outside our Council to insist on the implementation of the Civil Rights Bill. I am well pleased with the progress we have made in implementation in relation to the size of our organization and the time we have had to spend. We have been both friend and critic of the agencies of our Federal Government delegated with the responsibility of guideline implementation. I believe there is a healthy respect in all of these agencies toward our Council. We have tried to be fair in our support and criticism.

We have also maintained a healthy working relationship with most of our state agencies and have even developed a close working relationship with the State Department of Public Welfare and Farm Home Administration.

The experience of the past two years taught us that if we were right, and we created local support for guideline implementation in a local community, and if we would be sensitive to the amount of resistance to compliance in a given area, and then apply only the pressure that was needed through letters, news releases, mass meetings, etc., progress toward compliance could be made.

The record will show that sometimes progress was made behind the scenes through telephone calls, face-to-face contact with agencies, while in other places, the same amount of progress would require a "head on" confrontation with the power structure and a "wholesale" fight. The experience of the last two years had taught us that if local citizens speak loud and long enough, compliance agencies would enforce the guidelines.

The above is no longer true. The 1968 election is hanging over our heads. Congressmen and Senators are becoming very frightened, and the word has been passed to nearly all federal agencies "...to speak softly and remember you no longer carry a big stick." Only the most flagrant cases will be dealt with strongly, and this will be through a long, tedious process. We will continue to work for compliance, but we do so through other means and without the strong arm of the Federal Government behind us. It seems a tragedy that in this crisis period that the Federal Government has to take time out to play politics with the national election.

The visit of Stokeley Carmichael to Nashville also changed the atmosphere of our work. I am one of those who believes that the effective relationship in bi-racial groups is destroyed when black power starts articulating the basic needs, in which I find agreement, but morally reject their approach and methods to accomplish these needs.

Every community is cursed with the "fixers" and would-be "king makers". They come from different areas, politicians, newspaper editors, bankers, labor leaders, "toms", etc. In every crisis, their concern is not just how to solve the crisis to the best interest of the community, but how to get through the crisis and leave the would-be "king makers" in a "power" position.

We had a good State Board meeting in early May. Our President, Dr. Pollard, had appointed a number of state committees that tried to work in the various areas--housing, education, employment, etc. One of our difficulties is that our state is 640 miles long, and it is difficult for representative state committees to function with limited funds for travel. It seems they are doing the best this year that they have ever done. The difficulty of a state staff to work effectively in local communities is becoming more apparent. All of our members of local chapters are also members of the state council, but the psychology of the situation is that when state staff meets with a local council, the meeting is in the climate of members of a local council, and not that of state staff meeting with state members. Our members are very active people in other progressive fields as they should be--political, education, labor, Negro organizations, etc. Most of the time, objectivity of the principles of our Council are watered down or made subservient to some other one or number of activities taking place within the community. We have done a better job of placing responsibility in local members' hands than we have in motivating them to objectively carry out the aims and principles of the Council. We elect a fine young man president, his name gets to be known through the Council, he becomes involved either directly or indirectly in a political campaign, and expediency or a busy schedule lays the work of the Council aside for a season. We elect a person with no drive or ambition in public life and they are so cautious and mealymouthed until no one knows they exist, and the work of the Council suffers. The real problem is to find a person with commitment and ability that will make the work of the Council their number one priority during their term of office and will not become so encumbered in other activities that they cease to be effective.

A new staff member was added in our May meeting. For a long period our Council has wanted to do more in membership and finance. We had a member of our Board, a very capable, strong-minded, progressive person who has worked in political campaigns and with fund-raising charities. After long discussion, with all of the pros and cons, she was hired as a consultant. A copy of her contract is enclosed.

I had mixed feelings at the time, and still have, as to whether this was a wise move. Quite frankly, I had no better solution to recommend and did not feel that since I didn't, that I should be opposed to something which many of our members felt would be helpful. I hope it works out, and we will cooperate to make it do so.

During the quarter, the Director made a trip to Washington D.C., and New York. In Washington we had a good conference with the Department of Education about some of our West Tennessee problems, and with the Agriculture Department with regard to the Food Stamp Problems.

In New York, we made our first visit to the Field Foundation to thank them for their support, to tell them of our programs, and to give a personal report on the Nashville riots. I also attended the Council of the Southern Mountains, which met in Knoxville April 13-15.

I receive and accept numerous invitations to apeak at local churches, civic clubs, and educational groups which I accept. Our office continues to furnish material to students and work with foreign visitors and church groups visiting Nashville.

Quite frankly, this is a time of transition and somewhat a time of frustration. I believe that this summer will give us a clear indication of directions that the Council must face, and suggest how to retool to meet the challenge before us.

Tenn-QUARTERLY REP.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The work of the human relations council grows more complex as we move toward the day of a decent society. Threats to old positions and suspicion of the power structure become more intense and personalized as equal rights are gained by more of our citizens. A great vaccuum now exists that must be filled. Roles must be played with integrity by those who are committed to the most enlightened social concepts of human values and who believe this should be accomplished by the reform of the present structures rather than by destroying them. In a sense we must play the role that the church should be playing "to comfort the afflicted and to afflict the comfortable." The opportunity for a good life for all must begin here and not hereafter.

A new morality must be developed that makes every person count in the structures of our society. We look for a day when the "trouble makers" are those who exclude persons rather than those that would include them. The test of the true liberal is now being administered in every community across the southland. Most are asking for an extension of time. The most discouraging aspect in council work is how to get local councils to maintain a sustained effort toward the goals we have adopted for ourselves. Effective work is done on special projects or areas for short periods of time. This direction may be a partial answer. The membership of our council is still committed as individuals. We get bogged down in channeling individual commitment to a community endeavor. This personal commitment includes an equal opportunity for employment, education, housing, health, and full justice in the courts and the eradication of poverty.

It is recommended that every local council set a policy for each of these areas for your community.

It is further recommended that each local council set up committees on

employment, public health, education, housing, law and order, and poverty. Give to each of the committees the authority to speak, act and implement the set policy of the council. This method will give more chance for direct involvement by more members with latitude to work with the backing of the entire council.

When all of our new members from the Inter-County Improvement Association are certified, we will have over 1,300 members. I would like to suggest a membership goal of 2,500 for this year. The budget committee has presented to us a budget of vision and challenge. It is the minimum budget that the council needs. We are deeply grateful to the Southern Regional Council for the stabilizing financial support of over $16,000 as well as for professional service. The Field Foundation has been the friend of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations from the moment it started expanding its original service. They started with modest support and have increased to grants that will reach $18,500 this year. $6,000 is a special one-year grant for our project in West Tennessee. It would seem that a bi-racial council dedicated to an orderly transition to an open society would have the support of business leaders with vision and concern. This sophistication does not yet exist in our state. It seems that support from these areas recedes as we advance toward the goal of an inclusive society. We are glad to report that we are making a little progress. We must have the financial support of our membership if we are serious about the goals and objectives of our Council. I believe we will receive it.

Through the generous support of the Southern Regional Council and the Field Foundation and our local membership, we have added three new staff members this year. Harry Wiersema came to us from the Metropolitan Action Commission. He has been a stimulant and resourceful strength in the Edgehill Urban Renewal controversy here in Nashville. By research and experience, he has written a handbook on housing for local chapters. This area is a most difficult one.

Progress in other areas is soon lost because of the stagnation in housing. We hope you will read and study this booklet and call on Harry as a resource person for your local housing problems. Jerry Wiersema came to us from the Department of State Planning. She has been a utility person in the office and has been doing a cooperative study with the University of Tennessee School of Social Work in welfare. She, too, has written a preliminary draft on welfare in Tennessee. This material is also written for us by our members in local chapters and we hope you will help educate your community to the tragic weakness in our welfare system. It now guarantees poverty for the next generation and is causing the break-up of many families because of antiquated social concepts. The Rev. Isaac Richmond came to us from a Methodist pastorate in Ripley, Tennessee. He has only been with the Council for a short time, but the presence of so many of our members from West Tennessee at our conference today testifies to the effectiveness of his work. We hope to make some real breakthroughs in rural West Tennessee this year.

This has been a year when the slogan "Black Power" becomes the focus of every civil rights gathering. Some praised it while others denounced it. We have tried to do neither, but to understand it. The slogan stands as the verdict of many of our Negroes upon white society. They have lost faith in the willingness or ability of the white community to extend freedom and dignity to all. Despair and disappointment have made them go it alone. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations rejects the idea of an all white or an all black structure.

This year we have tried to be on the cutting edge where the problems and frustrations are. That is why the Inter-County Improvement Association of Ripley turned from the direction of "black power" to join the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Instead of the country spending so much time attacking

"black power," energy should be directed toward a complete open society. There would then exist no need for black power and community power would be the friend of all.

Danger signals for real progress are being hoisted all over the state. The story usually goes that people are not really against the civil rights bill and a new social context that affords equality for all. These sources see our problems as federal bureaucrats with guidelines in their hands and beating local communities over the heads or cramming them down their throats. These sources never talk about the segregation and prejudice that imprisons and blinds so many in our state. If a federal representative has a keen mind and a dedicated heart, and is able to articulate clearly new social concepts and civil rights legislation, he is removed by "routine" transfer and a green representative assigned to take his place. We must give grass roots support to the dedicated federal employees who are sent into our state to interpret a new life for many of our citizens. Laws for human progress are written in Washington, but they are of no benefit to our citizens suffering discrimination unless they are implemented in Tennessee.

We must continue strong support for the Community Action Program. The Community Action Program has bridged old prejudices, crossed class and racial barriers, and helped to make the community know itself. Every member of the community has become aware that each has a contribution to make from banker to sharecropper. The job of fighting poverty through health, education, employment, and other services has been slow and the results thus far disappointing. But the benefit derived from communities fighting common enemies rather than each other is one of the reasons that Tennessee has been spared some of the conflicts experienced by our sister states.

The last two years have been the most rewarding years of my life. It is a high privilege to serve the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. If we have been effective at any time or place, most of the credit goes to you, the members, directors, and officers of the council who are willing to identify yourselves with the Council, stand up, and be counted in a day when lesser souls are hiding. Let us all work together to increase our number and make Tennessee a place where there is respect for the person and belief in the potential of our citizens without regard for race, color, or creed.

Tenn- QUARTERLY REPORTS

BACKGROUND, PHILOSOPHY, AND DIRECTION

OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

by

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director

All State Human Relations Council's in the old Confederacy were organized either directly or indirectly by the Southern Regional Council. The Southern Regional Council was a membership organization from its inception in 1944 until 1954. In 1954 it became a Board of 100 members, and its former membership in the Southern States was organized into State Councils on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations was organized on October 9, 1954 in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Fred B. Routh represented the Southern Regional Council in the organizational meeting. A three-year plan was devised that would make the State Council self supporting. The Southern Regional Council would furnish $13,200. for 1954-1955, and the local Council was to raise $1,800. Mr. Routh proposed that, "There could be interracial groups that can meet together and can have mutual respect for each other and work out problems. They might seek solutions to problems by working together. The Director should spot sources of cooperation in the community.

"The question was asked, 'What are the responsibilities of a state office?' Mr. Routh's reply was that, 'A State Director would go into the Community and keep in contact with local people.'

"As to board members, he spoke of a stable group, elected with continuity so that all would not be thrown out of office after a period of one year."*

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*Quoted from "Notes on Meeting Held October 9, 1954, Southern Regional Council at Nashville, Tennessee"

The early days of the Council were a "Tea and Cookie" affair. Negroes and whites met together and ate together. The Council had a strong Judeo-Christian theological concept of human decency and dignity. In the latter 1950's, race problems erupted through student activity at Vanderbilt Divinity School. It soon spread to other campuses. Mass demonstrations took place and the sit-in movement began. The Council members did a good job in working with the students. Members would arrange to be present on buses, and in cafes and restaurants when students attempted to integrate them. They would serve as serve as witnesses to police brutality and to the non-violent attitude of the students.

When students were arraigned before judges to face charges, some of the Council members would testify in their defense and women Council members would fill the Court room, many of them with white gloves, and quietly take a seat to observe the Court procedure.

In the 1960's the Council began to work through the medium of justice seeking employment, better housing, and better health and educational opportunities.

Workshops were held, documenting the plight of the Negro and the poor in these various problem areas and calling attention to the need for immediate action. These were the days before the Civil Rights Bill, and since the Council is non-political and could only devote a small amount of its time or energy seeking better legislation, much of its work consisted of trying to educate the public in the need for change. Most of its work was behind the scenes, and without publicity. The Council spotted and identified the "good guys" in the govermental and business communities, and worked with them for needed remedy.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill radically changed the role of the Tennessee Council. In a stroke of the President's pen, "the law violator" was changed from the one on the outside trying to get in, to the one on the inside trying to bar the door. The present Director came to the Council a few months after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

From the inception of the Council, our objectives have remained the same:

1. To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

2. To encourage and support individuals, organizations and government agencies seeking the orderly carrying out of laws and court decisions.

3. To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

The means of achieving these objectives, we hope, have been in response to the climate of attitude existing in the State, and to take advantage of new tools and laws with which to work.

Since the Fall of 1964, in a broad sense, the work of the Council has been to implement and make the promise contained in the Civil Rights Bill <u>real</u> for every individual. This work has involved the organization of many Community Action Programs and has continued an observance to make sure that Civil Rights Guidelines were implemented, democratic procedures were used, maximum feasible participation of the poor secured, and that quality programs were conducted.

We have conducted workshops for parents for equal educational opportunity, and have worked extensively in housing, with the problem of urban renewal, relocation of families, and in open housing concept.

The Council in the last four years have publicly and strongly been an advocate of the rights of minorities and the poor before either hostile or antequated systems that robbed them of self respect and dignity. Our relationship to structures has run the cycle from complete cooperation in some areas to very abrasive and an angry denunciation in other areas. This is still true today.

Last October, our Board took a serious look at the direction of the Council, and after long debate, the Board by 4 - 1 majority, voted to continue to be an activist bi-racial organization. There was no difference in any of our Board member's commitment to what needed to be done. The debate was over methods and priorities. The Board voted that the Council's first priority would be to identify with the poor and the minorities, doing and saying with them what needs to be said and done now. We would do this whether it gained or lost members, added to or took from our financial support. Our second priority would be to bend over backwards to try to be positive with the structured society to alleviate the plight of the alienated and oppressed members of our society.

The action of the Board has proven thus far to be a wise one. It first, reinforced the confidence that minorities and the poor have given to our Council, and second, it has made the structures know that we are for real. We have had more positive relationships with local, state and federal agencies, as well as the business community since October than we have had in any like period in the history of the Council.

Our membership has more than doubled in the last three years, as well as has our local financial support.

Our plans for the future include the development of stronger local Councils and the creation of many ad hoc, short-term committees to work in problem areas and projects. This year we will be working on better job opportunities for the poor, better training programs, better communication between the structures and the disfranchised, adequate housing, and in trying to create a partnership between business, structures, and the poor that is based on integrity. A State-wide Conference is planned in April, 1968, with the National Education Association and educational leaders in our state on the use of multi-ethnic text books.

All of our work emphasizes the need for individual participation in determining one's destiny. This is an election year, and though we are "non-partisan", we will be working in the area of voter education and voter registration, for in the final analysis, in a democracy, this is how we solve problems.

-30-

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

January 9, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

We are frantically getting ready for our annual meeting and would like to have some copies of the two special reports Neighborhood Stabilization and Public Assistance in the South. We expect around 250 persons to attend. About 70 persons will attend each of the workshops (welfare, housing, community action program, coordinating federal programs). Could youall help us out on this?

Harry really appreciated your comments on his speech. I'm glad you like the new look of the newsletter.

Cordially,

Jerry

Jerry Wiersema

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January 12, 1967

Mrs. Harry Wiersema
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Jerry:

Thanks for your letter of January 9.

We are sending seventy (70) copies of Neighborhood Stabilization: A Program for use with the workshop on housing at your annual meeting. We are fresh out of copies of Public Assistance in the South and therefore will be unable to supply these. However, I might point out that, since the latter publication only provides information in a scholarly format and offers nothing in the way of how-to-do-it, it might not be any great loss not to have it for mass distribution.

I am looking forward to attending the TCHR annual meeting.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
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January 13, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am looking forward to seeing you again on February 2nd.

I would hope you can support our VISTA volunteers (40) in Houston with a percentage grant in aid and/or our Project Up-Grade which has taken off and is in full swing.

Enclosed is a packet that was distributed at the Council's Business Men's Luncheon that was held on January 12th. Sixth five business leaders were in attendance. Specifically note HUMAN RELATIONS WEEK proclamation for possible stimulation in other councils and distribution through publication.

For a better community
I am,

Bob

Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director

RRA:f
Enclosure

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Rec'd 2/7/66

February 5, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Subject Positive Actions by the Mayor of Houston

Dear Paul,

In response to our discussion concerning actions by public officials (relayed through U.S. Conference of Mayors) I am submitting the following :

The City of Houston is justifiably proud of its mayor, Louie Welch. On January 3, 1966 Mayor Welch issued his inaugural address. (see enclosed) . On January 10th He issued the first Human Relations Week Proclamation in the history of Houston. In making this presentation to the Houston Council On Human Relations Board President, Henry Groppe he said " We should practice Human Relations every day for the entire 365 of the year".

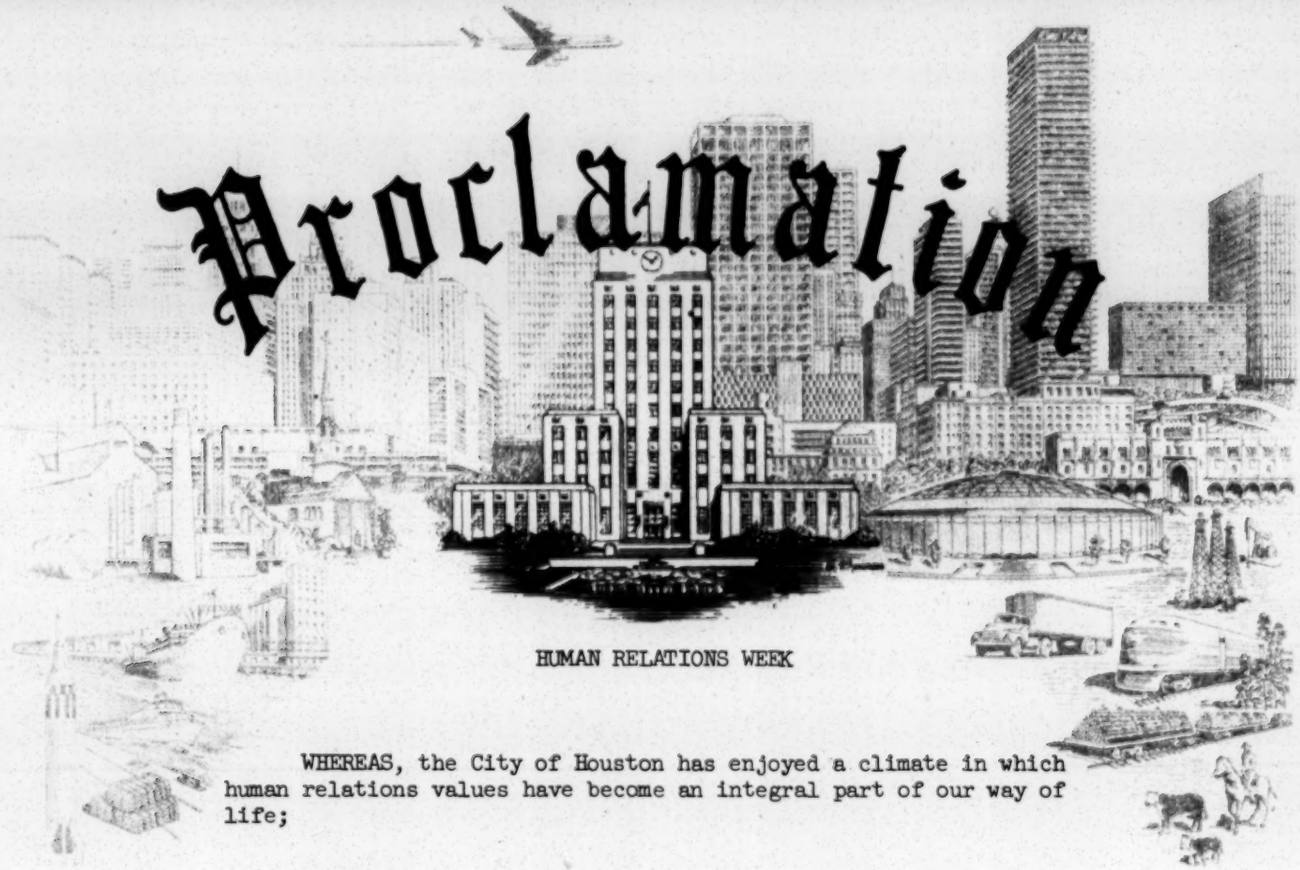
The Houston Council On Human Relations believes that this is worthy of consideration and inclusion in the U. S. Conference of Mayors Publication.

For a Better Community
I am

Robert

Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director

file



HUMAN RELATIONS WEEK

WHEREAS, the City of Houston has enjoyed a climate in which human relations values have become an integral part of our way of life;

WHEREAS, this climate has contributed in large measure to the development of our human resources and thereby to the economic growth of this city and of the Southeast Texas area that it serves;

WHEREAS, human relations organizations such as the Houston Council on Human Relations have helped in an effective way to bring about this climate, and to make us increasingly aware of our responsibilities to each other;

WHEREAS, the City of Houston has demonstrated its commitment to the principles of fair and equal treatment of all its citizens; and

WHEREAS, this concern for human values fulfills the highest tradition and principles of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Louie Welch, Mayor of the City of Houston, do hereby proclaim the week of January 10 through 16 as

HUMAN RELATIONS WEEK

in Houston, Texas, and salute the efforts of all such groups and citizens of this community who are working for the preservation of these values and encourage them in their efforts and further, during the time, ask that our individual and group thoughts and actions be focused on the need for better intergroup understanding so that we might move forward in making Houston a leader in this most important field of endeavor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Official Seal of the City of Houston to be affixed this 31st day of December, 1965, A. D.

Louie Welch
Mayor of the City of Houston

"BUILDING OUR WALL OF DEFENSE"

Inaugural Address delivered January 3, 1966
by The Honorable Louie Welch, Mayor, City of Houston

The purpose of a city for at least 4000 years, since the walled cities of the plains were built, has been to provide for the safety of the lives and property of its citizens — to keep them secure from invasion without and from crime, drouth and pestilence within.

We, in Houston, have too often been too slow in building our wall of defense. We have succeeded against the outside marauder of syndicated crime and failed against flood and storm. We have successfully turned aside the physical barrier of a land-locked community to gain free and easy access to the sea, but we have polluted our access with sewerage, litter and industrial waste.

We have constructed the greatest athletic palace in the world and failed to provide playgrounds and recreation areas for our children.

We have built educational facilities to rival the world's greatest and provided second and third class teaching to a large portion of our children. We have failed within to provide a decent standard of opportunity to live for many of the underprivileged and socially and culturally deprived of our community and of our generation.

Lake Houston has been a reality since July of 1954. Now, twelve years later, we have failed to provide a single city park on its shores.

Rice University, in cooperation with the Houston Junior Chamber of Commerce, has conducted, under a grant from the McAshan Foundation, a study pointing up the need for water-oriented recreation facilities at Lake Houston.

This is a part of the wall of defense within. We have heretofore failed. It is my firm conviction that this next two years should provide a beginning of a solution in this area.

You have said to this administration in terms never before spoken that you expect results in the defense of your city. You have for the first time in several decades returned every member of your city government. This is, in my mind, a mandate to build the wall of defense higher and higher.

I am committed to you, as is this City Council, to provide the finest fire and police departments in the nation to you and to give them the tools necessary to make this a safe city on the inside.

I pledge to you that your City Council is dedicated to giving you the most economical government that is within our power. We are determined that you will be secure from without and within.

At a time when a great deal is being written about "our decaying cities" let us remind you that Houston is also subject to these problems. We are young and growing. We are strong, vital and healthy. But we are subject to the problems of the older, decadent cities of the East and Midwest.

We must find an answer to problems that eluded them — or our children will be faced with the congestion, crime and chaos of our predecessor cities.

We must not, we cannot permit this to happen. We must accept the challenge of the cities of the Plain. We must build our wall of defense against the invader from without and against crime, drouth and pestilence within.

In addition to the physical wall, we must continue to construct a spiritual wall against prejudice, hatred and oppression.

We must strive ever to improve our area of human understanding. No city can ever be great which measures itself in terms of numbers, or in tons of brick, mortar and steel.

A city to be great must be great in heart, and to this purpose your administration is dedicated.

As we build our wall, may we do so in humility, love and spiritual dedication, that our city may be great in truth as well as in reputation.

Distributed in the interest of intergroup understanding in the City of Houston.
Additional copies available.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

February 25, 1966

Mr. Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Bob:

I am pleased to inform you that an additional grant of $4,000 for 1966 has been made to the Houston Council on Human Relations as part of SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program. Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,000 -- the first quarterly payment.

Also enclosed is another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant program. We recognize that these do not always apply to the Houston Council in the same manner as they apply to state councils.

The purpose of the grant, in keeping with your request, is to help provide coordination and direction to VISTA Volunteers in your "Battaglia Vista Project."

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Henry Groppe
Encl.(3)

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
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•EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rec'd 5/12/66

May 10, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I would appreciate your reviewing the attached outline in anticipation of meeting with Ford Foundation representative on May 12.

If you recall, we discussed the possibility of securing money from the Ford Foundation on April 26 for such a project (following my discussion with Rocky Staples on April 5, 1966).

In our discussion it was agreed that I would outline what the project would do. I hope this is adequate and will give you time for scanning.

The meeting was fruitful and offered a basis for sound future development.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Alexander

Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director

file

RRA:fa
Enclosure

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ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

May 10, 1966

THE HCHR EDUCATION COMMITTEE - STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

I. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY OF THE HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

1. To assess where we are in the quality of the curriculum, in adequacy of the staff and personnel and building facilities, in the relation of the District's operation to the needs of the entire community and in the balance between the academic and technical elements of the curriculum.

2. This study would form a basis for action in projecting future development in all the above categories so that this school district, which is located in one of the fastest growing urban and technological complexes in the United States, will turn out gradutes who can all engage fully in the life of our nation.

II. WHAT IS TO BE SURVEYED

1. This survey should cover all aspects of the organization, administration and operation of the Houston Independent School District.

2. Topics to be included are:
   a. School population and projected changes in population
   b. Quality of building facilities and efficiency of land usage
   c. Adequacy of playgrounds
   d. Character of the community being served
   e. Quality and number of personnel and staff.
   f. Coordination with city planning programs and public agencies.
   g. The policies of the School Board
   h. Complete financial analysis
   i. Bussing and transportation of students (utilization and facilities)
   j. Status of planning and projection
   k. Systems Analysis of the District
   l. Teacher training and selection
   m. After hours use of facilities
   n. Adult education programs
   o. Counseling services

Some sources of information are available in the form of the minutes of the school board meetings as well as the report of the superintendent which is filed with the Texas Education Agency in Austin, Texas. These materials are a public record and are readily available.

III. HOW DO WE PROCEED WITH THE SURVEY

The survey should consist of two phases; firstly, the planning and proposal phase, and secondly, the execution and reporting phase.

The development of a plan and proposal cannot be done without the assistance of one or two leading experts in this field who should be paid for this consultative service. It is estimated that approximately $15,000 would be needed to structure the entire survey and plan its execution. The budget for the comprehensive project is impossible to determine at this point; only after the planning has been completed is the budget possible. Several possible sources of expert talent are known; including, the University of Texas, Louisiana State University, Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin. The key individual selected to write and develop the proposal could be supplemented by personnel qualified in the field of education and administration from the Houston area. This team would form the nucleus of the staff for the execution of the survey.

May 11, 1966

Mr. Robert Alexander, Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin St.
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $450.00 which is the second quarterly payment of the regular grant to the Houston Council for 1966.

Thank you for the helpful quarterly report.

Please sign the enclosed carbon copy of this letter to acknowledge receipt, and return to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

May 13, 1966

Mr. Robert Alexander
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin St.
Houston, Texas

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check for $1,000, which is the second quarterly payment on our expanded grant-in-aid to the Houston Council on Human Relations. Please sign the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to acknowledge receipt.

We are pleased that the Battaglia-Vista project is going well--and to be able to help with it.

All good wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

May 18, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield,
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I take exception to your first paragraph - Re: Which is the second quarterly payment ---- my records indicate this check ($450) is the first quarterly payment.

Please check and let me know.

Thanks much for the support and confidence manifested.

Sincerely,

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Bob.

Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director

file

RRA:fa
Enclosure

May 20, 1966

Mr. Robert Alexander
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin St.
Houston, Texas

Dear Bob:

Our records agree with yours that you were not sent the first quarterly payment of $450.00 on our regular-program grant to the Houston Council. Somehow I had checked my informal list to show that it had been sent, but this was in error. A check in that amount is enclosed. Please accept my apology.

Just in passing: we also have no quarterly program report for the last quarter of 1965. This could be the explanation. You would not be the first new council director who failed to get an explanation that quarterly grant payments are sent when quarterly program and financial reports (unless monthly financial reports are sent) have been received. As I say, I simply thought the payment had been sent, so we were not being legalistic. And we have your report for the first quarter of 1966, so there is no need to go back to make one for the last quarter of '65.

Please sign and return the enclosed carbon, as usual.

Thanks for calling this to my attention.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

Telephone (205) 887-3438

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 1310 AUBURN, ALABAMA 36830

JERRY RODEN, JR., Executive Director

LEWIS BLACK, Director, Rural Advancement Project BOB VALDER, Associate Director

August 23, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

We enjoyed seeing you, Joyce, and Mark last week--enjoyed your talk too! Yes, middle class life does agree with us, but I keep trying with little success to disagree with it.

The name and address of the book you are inquiring about is Governmental Guide, Post Office Box 1091, Nashville, Tennessee. As you probably know, these books are printed for each state and are published annually.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Valder

BV:me

August 31, 1966

Pete

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dukler:

Enclosed are three copies of our "Program Assistance Available to Councils on Human Relations," which you requested in our telephone conversations.

Let me call special attention to the paperback books project. I think some of the folks working in Battaglia and perhaps other parts of Houston might be able to take advantage of this program. It is an experimental one. We want to find imaginative ways of distributing books -- and getting them used -- among people who have little access to them. If you are interested, you might write to Miss Louise Cole, here in our office, for further information.

It is good to know that you are there. Please plan to attend our meeting on September 21 and 22, if possible, and I look forward to meeting you then.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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August 29, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Regarding our telephone conversation this afternoon I am enclosing the last Financial Statement for the period ending July 1, 1966.

I trust that this brings us up to date regarding our reports.

Sincerely,

Frances Dukler file

Frances Dukler
Executive Director

FD:f
Enclosure

F

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

September 14, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I just want to let you know that I will be attending the meeting at the Southern Regional Council next Wednesday. My flight arrives in Atlanta about 9:30 so I will be at the office as soon as I settle in at the American Motel (as you so kindly advised).

Looking forward to meeting you, and a great learning experience for me.

Sincerely,

Frances Dukler

(Mrs.) Frances Z. Dukler
Acting Director

FZD/f

F

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*Executive Committee

October 5, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a draft for the grant-in-aid project. (This is a learning experience for me so if it is not what or as you want it, please advise).

In going over our financial books I cannot figure out the schedule for paying either the grant-in-aid or the $1,800 grant from SRC. Also, I need to know when the due date is for (program and finance) reports.

Enjoyed the meeting in Atlanta tremendously, found much help and came home completely exhausted. Is that a recommendation?

Best wishes -

Sincerely,

Frances Dukler

Frances Z. Dukler
Acting Director

FZD/f
Enclosures

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 6, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Frances:

The proposal you sent is quite adequate in the case of the Houston Council.

Enclosed is our check for $450.00, which is the quarterly payment on our regular grant-in-aid. Please sign the carbon copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience. This is a procedure required by our auditors.

You are due to get the final $1,000.00 on the expanded grant-in-aid on November 15. Next year we probably will combine the two grant programs and pay them quarterly on the first of each of the calendar year.

As for reports, we require the state councils to send us monthly statements of finance and membership, plus quarterly program reports. I gather that you prepare a monthly balance sheet and operating statement for your Board, anyway, and a copy of it will satisfy our requirement. The quarterly program reports are due at the end of each quarter -- Of course!

I note that you went home from our meeting here "completely

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

exhausted," and your inquiry, "Is that a recommendation?" I take this to mean that we should give all of you less free time.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

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Houston: QUARTERLY REPORTS

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
VICE PRESIDENT

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RECORDING SECRETARY

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STAFF

MISS NANCY POLLARD
OFFICE MANAGER

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 2, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

The enclosed report is another "first" for me. Please feel free to request changes and/or additions.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Z. Dukler

Frances Z. Dukler
Acting Director

FZD/f
Enclosure

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 2, 1966

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Frances Z. Dukler, Acting Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT: Director's Report For Period July 1, 1966 to September 30, 1966

ADMINISTRATION - The committee that is looking for an Executive Director is actively interviewing the applicants that have applied to date. In the meantime I am working as Acting Director on a ¾ time basis. Nancy Pollard, the supervisor of the VISTA Project has resigned as of November 1st. Ann Reynolds (Mrs. John C.) who has worked as a volunteer with the VISTA committee for the past six months has been appointed the new VISTA Supervisor. We are still working with a staff of three but hope that shortly after the 1st of the year we can recruit our Program person.

FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE - We have recently begun a series of Businessmen's luncheons. Each week we invite about ten men from big business to come to the Council offices (modest though they are). A simple buffet lunch is served. Several brief reports are given by Council committee men and then we have open discussion. This is enlightening for both them and us. Yes, we ask for money but we also ask for participation and representation. Our membership campaign and general finance drive is slated for January. We are in the beginnings of preparing for this.

ANNUAL DINNER MEETING - The meeting has been set for November 30th at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. Jackie Robinson is the speaker. The annual Shaw Award will also be presented at this time.

HOUSING COMMITTEE - The Housing Committee has completed a survey on the applicants for public housing through the Houston Housing Authority. The report includes a review of applications with regard to present housing income, family sizes, availability of transportation, sources of income other than wages, head of household, and many other variables. These items serve to delineate some of the terrible problems facing the indigent minorities in this city. A report was presented to the Mayor on Tuesday, October 11th, who subsequently used it as a basis for some remarks to the Houston Real Estate Board and the Board of Realtors on

Tuesday, October 11th. This was reported in the Houston Post on Wednesday, October 12th.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE - This committee is working with Texas Southern University on project "Upward Bound". This program got off to a later start from the University; but at this writing - students have volunteer counselors.

VISTA PROJECT - There are now sixteen VISTAs working in poverty areas in Houston. Some of the projects are as follows:

I. Tutoring
   a. Each VISTA tutors a group in his own home every afternoon after school
   b. A city-wide system with volunteer tutors is being set up and will be turned over to some organization capable of administering it at the proper time.

II. Recreational Programs
   a. Ball teams (the kind depending on the season)
   b. Swimming lessons
   c. Field trips to the beach, zoo, museums, etc.

III. Service Work
   a. Getting clothing for needy families
   b. Taking people to Ben Taub Hospital
   c. Taking people to get surplus commodities
   d. Taking people to apply for jobs.

IV. Civic Clubs (two have been formed as the result of VISTA activity) Their projects -
   a. Community surveys
   b. Efforts to
      1. Get vacant lots mowed
      2. Get vacant houses condemned
      3. Get parks in the areas
      4. Get more equipment or full-time supervision for existing parks
      5. Get street lights
      6. Get stop lights
      7. Get school crossing guards

V. VISTAs feed people into CAP (Community Action Program) where possible.

MEET THE MAYOR - The committee has had five meetings now with an average attendance of about 300 people. The format remains approximately the same. The Mayor speaks for 20 minutes and then the meeting is open for questions. In addition the Mayor brings secretarial help to record complaints. (These have been acted upon by the proper department with approximately 60% positive completions to date.) We cannot take credit for a summer of tranquility because of these programs; although I must state that this crisis

situation is what was responsible for initiating the project. However, we will take credit that 1500 people sat down and talked with the Mayor about common problems, and this was a first for all of us.

November 2, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Frances:

In reply to your letter of October 31, there must be a "snafu" somewhere. Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which you should have received early in October, together with a form to fill out in reference to reservations at the hotel for our Annual Meeting.

Agendas have not yet been prepared, but there will be a "State Councils' Dinner" on Wednesday evening, November 16. At that time the George Mitchell award will be presented, the executive directors and presidents of the councils will be introduced, and there will be a brief report (by me, I think). We would like for you to bring with you copies of any significant public reports, publications, brochures and the like which you have prepared during the past year.

We look forward to seeing you.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures 2

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OFFICE MANAGER

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 31, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Haven't heard from you re the Annual Meeting. Thus am still waiting to make plane and hotel reservations. Please advise at your earliest convience the time schedule, agenda, meeting place (suggestion for hotel reservation) and what is expected of me.

The Quarterly Report is in the works, and you will receive it in a day or so.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Frances Z. Dukler

Frances Z. Dukler
Acting Executive Director

FZD/f

November 3, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Fran:

I have been looking at my calendar and suddenly realize that I have neglected thus far to respond to your invitation to the Annual Dinner of the Houston Council on November 30.

Unfortunately it is going to be a physical impossibility for me to attend. I must be in Richmond until noon on that day and then must be at Jekyll Island, Georgia, the next day.

Please give me a "raincheck" -- if you folks in the city of the Astrodome still remember what that is.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

November 4, 1966

Mrs. Frances Z. Dukler
Acting Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Fran:

Thanks for the good quarterly report. It is fine-- well organized, succinct and informative.

When are you going to turn permanent?

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

November 15, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Director
Houston Council on Human
Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,000.00, the quarterly payment due on this date on our expanded grant-in-aid to the Houston Council for 1966.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures: check
receipt copy

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
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SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 22, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is my Expense Account Sheet. I enjoyed being at the meeting. Once again it was a learning experience - but one that gave me new insights into the history and functioning of SRC.

In addition, of course, having the opportunity of talking with your program consultants was most helpful. I'm beginning to gain confidence on where to go for what. May I suggest the possibility of some kind of working folder for the use of directors for this purpose.

Ed, I do have one complaint or maybe I should say ego-hurt. In your reporting, none of our Houston programs were mentioned. Certainly, I think, our "Meet the Mayor" project and our VISTA projects (which is partially supported by your grant-in-aid) are as exciting and imaginative as others. The fact that you mentioned at least one program in every other state did leave me feeling for the HCHR program, devalued and very much left out.

Hope you're feeling better.

Sincerely yours,

Fran

Frances Z. Dukler
Acting Executive Director

FZD/f
Enclosure

November 29, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Frances:

You are already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $5,000 to the Houston Council for 1967.

This is a combined grant for general support and for continuation of the VISTA program which the Houston Council conducted so well this year. Although we do not specify a specific amount for each spurpose, it should be understood that the primary purpose of it is to enable continuation of the special program and that this sum is more than we would normalby be able to provide, on a long-term basis, for general support. We are, howev er, pleased and grateful for the splendid record of the Houston Council and desire to assist and encourage you as much as possible.

Please note the general grant-in-aid conditions, a copy of which is enclosed.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

December 7, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Frances:

Guilty, your honor. I was sure the Houston Council's excellent Vista project had been mentioned in my report, and was all ready to send you a marked copy to refute the charge when I discovered to my chagrin that you were right.

Please be assured that the omission does not indicate a lack of appreciation, but only the normal disorder of my mind. I could say that the excellence of the Houston Council's program "goes without saying," but of course not everyone at our annual meeting knew that!

One little problem of which you probably should be aware--although it had nothing to do with my lamentable omission, at least not to my conscious mind--is the ticklish situation we have here by virtue of the fact that we do not support the general operation or any big projects of the Atlanta Council. There is tension between them and the Georgia Council, we try to steer clear of it, and so on and so on. The point is that, to some extent, it would be just as well not to make too much fuss over the good things we are assisting the Houston Council to do. Still, it was just an oversight that it was not mentioned at all.

Incidentally, I hope that we can work out a consistent policy concerning metropolitan councils in the not-too-distant future.

Anyway, take me off the hook. Tell me I'm pardoned.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:cl

December 8, 1966

Mrs. Frances Dukler
Acting Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Frances:

Sorry about the delay, but it took me a little longer than I had anticipated to double-check our policy about expendes to the Annual Meeting.

As indicated on the enclosed copy of the "General Announcements" distributed at the meeting, we pick up the tab only for local expenses, except for members of the SRC Board. I apologize for not remembering to make this clear to those of you who are new on the state council staffs, and I hope this causes no great inconvenience.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street Houston, Texas 77004
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FILE COPY

BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 1965

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Bank and on Hand			
Petty Cash	$ 25.00		
South Main State Bank	287.92	$ 312.92	
Due from Neighborhood Center Contract		300.00	
Due from Southern Regional Council		500.00	$1,112.92
FIXED ASSETS			
Furniture and Equipment	2,601.19		
Volkswagon Bus	880.20	3,481.39	
Less Reserve for Depreciation		830.64	2,650.75
TOTAL ASSETS			$3,763.67

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
FICA and withholding tax payable	339.79	
Due to Battaglia	1,445.79	
Due to Vendors for Furniture and Equipment	883.06	
Accounts Payable	75.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,743.64
SURPLUS		
October 1, 1964	690.05	
Surplus Current Year	329.98	1,020.03
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		$3,763.67

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

October 1, 1965 - September 30, 1965

INCOME				
Individual Memberships	$14,175.53			
Corporate	6,800.00			
Foundations and Association	3,350.00			
Memorials	468.50			
Head Start	4,507.63			
Battaglia	1,200.00			
Miscellaneous	242.19		30,743.85	
Programs, Projects and Meetings		7,346.28		
TOTAL INCOME				$38,090.13
EXPENSES				
General and Administrative Expense				
Salaries	$18,362.42			
Payroll Taxes	439.40			
Extra Office Labor	276.25			
Travel and Allowances	2,306.68			
Rent	1,090.00			
Office Supplies & Maintenance	2,138.65			
Telephone	1,447.67			
Utilities	274.11			
Postage	831.00			
Employees Medical Insurance	92.66			
Publicity	899.37			
Auto Operation	202.35			
Depreciation - Auto	220.05			
Office Equipment and Furniture	451.74			
Miscellaneous	667.33		29,699.68	
Programs, Projects and Meetings	7,253.51			
Head Start - Unrecoverable	461.35			
Neighborhood Centers - Unrecoverable	345.61	8,060.47		
TOTAL EXPENSES				$37,760.15
		(714.19)	1,044.17	
SURPLUS				$ 329.98

State Council Budgets

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET

October 1, 1965 - September 30, 1966

INCOME			
Memberships	$20,000.00		
Corporate	10,000.00		
Foundations and Associations	2,500.00		
Other	817.00		$33,317.00
EXPENSES			
Administrative			
Salaries	20,277.00		
Payroll Taxes	718.00		
Travel and Allowances	1,600.00		
Rent	930.00		
Office Supplies and Maintenance	2,100.00		
Telephone	1,132.00		
Utilities	275.00		
Postage	1,000.00		
Employees Medical Insurance	540.00		
Insurance	188.00		
Publicity	300.00		
Auto Operation	737.00		
Depreciation - Auto	220.00		
Office Equipment & Furniture	500.00		
Miscellaneous	500.00	$31,017.00	
Programs, Projects and Meetings (Balance of Expenses over Income)		2,300.00	$33,317.00

HOUSTON - FINANCE

HOUSTON COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

Balance Sheet
March 31, 1966

Assets			
South Main State Bank		$ 2,603.79	
Riverside National Bank		2,352.20	
Petty Cash		25.00	
Furniture & Equip.	$3,147.89		
Less: Reserve for Deprec.	747.26	2,400.63	
V.W. Automobile	880.20		
Less: Reserve for Deprec.	220.05	660.15	
Due from Neighborhood Centers		100.00	
Total Assets			$ 8,168.77
Liabilities			
Seaboard Finance	98.78		
Office Fur. Showcase	53.97		
Coca Cola Bottling Co.	366.92		
Withholding Taxes	597.75		
Due on F.I.C.A.	236.30		
Total Liabilities		1,353.72	
Accumulated Surplus			
H. C. H. R. Surplus	1,020.03		
Battaglio Surplus	4,099.51		
Additions to Surplus Oct. 1, 1965 to April 1, '66	1,695.51		
Total Surplus		6,815.05	
Surplus and Liabilities			$ 8,168.77

HOUSTON COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

Operating Statement
March 31, 1966

(From Oct. 1, 1965 to April 1, 1966

Income		
Individual Membership	$ 10,528.50	
Individual Contributions	14.54	
Corporate Income	4,975.00	
Foundations	1,600.00	
Southern Regional Council	1,200.00	
Memorials	70.50	
Miscellaneous Income	33.30	
Total Income		$ 18,421.84
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	8,821.44	
Extra Office Salaries	49.52	
Payroll Taxes	83.13	
Other Taxes	17.39	
Rent	825.00	
Utilities	224.86	
Telephone	977.80	
Office Supplies	2,136.49	
Postage	706.72	
Bookkeeping, Audit & Legal	150.00	
Dues, Subscriptions & Publications	77.81	
Automobile Maintenance & Operation	287.30	
Allowances	225.00	
Travel	936.92	
Staff Hospitalication Insurance	164.18	
Miscellaneous Expenses	81.13	
Miscellaneous Committee Expenses	30.57	
Publicity	24.33	
Total Operating Expenses		15,820.59
Operating Surplus		2,601.25

Committees & Projects

	Expenses	Income
Arts Committee	676.31	
Annual Dinner	2,532.31	3,077.00
Housing Committee	160.00	140.00
Vista	338.75	110.00
John Doar Meeting	328.14	
Finance Committee	682.10	
Head Start		581.44
Hycohr	105.57	
	4,823.18	3,916.44

Committee & Project Deficit	(905.74)
NET SURPLUS	$1,695.51

Tex - FINANCE & MEMBER-SHIP

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Balance Sheet
May 31, 1966

Assets			
South Main State Bank		$ 1,113.68	
Riverside National Bank		2,352.20	
Petty Cash		25.00	
Furniture and Equipment	$3,147.89		
Less: Reserve for Dep.	747.26	2,400.63	
V. W. Automobile	880.20		
Less Reserve for Dep.	220.05	660.15	
Federal Tax Deposit		350.20	
Due from Neighborhood Centers		100.00	
Due from Vista Employees		290.00	
TOTAL ASSETS			$ 7,291.86
Liabilities			
Seaboard Finance		51.44	
Office Furniture Showcase		11.67	
Coca Cola Bottling Company		337.52	
Withholding Taxes		439.22	
F.I.C.A. Taxes Due		136.83	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			976.68
Accumulated Surplus			
H.C.H.R. Surplus	1,020.03		
Battaglia Surplus	4,099.51		
Add'n to Surplus (10-1-65 to 6-1-66)	1,195.64		
TOTAL SURPLUS			6,315.18
SURPLUS & LIABILITIES			$ 7,291.86

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Operating Statement
May 31, 1966
(From October 1, 1965 to June 1, 1966)

Income		
Individual Membership	$ 12,871.50	
Individual Contributions	14.54	
*Corporate Income	6,225.00	
Foundations	1,550.00	
Southern Regional Council	2,650.00	
Memorials	161.50	
Miscellaneous Income	73.30	
TOTAL INCOME		$23,545.84
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	$ 12,178.08	
Extra Office Salaries	49.52	
Payroll Taxes	292.87	
Other Taxes	17.39	
Rent	1,275.00	
Utilities	321.29	
Telephone	1,082.41	
Office Supplies	2,549.03	
Postage	866.72	
Bookkeeping, Audit and Legal	350.00	
Dues and Publications	94.31	
Auto Maintenance	370.63	
Allowances	421.85	
Travel	1,016.10	
Employee Hospitalization	212.16	
Miscellaneous Expense	106.13	
Miscellaneous Committee Expense	75.38	
Publicity	24.33	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE		$21,303.20
OPERATING SURPLUS		2,242.64

Committee and Projects	EXPENSES	INCOME	BALANCE
Arts Committee	$ 686.88		686.88
Annual Dinner	2,532.31	3,976.00	(543.69)
Housing Committee	347.50	297.00	50.50
VISTA	589.42	466.48	122.94
John Doar Meeting	328.14		328.14
Finance Committee	682.10		682.10
Head Start		581.44	(581.44)
HYCOHR	301.57		301.57
COMMITTEE & PROJECT DEFICIT			1,047.00
TOTAL SURPLUS			$ 1,195.64

*May additions

Houston - PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

JUNE 1966

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PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
VICE PRESIDENT

*FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
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EX-OFFICIO

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MISS ELIZABETH KIMMEL
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STAFF

ROBERT R. ALEXANDER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS NANCY POLLARD
OFFICE MANAGER

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A STATE SENATOR REPORTS -

Barbara C. Jordan

Barring unusual circumstances and events, I will represent the 11th Senatorial District during the next session of the Texas Legislature. This is a tremendous challenge and a great opportunity. Included in this District are the most economically deprived citizens of Harris County. The poorest housing, the worst schools, the least cars and the most unemployed persons are all compressed within the District I will represent. Ethnically, this Senatorial District is composed of approximately 45% Negro, 16% Latin American and the balance Anglo. I made one promise to the citizens of that District. I promised them a voice, a voice that would speak for them and represent their interest. So, on Saturday, May 7th, a silent procession of the voiceless, the disinherited, the laborer, the cook, the yard man and the concerned went to the polls and chose a spokesman. They chose me and I am at once proud and humble in their choice.

The May 7th election signaled the beginning of a new day of hope for all of the people I will represent. The men over here walk taller and the women wear broad smiles. The little children laugh heartily and they want to know what course they should study to become President of the United States. The old people approach me with tears in their eyes and they embrace me warmly and say, "God Bless you, My Child." They all have a sense of personhood and future. They believe now that they can make a difference.

It now becomes the task of all who believe in the dignity of man to capture the new spirit of the citizens of the 11th Senatorial District and validate their faith in the future. There are those who still refuse to believe that anything has changed; that anything is different. They remain hostile and alienated. We must somehow get through to them. We must let them know that we care.

I will represent all of the people of this District and I will need the support of all who will help me stand up and speak for them.

PRIVATE CITIZENS SEEK TO RESTRAIN HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Several Council members were informed of the data surrounding the case against the HISD and policies that will perpetuate de facto segregation in Houston schools. Social scientists and economists have conducted studies that confirm the following:

1. Segregated education penalizes the disadvantaged in terms of scholastic motivation and achievement. Efforts to integrate and improve educational opportunities for all groups results in marked gains in the achievement of both Negro and white students.

2. It is costing Houstonians $1.2 Billion dollars per year in potential economic development due to the ravages of segregated education and the failure of the educational system to impart proper skills to the disadvantaged.

3. The U. S. Department of Commerce classifies Houston as a weak end-product industrial area due to the lack of marketable skills among a large segment of its population.

The Houston Independent School District is the sixth largest district in the nation and should be showing more leadership in solving these problems. Since the courts have ruled that all segregated education is unconstitutional, any policies that tend to perpetuate de facto segregation are likewise unjust. There is now available full information on the extent to which HISD have been bussing Negro pupils to avoid integrated classrooms. Negro pupils in many cases must board a bus at 6:45 a.m. and be transported 25 miles right past many brand new and under-utilized "white" schools in order to be deposited in crowded and totally inadequate "Negro" schools. Providing relief construction in the Negro ghettos is not the answer, say the plaintiffs in the case. The current $60 million HISD construction program is primarily designed to bolster segregated facilities in the ghettos and the plaintiffs want the District to cease this course of action and to get on with the process of providing equal opportunities for all. Also at issue is the system of overlapping school boundaries which frequently finds Negro students denied admission to schools less than one city block away from their home.

A VISTA REPORTS -

Waring Fincke, Volunteer

Along with the other functions of the VISTA in the field, he must serve as an educator to the people in his community. He must educate the adults in his community who are interested in helping their neighbors by bringing to them a knowledge of the social welfare and service agencies that exist in the city as a whole. He must educate the leaders and members of existing community organizations how to deal with and get results from the city, county, state and federal political systems. He must bring an awareness of the civil liberties and rights which are realized by people in middle and above income brackets, but not by members of low income minority groups. He can, if he has the inclination and ability, also try to teach the young children in his community what they miss or do not have the opportunity to get in their usually less than adequate schools.

Basically, he must try to eliminate his own job. A VISTA serves for one year and must leave with the community his knowledge of the services and methods of operation available if his presence is going to have any ongoing and lasting effect on the community in which he worked.

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE - SOME PROPOSALS AND CONCERNS

> "Therefore, I want to announce that I intend to call a White House Conference of scholars, and experts, and outstanding Negro leaders-men of both races- and officials of government at every level.
>
> This White House Conference's theme and title will be "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS".
>
> Its object will be to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which, after the long time of in injustice, he is finally about to secure.
>
> To move beyond opportunity to achievement.
>
> To shatter forever not only the barriers of law and public practice, but the walls which bound the condition of man by the color of his skin.
>
> To dissolve, as best we can, the antique enmities of the heart which diminish the holder, divide the great democracy, and do wrong - great wrong - to the Children of God."

So spoke President Johnson at Howard University on June 4, 1965. And last week in Washington, D. C. on June 1 and 2, with some 2,500 invited participants, among them the Council's director, Robert Alexander, the Conference which he visualized came to fruition.

The Conference was asked to devise and set in motion an action program for citizens and communities across the country, to translate the promise of equality into reality for millions of Negro Americans.

In attempting to achieve this aim, the Conference addressed itself to four major areas of concern:

1. ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELFARE: Since discrimination in employment translates itself at the community level into depressed purchasing power for goods and services, social tensions, delinquency, idleness, and the high costs of welfare assistance, the Conference proposed to deal with
   - the shocking incidence of joblessness among Negro youth
   - a Metropolitan Jobs Council in all major urban areas
   - a comprehensive year round employment, training and counseling program for Negro youth
   - more comprehensive and efficient Federal programs to help in solving the existing economic problems - a story of wasted human resources.

2. EDUCATION:
   - the massive task of reforming the educational system needs to deal with equalizing the allocation of financial and human resources so that our schools provide for all children what is now available only to a fortunate few
   - the problem of concentrations in population on the basis of race which are detrimental not only to education but to society.
   - the task of equalizing opportunity and designing education so that persons of all ages might become independent individuals.

3. HOUSING: In an effort to eliminate the two Americas in housing, the Conference saw as its goals:
   - freedom of choice - an absolutely open, racial unrestricted market in which housing is merchandised to families and persons of all racial groups.
   - an adequate and expanding supply of new housing for low and moderate income families
   - racially inclusive suburban communities and new towns
   - revitalization and integration of existing Negro ghettos

4. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:
   - protection of Negroes and civil rights workers from intimidation in connection with the exercise of their rights
   - equal justice for Negroes - non-discrimination in jury selection, enactment of Federal legislation to remove civil rights cases from state to Federal courts
   - improvement of police-community relations on state and local levels. The upgrading of police organization, equipment and facilities, and adequate complaint procedure, definition of the police role in the community and the establishment of a Community Relations Unit in the Police Department.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORTS - Dr. R. L. Motard, Chairman

SPONSORS FOR UPWARD BOUND STUDENTS

The Houston Council on Human Relations and Texas Southern University are working together on "Upward Bound", a preparatory program for disadvantaged high school students. Its purpose is to stimulate the students' interest in college and to help equip them for the demands of higher education. These students are identified and recruited from the 11th and 12th grades by the TSU Pre-College Center staff.

The Education Committee of the Council on Human Relations is seeking sponsors for the students participating in the program. The sponsor's function will be to give personal guidance to an individual student, selected by Upward Bound.

Prospective sponsors will:

1. Meet with the counseling staff of Upward Bound on Monday, June 20, 1966 at 8:00 P. M., Room 158, Auditorium Building, TSU to be briefed on the program and the sponsor's role in it.

2. Those persons who wish to become sponsors will be assigned to a student after the June 20 meeting.

3. By the end of July, sponsors will be invited to a small informal meeting with their students.

4. Sponsors will discuss with their students their vocational choice, college selection and where scholarships are available.

5. Sponsors should remain in touch with the students throughout their participation in the program.

6. Resources available for sponsors from TSU:
   a. Reference materials and booklets
   b. Film strips and records
   c. College catalogs
   d. Sample forms and admission tests

7. Question which the sponsor may need to answer:
   a. Where do I get a scholarship?
   b. How do I pay for a college education?
   c. Can I find a part-time job?
   d. What school is best for me?
   e. How do I prepare for the admission tests?

8. Assistance in all above matters can be obtained from the staff of the Pre-College Center, Texas Southern University, 3201 Wheeler (Green quonset hut), JA 8-4080 or JA 8-1389, Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

   Rev. William A. Lawson, Director
   Mrs. Versie Shelton, Associate Director
   Mrs. Martha Collins, Administrative Counselor
   Mrs. Pete Ruman, Academic Counselor

REFERENCE MATERIAL

HOW TO GET COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS - Volume I, paperback, Gene R. Hawes, Western Publishing Company, 1965

FINANCIAL AID FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS - Undergraduate, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401

COLLEGE BOUND - A GUIDE TO COLLEGE AND CAREER PLANNING (New revised 3rd edition) Samuel Brownstein, Barron's Educational Series, 1964

COLLEGE AID FOR STUDENTS (Bulletin) Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Supt. of Documents. U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401

LOVEJOY'S COLLEGE GUIDE, Simon and Schuster Inc., paper, 3.95

FILM STRIPS AND RECORDS -
Choosing a College
Goals and Purposes of Liberal Arts Education
Reading a College Catalogue

Houston - FINANCE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street Houston, Texas 77004
JAckson 6-1829

Balance Sheet
July 1, 1966

Assets			
South Main State Bank		$ 161.17	
Riverside National Bank		2,352.20	
Petty Cash		25.00	
Furniture and Equipment	$3,147.89		
Less: Reserve for Dep.	747.26	2,400.63	
V. W. Automobile	880.20		
Less: Reserve for Dep.	220.05	660.15	
Federal Tax Deposit		725.36	
Due from Neighborhood Centers		100.00	
Due from VISTA Volunteers		300.00	
TOTAL ASSETS			$ 6,724.51
Liabilities			
Seaboard Finance		15.18	
Coca Cola Bottling Company		322.82	
Income Taxes Withheld		651.82	
FICA Taxes Withheld		223.91	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			1,213.73
Accumulated Surplus			
HCHR Surplus		1,020.03	
Battaglia Surplus		4,099.51	
Add'n to Surplus (10-1-65 7-1-66)		391.24	
TOTAL SURPLUS			5,510.78
SURPLUS & LIABILITIES			$ 6,724.51

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Operating Statement
(From October 1, 1965 to July 1, 1966)

	June Add'n		
Income			
Individual Membership	$867.00	$ 13,738.50	
Individual Contributions		14.54	
Corporate Income		6,225.00	
Foundations	450.00	2,000.00	
Southern Regional Council		2,650.00	
Memorials	2.00	163.50	
Miscellaneous Income	29.00	102.30	
TOTAL INCOME			$24,893.84
Operating Expenses			
Salaries		$ 13,876.40	
Extra Office Salaries		49.52	
Payroll Taxes		292.87	
Other Taxes		48.89	
Rent		1,275.00	
Utilities		359.18	
Telephone		1,228.04	
Office Supplies		2,604.64	
Postage		926.72	
Bookkeeping, Audit and Legal		350.00	
Dues, Subsceiptions and Publications		94.31	
Auto Maintenance and Operation		370.63	
Allowances		421.85	
Travel		1,016.10	
Employee Hospitalization		236.15	
Miscellaneous Expense		106.13	
Miscellaneous Committee Expense		94.48	
Printing		48.17	
Publicity		35.53	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES			23,433.62
OPERATING SURPLUS			1,460.22

Committee and Projects	EXPENSES	INCOME	
Arts Committee	$ 686.88	$ 40.00	
Annual Dinner	2,532.31	3,076.00	
Housing Committee	376.57	302.00	
VISTA	692.33	466.48	
John Doar Meeting	328.14		
Finance Committee	682.10		
Head Start		581.44	
HYCOHR	301.57	4.00	
Racial Tension Committee	79.00	140.00	
Totals	$5,678.90	$4,609.92	
Committee and Project Deficit			1,068.98
TOTAL SURPLUS			$ 391.98

Va - FINANCE

GENERAL ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL REPORT
Virginia Council on Human Relations

July 1966

INCOME:

Memberships	$ 192.75	
Contributions	107.50	
Southern Regional Council	1,500.00	
Unbudgeted:		
Council Refunds	37.50	$ 1,837.75
Cash on hand June 30, 1966		1,483.85
		3,321.60

LESS EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	$ 1,487.49	
Matching Taxes	49.93	
Travel	90.35	
Office Supplies	67.99	
Rent	145.00	
Printing	16.50	
Postage	55.51	
Literature	28.55	
Bank Service Charge	1.35	
Unbudgeted:		
2nd Quarter Council Refunds	171.00	$ 2,113.67
Cash on Hand July 31, 1966		$ 1,207.93
Savings Account		$ 4,259.72

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Membership Report

July 1966
Month

	Beginning of Month	New Members and Renewals	End of Month
Local Councils			
Arlington	33	15	48
Alexandria	158	0	158
Charlottesville	163	0	163
Covington	-	-	-
Danville	93	0	93
Fairfax	318	26	344
Franklin	6	0	6
Fredericksburg	51	0	51
Hanover	0	33	33
Hopewell	20	0	20
Lancaster-Northumberland	24	0	24
Loudoun County	2	0	2
Lynchburg	49	4	53
Mercer-Tazewell	-	-	-
Montgomery	59	0	59
New River	20	0	20
Norfolk	222	0	222
Peninsula	15	3	18
Petersburg	17	16	33
Portsmouth	2	2	4
Prince Edward	19	16	35
Radford	25	0	25
Richmond	178	6	184
Roanoke	89	0	89
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista	48	0	48
Rockingham	65	0	65
Virginia Beach	78	0	78
Williamsburg	20	0	20
General	22	0	22
State Council TOTAL	1796	121	1917

Houston - M+P

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street Houston, Texas 77004
JAckson 6-1829

Balance Sheet
August 1, 1966

Assets			
South Main State Bank		$ 101.96	
Riverside National Bank		2,352.20	
Petty Cash		25.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	$3,147.89		
Less: Depreciation	747.26	2,400.63	
V. W. Automobile	880.20		
Less: Depreciation	220.05	660.15	
Federal Tax Deposits		788.88	
Due From Neighborhood Centers		100.00	
Due from VISTA Employees		276.88	
TOTAL ASSETS			$6,705.70
Liabilities			
Loan		1,000.00	
Due on Coca Cola Machine		308.12	
Due on Typewriter		15.18	
Due on Withholding Taxes		902.12	
Due on FICA		303.14	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			2,528.56
Accumulated Surplus			
HCHR Surplus		1,020.03	
Battaglia Surplus		4,099.51	
Deficit to Surplus (October 1, 1965 to August 1, 1966)		(942.40)	4,177.14
SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			6,705.70

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Operating Statement
July 31, 1966

Income		
Individual Membership	$14,557.50	
Individual Contributions	14.54	
Corporate Membership	6,225.00	
Foundations	2,025.00	
Southern Regional Council	3,100.00	
Memorials	165.50	
Miscellaneous	119.90	
TOTAL INCOME		$26,207.44
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	$15,737.22	
Extra Office Salaries	49.52	
Payroll Taxes	292.87	
Other Taxes	48.89	
Rent	1,425.00	
Utilities	414.66	
Telephone	1,551.68	
Office Supplies	2,627.28	
Postage	946.72	
Bookkeeping, Audit and Legal	400.00	
Dues, Subscriptions and Publications	102.31	
Auto Maintenance	370.63	
Allowances	600.97	
Travel	1,016.10	
Employee Hospitalization Insurance	241.64	
Miscellaneous Expense	129.83	
Miscellaneous Committee Expense	64.68	
Printing	126.74	
Publicity	35.53	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE		26,182.27
OPERATING SURPLUS		25.17

Committee and Projects	EXPENSES	INCOME	BALANCE
Arts Committee	$ 686.88	53.45	633.43
Annual Dinner	2,532.31	3,076.00	(543.69)
Housing Committee	376.57	302.00	74.57
VISTA	712.33	502.94	209.39
John Doar Meeting	328.14		328.14
Finance Committee	682.10		682.10
Head Start		581.44	(581.44)
HYCOHR	301.57	75.50	226.07
Racial Tension Committee	79.00	140.00	(61.00)

COMMITTEE AND PROJECT DEFICIT	967.57
TOTAL DEFICIT	942.40

September 14, 1966

Miss Frankie Austin
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Miss Austin:

Thank you for the financial statement and balance sheet for the Houston Council on Human Relations.

We normally like to have these statements each month. This helps us to put together a financial picture of the state councils at any time without regard to different quarters and fiscal year on which the various councils operate.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

Texas — FINANCE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street Houston, Texas 77004
JAckson 6-1829

BALANCE SHEET

August 31, 1966 to September, 1966
(11 months operation)

Assets			
South Main State Bank		212.36	
Riverside National Bank		2,352.20	
Petty Cash		25.00	
Furniture and Equipment	3,147.89		
Less Depreciation	747.26	2,400.63	
VW Automobile	880.20		
Less Depreciation	220.05	660.15	
Federal Tax Deposit		788.88	
Due from Neighborhood Centers		100.00	
Due from Employees		256.88	
TOTAL ASSETS			$6,796.10
Liabilities			
Loan		1,000.00	
Due on Typewriter		15.18	
Due on Coca Cola Machine		308.12	
Due on Withholding Taxes		1,034.02	
Due on FICA		338.95	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			2,696.27
Surplus			
HCHR		1,020.03	
Battaglia		4,099.51	
Deficit to August 31		(1,019.71)	4,099.83
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SURPLUS			6,796.10

OPERATING STATEMENT
August 31, 1966
(11 months)

Operating Expenses

Salaries	$16,589.72	
Extra Office Salaries	49.52	
Payroll Taxes	292.87	
Other Taxes	48.89	
Rent	1,575.00	
Utilities	469.75	
Telephone	1,503.28	
Office Supplies	2,707.03	
Postage	1,021.11	
Bookkeeping, Audit and Legal	400.00	
Dues, Subscriptions and Publications	102.31	
Auto Maintenance and Operation	370.63	
Allowances	600.97	
Travel	1,016.10	
Employee Hospitalization	252.60	
Miscellaneous	129.83	
Miscellaneous Committee Expense	114.55	
Printing	135.39	
Publicity	35.53	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE		$27,415.08

Income

Membership	15,459.50	
Individual Contributions	14.54	
Corporate Memberships	6,225.00	
Foundations	2,331.50	
Southern Regional Council	3,100.00	
Memorials	168.00	
Miscellaneous Income	128.60	
TOTAL		27,427.64
OPERATING SURPLUS		12.56

Committee Expenses	Expenses	Income
A - Arts Committee	$ 736.88	$ 53.45
B - Annual Dinner	2,532.31	3,076.00
C - Housing Committee	376.57	327.00
D - VISTA	749.33	502.94
E - John Doar Meeting	328.14	
F - Finance Committee	682.10	
G - Head Start		581.44
H - HYCOHR	301.57	75.50
I - Racial Tension	81.70	140.00
TOTAL	$5,788.60	$4,756.33
COMMITTEE DEFICIT		1,032.27
TOTAL DEFICIT		1,019.71

Houston QUARTERLY REPORT

Enclosure
January 13, 1967

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

FROM: Frances Z. Dukler, Acting Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT: Director's Report for Period October 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966

ADMINISTRATION - The most important single item is that HCHR has employed a new Executive Director, John P. Murray. He is currently Pastor of Augustana Lutheran Church here in Houston and has been actively involved in the area for many years including HCHR. He will take over this new position in February.

FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE - As of this date we are completely engulfed in Pledge Cards for our Annual Fund Raising & Membership Drive. Seven teams of ten women will meet January 19th. The Board of Directors and a special team are working on the big gifts. We have a goal of $42,000. The campaign is actually set for the last week in January and the 1st week of February.

ANNUAL DINNER MEETING - Our Annual Dinner was held on November 30th at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. The speaker was Jackie Robinson. The dinner was a great success with about 500 people in attendance. We are finding, however, that evenings of this kind never quite reach the break-even point and the future recommendation is either to have donors to underwrite such an affair or change our format. Jackie Robinson was a good choice for a speaker. He spoke informally, but his remarks were quite to the point. In addition, he handled the question and answer period with a great deal of aplomb.

MEET THE MAYOR - This program is continuing - (see last report). Only one meeting has been held these last few months because of the elections, the Mayor was ill, and then the holidays. We are trying to avoid any political overtones regarding supporting the Mayor - giving him a platform, etc. Two more meetings are scheduled for late January and February and then the program is to switch to other city officials. We have had some excellent publicity from this in the editorial columns and many inquiries from other cities on "how to set up such a program."

HOUSING - Based on the Survey of Federal Housing that was presented to the Mayor in October, the Housing Committee was given $5,000 by the Houston Foundation for an initial study in Creative Urban Design. The research subcommittee is now at work on this study which will result in the preparation of a proposal for extensive funds to do a comprehensive study in Urban Design for all of Houston. There is wide based support for this proposal and additional funds are possibly available in the near future. This study proposes to be the most comprehensive and most effective survey of its nature ever done in Texas.

VISTA - The news that dominates the VISTA program is that in January our first VISTAs are terminating their year of service. These seven people have

Enclosure 2
January 13, 1966

added a new dimension to the program of the HCHR. They pioneered a residence-action approach in Houston which made them a source of information about and a link to the people with whose problems the Council is directly concerned.

Their accomplishments are varied. They range from personal service, recreation and tutoring programs to the establishment or strengthening of civic clubs. In two areas, VISTAs were helpful to the CAP organization in the initiation of its program. However, they realize that their biggest contribution was on laying the groundwork for further effort.

The HCHR and Houston owes a debt of gratutude to:

Julie Wahlgren
Waring Fincke
Stuart Buman
Alice McBryde Marsh
Winifred Pollock
Don Szeszycki
Barry Kraut

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE OF INDIVIDUALS AND
ORGANIZATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
-established January, 1966-

Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 4404
Austin, Texas 78751

CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER
1106-B Concho Street
Phone: GR 7-0620

March 9, 1967

CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW

Vol. II, no. 2

CCIOHR IS A TEXAS NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOUNDED TO PROMOTE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PERSONS IN AUSTIN THROUGH ACTIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN NEGRO, LATIN, AND ANGLO CITIZENS, THEIR CHURCHES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

- IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT -

CCIOHR will hold its ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETING on Tuesday night, March 21, 1967, 8:00 p.m. at its HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER located at 1106-B Concho Street, Austin, Texas. Concho Street intersects with 11th Street at the 1700 block East. The simplest way of getting to this point is to cross Interegional Highway 35 at 11th Street and to go East on 11th Street to Concho Street. Our Center is one-half block North on Concho Street from the intersection.

It is important for all members to be present at this meeting so as to participate in the election of members to the CCIOHR Board of Directors. Ours is a corporation known as a member's corporation. The members elect those who sit on corporation's Board of Directors. Under State law, the Board of Directors is charged with the duty of administering the affairs of the corporation in accordance with the charter granted to it by the Secretary of State and with the by-laws of the corporation. The members participate in corporate affairs by electing the members of the Board and by sitting on committees set up by the Board to assist it in administering these affairs and by carrying out functions delegated to them through Board action.

At the last member's meeting held on October 18th, 1966, our members voted to increase the number of directors on the CCIOHR Board to seven, effective March 25, 1967. Consequently, two additional directors are to be selected at our member's meeting on March 21. These are called "Term Three" directors and they will serve, under our charter and by-laws provisions, until March 25, 1969. Our "Term Two" directors, Mrs. Mary Washington and Mr. Calvin Lynch, who were elected last October 18th, will continue to serve until March 25, 1968 when their term will end. The term of our "Term One" directors who were elected as of last March 25th to serve until March 25th of this year terminates as of the latter date. These are Mrs. J. H. Holloway, chairman of the Board, and Dr. J. P. Witherspoon. The third director of the "Term One" directors, Mr. Jorge D. Guerra, resigned in late January due to having to tend to certain personal needs. Thus, a total of three directors are to be elected as "Term One" directors with a term to end in March 25, 1970, as provided in our charter and by-laws. In all, therefore, five directors are to be elected at the March 21st meeting.

The Board of Directors at its last regular meeting, after careful study of the matter, unanimously voted to recommend to its members the election of the following persons to the Board:

TERM ONE DIRECTORS: Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Dr. J. P. Witherspoon, and Mr. Mack G. Martinez

TERM THREE DIRECTORS: Rev. J. E. Obey and Mr. Elvin W. Brown

Mr. Mack G. Martinez has worked with CCIOHR since April, 1966. He was one of the Latin-American leaders selected by CCIOHR to assist it in presenting to the City Council on May 5, 1966, its proposed Equal Opportunities Ordinance which would have created an official human relations commission. He has assisted the Complaints and Problems Committee in several instances in handling the problems of minority

group families and individuals. He has distinguished himself by over twenty-five years of service to members of his ethnic group and is a highly respected community leader. An example of his civic-mindedness is his recent registration of 1,087 voters in this city. Mr. Martinez is presently studying for his doctorate at the University of Texas and is on the Staff of the Austin State Hospital. His election to the Board will increase its representation of all the citizens of Austin.

Mrs. J. M. Holloway and Dr. J. P. Witherspoon have served CCIOHR faithfully and diligently on its Board of Directors. Dr. Witherspoon was elected to the Board last March and Mrs. Holloway was selected to replace a director who had resigned due to being out of the City last summer. Mrs. Holloway has had a long record of civic leadership in this City. She has been a large factor in helping CCIOHR to secure the support of the Negro citizens of this community. Her constant cheerfulness and maturity of judgment have served CCIOHR well. She desires to continue to serve CCIOHR as a director. Her election will insure the transmission of the last year's experience and lessons to the new board members.

Dr. J. P. Witherspoon has also served CCIOHR faithfully and diligently on its Board of Directors. He drafted the Equal Opportunities Ordinance which CCIOHR presented to the City Council last May 5, 1966 and assisted in arguing the case for its adoption to the Council. He drafted the Charter and By-Laws of the organization at the direction of its members and the Board. Mrs. Holloway and Dr. Witherspoon have worked together in handling the work of the Complaints and Problems Committee with the assistance of numerous law students from the University of Texas and of two young lawyers in the City. Dr. Witherspoon provides the organization with the legal advice and counsel which it requires from time to time. Like Mrs. Holloway, he desires to continue his service as a director for an additional term of office. His election will insure that the experience and lessons of the first year of operation of CCIOHR will be passed on to the new directors elected this year and next year.

Reverend J. E. Obey is pastor of David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church. This is the second largest Baptist Church in East Austin. He was pastor of St. John's Baptist Church of Corpus Christi before coming to Austin. While in that city, he participated in the successful effort to obtain the creation of an official human relations commission and ordinance. He is presently Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Baptist Minister's Union of Austin. He has been a strong supporter of CCIOHR since its founding in early 1966. At the request of CCIOHR he appeared before the City Council on May 5, 1966 and spoke in favor of the Equal Opportunities Ordinance sponsored by this organization. His presentation was one of the best made that day. He has also permitted CCIOHR to hold two of its public forums in his church and provided other material assistance to our organization. Reverend Obey is an outstanding community leader who will continue to grow in stature in future years. Due to his personal qualifications and his profession Reverend Obey will bring to the CCIOHR Board a background and an experience of incalculable value.

Mr. Elvin W. Brown is an East Austin contractor with many years of business experience. While a student at Huston-Tillotson College he played on the football team. He has provided valuable advice and counsel to the present members of the CCIOHR Board and assisted the organization in many ways. He is presently studying the means for setting up a special class under CCIOHR supervision for instructing interested persons in the construction of one-story buildings and residences. The present CCIOHR Board feels the presence on it of an experienced businessman will increase both its effectiveness and representativeness. Mr. Brown possesses in an eminent way this qualification.

Refreshments will also be served at the ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETING on March 21. Anyone desiring to assist in bringing or serving the refreshments please contact either Mrs. J. M. Holloway at GR 6-5168 or Mrs. L. L. Clark, GL 3-6246, who is a co-chairman of our Program Committee.

In accordance with Section V of the CCIOHR By-Laws adopted by the Board of Directors on September 30, 1966, pursuant to State law, a person is entitled to vote in the election of directors if he has signed the "Individual Membership Roll" together with the prescribed pledge between September 30, 1966 and the date of the announcement of the Annual Members Meeting, March 9, 1967. Our Secretary, Mrs. Mary

Washington, has custody of the "Individual Membership Roll" and will distribute membership cards at the March 21st meeting to those who have signed the roll.

THE COMMITTEES OF CCIOHR

Pursuant to State Law and the CCIOHR Charter and By-Laws, the Board of Directors has operated in the performance of its duties through the assistance of several working committees. After several months of study and evaluation, the CCIOHR Board of Directors established at its regular meeting in March two new committees, appointed additional members to a few of its previously established committees, and appointed certain persons to head operational departments. The function of each committee is to advise the CCIOHR Board of Directors concerning matters within its jurisdiction and to make recommendations for action and policy formation by the Board. Each committee and department is also authorized to take such action as is authorized by the Board.

Program Committee: Mrs. L. L. Clark, Mr. Jasper Glover, Mrs. Frances Winston.
Finance Committee: Mrs. Bassett Maguire, Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Mr. R. D. White.
Job Opportunities Committee: Mrs. Calvin Lynch, Mrs. Mary Washington, Mr. Elvin R. Brown.
Complaints and Problems Committee: Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Mr. Burrell D. Johnston, Dr. J. P. Witherspoon, Mr. Calvin Lynch, Mrs. Mary Washington.
Negotiation Committee: Dr. Bassett Maguire, Mr. Michael Hernandez, Mr. Milton Gooden.
Minority Group Study Committee: Mr. Calvin Lynch.

Education Committee: Mrs. H. J. Plass, Sister Michael Mary, Mrs. Mary Washington, Rev. Charles Palms, Rev. Gordon Roesch, Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Mr. John Kinard, Mrs. Calvin Lynch, Mr. Mack Martinez, and Mrs. Vivian Kirk (subject to Mrs. Kirk's acceptance).
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TUTORING OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Mrs. H. J. Plass, Mr. John Kinard, Mrs. Betty Stoeltje, Mrs. John Kinard, Rev. David Thomas, Rev. Charles Palms, Rev. Gordon Roesch, Miss Frances Kremer, Sister Helen Bernard.
Center Committee: Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Dr. J. P. Witherspoon
Registrar for Tutoring Program: Mr. John Kinard.
Head of Math Department: Mr. Stanley Legum.
Head of English Department: Mrs. John Kinard.
Head of Physical Education Department: Mr. Norman Hitzges assisted by Mr. Larry Kremer, Mr. Omar Holguin, Mr. Pat MacDonald, and Mr. Joe Pentony.
Head of Department on Woodworking: Mr. Elvin W. Brown.
Church-Community Relations Program: Rev. Lawrence C. Wicks.

THE CCIOHR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

This program continues to make great progress. We now have over 60 students taking tutoring from 42 tutors. Most of these are adults working for the High School Diploma Equivalent. However, we are tutoring an increasing number of grade school and junior and senior high school children with a view to assisting them to overcome special difficulties encountered with their courses.

In addition to our tutoring sessions, we presently conduct three classes: typing and business English, social studies, and physical education. The first two are conducted at St. Mary's Academy and the latter at our Center. Approximately 25 are currently attending the typing and business English classes and about 12 the social studies classes. Although our physical education classes began only on March 4, some ten youngsters were in attendance.

THE CCIOHR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CCIOHR continues to provide various kinds of assistance to Austin's minority groups and poor persons through the work of several committees. It continues to obtain clinic cards at Brackenridge, welfare assistance from official agencies, jobs from government and private employers, and many other kinds of assistance for many persons.

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE OF INDIVIDUALS AND
ORGANIZATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
-established January, 1966-

Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 4404
Austin, Texas

CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER
1106-B Concho Street
Phone: GR 7-0620

January 31, 1967

CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW

Vol. II no. 1

CCIOHR IS A TEXAS NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOUNDED TO PROMOTE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PERSONS IN AUSTIN THROUGH ACTIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN NEGRO, LATIN, AND ANGLO CITIZENS, THEIR CHURCHES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

- IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT -

CCIOHR cordially and proudly invites you to attend its public forum on Tuesday night, January 31, 8:00 p.m. at David Chapel Baptist Church, 2211 East 19th Street. Our speaker will be

DR. CLYDE C. COLVERT
formerly
Dean, University of Texas College of Education
speaking on

"THE NEED FOR AN AUSTIN JUNIOR COLLEGE"

Dr. Colvert, a native Texan, is one of the nation's distinguished experts in the field of Junior College education. At the University of Texas since 1944, he now directs the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Program for training Junior College administrators. He is Past President of the American Association of Junior Colleges. He has assisted many Texas cities and counties in establishing a junior college. He has also served as a consultant in many states.

CCIOHR strongly supports the establishment of an Austin Junior or Community College and urges all members of the community to listen to this extraordinarily able educator and his suggestions of how to proceed to make this college a reality in our community.

THE CCIOHR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

CCIOHR conducts tutoring at its HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER, 1106-B Concho St., each Tuesday through Saturday for adults and children. Through this tutoring adults may prepare to obtain a High School Diploma Equivalent from the State of Texas Education Agency and thus open the way to jobs not otherwise obtainable. Two of our students have obtained this Diploma from the State since last September. Children may obtain help with their school work and thus avoid becoming drop-outs or making too little progress. While the tutoring sessions are primarily designed for Latin-Americans and Negroes, they are open to any Austin resident.

If you are interested in joining in our tutoring program or having your children enter it, our ENROLLMENT DAY is each Saturday afternoon at the CCIOHR Human Rights Center, 1106-B Concho St., from 2 to 6 p.m. You may call the Center at GR 7-0620. Our tutoring schedule follows:

TUESDAYS	4:00--6:00 p.m.	Elementary School Children only.
WEDNESDAYS	4:00--6:00 p.m.	Junior High School--Senior High School Children only.
THURSDAYS FRIDAYS	4:00--6:00 p.m.	Adults -- study for High School Diploma Equivalent (Math, English, Social Studies, Comprehension)
SATURDAYS	2:00--6:00 p.m.	" " " " Also our ENROLLMENT DAY.

MORE ON THE CCIOHR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

CCIOHR also conducts classes in Typing and Business English at St. Mary's Academy, 41st & Red River Streets, each Monday night from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. At the present time this class is filled to capacity with 36 students. Sister Michael Mary, Mr. Felix George, and others conduct the classes.

Many more have applied for the Typing and Business English classes than we can presently accommodate. St. Mary's Academy will permit us to open another class on their premises. But to do this we need an additional experienced volunteer typing teacher and one or two business English teachers. If you are interested in doing this, please contact the Board of Directors of CCIOHR, P. O. Box 4404, Austin, Texas 78751 or call the CCIOHR Center on Saturdays, 2:00-6:00 p.m., GR 7-0620.

CCIOHR conducts a third class in Social Studies at St. Mary's Academy, 41st & Red River under the supervision of Sister Helen Bernard. This class is designed to prepare students for taking the Social Studies part of the General Educational Test that leads to a High School Diploma Equivalent. This class meets each Tuesday night at St. Mary's Academy from 7;00 p.m. to 8;30 p.m. If you are interested in the class, please come by the CCIOHR Human Rights Center on our Enrollment Day on any Saturday between 2:00 and 6:00 p.m. You may also call the Center between these hours at GR 7-0620.

TAPPING THE HUMAN POTENTIAL IN AUSTIN

CCIOHR believes that there is a vast potential of human and material resources in Austin for assisting its minority groups to prepare for and obtain equal opportunities in employment, education, union membership, government employment, and many other fields of community life.

CCIOHR has been trying to demonstrate to Austin citizens that this potential can be organized and directed toward solving its pressing human relations problems. It has done so almost wholly by the contribution of hours of volunteer assistance by a large number of devoted Austin citizens. What money has been needed, CCIOHR has been able to raise from its members and friends.

CCIOHR's membership consists largely of church-goers from many different faiths. They have sought to put their different religions to work in an ecumenism of good works and charitable efforts. The pastor of a Presbyterian Church, the pastor of a Lutheran Campus Ministry, a ladies's organization of St. John's Methodist Church, Sisters from St. Mary's Academy, law students who are members of the Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity at the University of Texas, student members of the Catholic Student Center at the University, the pastor of a major Baptist Church in the Negro community, and many individuals from all walks of life--these are the persons who have found much joy in working together to assist Austin's minority groups and Austin's poor.

If you as an individual or your organization--church, fraternity, veteran's group, civic club, union--would like to pitch in with our members and assist with one of our projects, please contact the CCIOHR Board of Directors, P. O. Box 4404, Austin, Texas 78751 or call our Center at GR 7-0620 and leave your number for us to call. You do not need to be a member of CCIOHR in order to work with it. We would, however, like to have you as a member.

AUSTIN BUSINESSMEN

CCIOHR would like to interest Austin Businessmen in instituting training programs on their own premises for members of minority groups and others. Just as CCIOHR conducts many different classes at its Center, so too could Austin businessmen conduct splendid training programs on their premises. Hopefully, some of these training programs could be in conjunction with initial jobs. But the main thing is the opportunity to learn some skills and to obtain some knowledge that would help an Austin citizen to prepare himself or herself to hold a better job when and if it becomes available.

The federal government agencies in Austin conduct training of this sort on their own premises. An example is the Internal Revenue Ser-

vice on Interregional 35. This fine federal agency has provided six of the members of CCIOHR's typing and business English classes with two weeks training in the use of key punch machines. These students had attained sufficent proficiency to be worthy of being given this training. Recently, one of these students has been given six month's additional training through IRS. Undoubtedly,there will be other students who qualify for these opportunities.

Businessmen in other cities are currently giving training on their premises to members of minority groups. The banks in Louisville, Kentucky, are an excellent example of this.

Surely the Austin Chamber of Commerce, which conducts so many fine projects in Austin, could turn its attention in part to assisting Austin's minority groups to obtain training that will help them to prepare for needed jobs.

We have hundreds upon hundreds of/school rooms and empty offices and empty plants each evening that could be utilized to train a working force of which Austin could then boast to out-of-city and out-of-state business firms who are considering relocation or the opening of new plants and offices.

IT ALSO TAKES MONEY TO CONDUCT CCIOHR PROJECTS

CCIOHR has regular monthly expenses in operating its Center and in supporting its educational and other projects. CCIOHR needs many additional things in order to make its services available to Negroes, Latin-Americans, and others who need them. Many students cannot afford to purchase the books needed for tutoring sessions and classes. These books are expensive for them with some costing $4.00. CCIOHR would also like to purchase books for a library to be used at its Center by students. It would also like to obtain some newly-developed teaching materials for use by its tutors. It needs to have a secretary regularly on duty at the Center to provide information about CCIOHR's classes and other work to persons inquiring about them, to schedule appointments, and to prepare correspondence and run our office. We need file cases, a mimeograph, office supplies. We need funds to help needy families in emergency situations that somehow come to us when help is not available through other organizations.

CCIOHR hopes that Austin's businessmen, professionals, churches, civic organizations, and individuals will see the need for supporting an organization like CCIOHR and will help support it financially on a regular basis. Become a BOOSTER of CCIOHR by pledging a small regular contribution to help with CCIOHR's expenses.

You may mail your contribution to CCIOHR, P. O. Box 4404, Austin, Texas 78751. You may also contact our Finance Committee, whose members are Mr. Rufus D. White (GR 8-1026), Mrs. J. M. Holloway (GR 6-5168) and Bassett McGuire (GR 7-8605). They have a campaign for financing CCIOHR which is now underway. They have forms on CCIOHR stationary on which institutions and individuals can make pledges of regular support to CCIOHR. Those who make pledges will be sent letters of thanks and copies of CCIOHR HUMAN REVIEW.

OUR HEARTFELT THANKS TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

CCIOHR wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to the many Austin residents and organizations who, by their contributions, made the work of CCIOHR in 1966 possible. The names of our contributors are:

Alexander, B.
Almanza, Albert
Anderson, Mrs. Ada
Arms, Mary Ann
Barton, Frances
Barrow, Mrs. Ethel
Bracy, Tom
Brown, E. W.
Canino, Mr. & Mrs R.
Chapman, Mrs. M. D.
Snyder-Chenards
Clark, Mrs. L. L.
Conner, C. B.
Costella, Rita
Cruz, F. G.
Devaughn, Ed
Dewitty, Arthur
Delores, Sister J.
Donn, Sophie
Doyle, John H.
Drinan, Rev, R.F.
Eileen, Sister M.
Evans, Bobby
Flores, Paco
Franklin, Rev. J.
Gaida, Florence
Garcia, Dr. Hector
Garcia, Miguel
Gent, C. F.
George, Hal
Gerberding, Rev. Keith
Glover, Jasper
Gonzalez-Gomez, Crus S.
Goode, Mr. & Mrs Milton
Green, Ezel
Griffin, Clifton

OUR HEARTFELT THANKS TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS
continued

Guerra, Jorge D.
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Hill, Forest G.
Hill, Helen
Hogan, Jayce
Holloway, Dr. & Mrs.
Howe, Rev. Charles A
Inez, Sister M
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Ray
James, Spanky
James, Thomas
Jennings, Mr. & Mrs. C.A.
Johnston, Burrell
Jones, Harry S.
Kaden, Hayden
Kelley, Mr. & Mrs. M.W.
Russell, Pat
Schutz, C. A. Jr.
Seabrook, Dr. J. J.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Towery, Rev. Ches.
White, R. D.
Winston, Frances
Whitaker, Petty

Kerley, Mrs. L. C.
Kinard, Mr. & Mrs J.
Kloppe, Ed
Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Maguire, Dr. & Mrs Bassett
Mahoney, John
Mann, Rev. C. J.
Mann, Fred
Martinez, Mack
Meaney, Dr. & Mrs. J.W.
Means, Mrs. Bertha H.
Merrian, Aileen
Mills, Dean
Mitchell, Jack
Mitchell, Mrs. Helen
Moreno, Louie
Morgan, Bob
Moriarty, Tom
Sauer, Mrs. Svea
Schweppe, Dr. & Mrs.
Seeger, Mr. & Mrs C.
Snyder, Chester
Travis Co. Democratic
Williams, Women
Wright, Bro.
Witherspoon, Dr. J.P.

NAACP
Newman Foundation
Norris, Sue
Obey, Rev. J. E.
O'Mara, Jan
Our Place
Parks, Mrs. W. L.
Saulson, E. H.
Paupkin, Paul
Pino, David
Plass, Mrs. Betty
Polk, Ed
Prize, William H.
Palm, Rev. Charles
Riley, Jim
Rocha, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Rothstein, Paul R.
Schapiro, Sally
Scott, J. D.
Skeuchfen, Reebord
Tate, Mr. & Mrs.H.G.
Washington, Mrs.Mary
Williams, Bro.
Wright, Frank
Whitcomb, Tom

Other persons gave contributions when the hat has been passed at some of our early 1966 meetings whose names are not known.

In addition, CCIOHR especially extends its deep thanks to Admiral James H. Doyle, USN Reto; Professor Wayne Thode and Mrs Thode; and Mrs. David Hunt and Mrs C. Ware of the women's organization of St. Johns Methodist Church for their contribution of clothes, and in the latter case, of household goods and food. All of these contributions in kind have been distributed to needy families in East Austin. The Dominican Sisters of Marywood also assisted in the distribution of clothing.

WE WOULD LIKE EACH AUSTIN CITIZEN TO JOIN CCIOHR

CCIOHR has been in existence more than one year now. Each month sees its fine work increase as it helps more and more Negroes and Latin-Americans prepare for an obtain the equal opportunities they so greatly deserve. CCIOHR wants you to become a member. All you have to do to become a member is to sign our individual membership roll at one of our public forums. It costs no money to join CCIOHR and there are no dues. CCIOHR exists solely on donations given it by its members and friends to defray expenses of the corporation. Mrs. Mary Washington, 4803 Hilldale (Phone: WA 6-0686) is the Secretary of CCIOHR and a member of its Board of Directors. You are elgible to sign the individual membership roll in her possession if you are above the age of 17 years and either a resident or employed in Austin, Texas. Each member must agree to uphold the charter and by-laws of the corporation and the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of the State of Texas.

CCIOHR EXPRESSES ITS THANKS TO EAST AND SOUTH
AUSTIN CHURCHES AND THEIR PASTORS

The Public Forums of CCIOHR are designed for the discussion of matters of great importance concerning Austin's minority groups and its poor. Meetings are usually held in churches in East and South Austin on Tuesday evenings, once or twice a month, at 8:00 p.m. Eventually meetings will be held in other parts of Austin as well. We look forward to invitations from other organizations.

On January 31st, when Dr. Clyde Colvert speaks to us, we will be meeting for the second time in one year at David Chapel Missionary Baptist Church at 2211 East 19th Street, whose pastor is the Rev. J. E. Obey. CCIOHR greatly respect this pastor for the leadership he has provided in Austin since his arrival here from Corpus Christi.

CCIOHR wishes to express its deep thanks to Rev. J. E. Obey

and the many other churches and pastors who have permitted CCIOHR to hold its Public Forums and meetings in their churches. The following churches have permitted us to meet with them: First Mexican Baptist Church (Rev. Carlos Paredes); Emmanuel Latin-American Methodist Church (Rev. H. M. Griffith); Rising Star Baptist Church (Rev. J. M. Robinson); Olivet Baptist Church (Rev. Lawrence Wicks); Holy Cross Catholic Church (Rev. Clement Mathis); New Lincoln Missionary Baptist Church (Rev. Joseph Robinson); Delores Catholic Church (Rev. Fred Underwood); St. James Baptist Church (Rev. E. M. Franklin); Cristo Rey Church (Rev. Victor Goertz); Ebenezer Baptist Church (Rev. R. L. Rowe); San Jose Church (Rev. Bennett); St. James Episcopal Church (Rev. Harold Cooper). We also express our thanks to Huston-Tillotson College and the Pan-American Center for permitting our public forums and meetings to be held on their premises.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Educational Committee informally with members of the Board of CCIOHR, a tentative Educational Program Committee on Tutoring was set up to study the entire tutoring program and to make recommendations concerning its conduct. This meeting was held at CCIOHR Center on January 19th. Members of the committee are: Rev. David H. Thomas, Sister Samuel, Sister Helen Barnard, Rev. Charles Palms, Mrs. Beverly Stoeltje, Mrs. Trudy Gardner, Rev. Keith Gerberding. Susan Vencl, Mr. and Mrs. John Kinard. Members of the CCIOHR Education Committee are Mrs. Betty Plass and Mrs. Calvin Lynch.

THE NEED FOR AN OFFICIAL HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

One of the purposes of CCIOHR under its charter is "to propose positive steps to be taken by government, businessmen, and others to solve various human relations problems, including the establishment and maintenance of an official city human relations commission with adequate authority, staff, and funds to deal effectively with all problems of human relations in the City of Austin."

CCIOHR strove mightily to get the City Council to establish such an official commission. Instead it contracted with a private corporation, the Equal Citizenship Corporation, to handle the city's affairs with regard to complaints of discrimination. CCIOHR took the position that a private corporation could not do a successful job in performing a function that belonged essentially to government to perform because it was a government responsibility.

CCIOHR believes that the experience of the Equal Citizenship Corporation thus far justifies its earlier judgment. Despite its efforts and the hopes of its Board, the Equal Citizenship Corporation has accomplished very little in helping the city with its manifold problems of discrimination in employment, housing, credit, membership in business and professional organizations, andoother fields.

CCIOHR asserted in early 1966 in its campaign for an official city human relations commission that it had received very reliable evidence that certain departments of the City Government were discriminating against memberssof minority groups. Only an official commission with the power to subpoena witnesses and records can discover whether this discrimination is in fact taking place. The Equal Citizenship Corporation does not have the authority to issue subpoenas and cannot be given it. Its failure to investigate discrimination in city government employment as it should be investigated stems from this lack of authority. CCIOHR again urges the adoption of its proposed ordinance for creation of an official city human relations commission which was summarily rejected by the City Council last May 5th.

CCIOHR BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mrs. J. M. Holloway
Mr. Calvin Lynch
Mrs. Mary Washington

CHURCH-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM
Rev. Lawrence Wicks, Director

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Rev. Walter Johnson
Mr. Jasper Glover; Mrs. L. L. Clark

FINANCE COMMITTEE
Mr. Rufus D. White
Mrs. J. M. Holloway
Mrs. Bassett McGuire

TREASURER
Mr. Jorge D. Guerra

COMPLAINT COMMITTEE: All members of CCIOHR Board

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE OF INDIVIDUALS AND
ORGANIZATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
-established January, 1966-

Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 4404
Austin, Texas 78751

CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER
1106-B Concho Street
Phone: GR 7-0620

November 29, 1966

CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW

Vol. I no. 1

CCIOHR is a Texas non-profit corporation founded to promote equality of opportunity for all persons in Austin through active cooperation between Negro, Latin, and Anglo citizens, their churches, and other organizations.

- IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT -

CCIOHR cordially and proudly invites you to attend its public forum on Tuesday night, November 29, 8:00 P. M. at Huston-Tillotson College (Science Building Auditorium) 1820 East 8th Street. Our speaker will be

ROBERT F. DRINAN, S. J.
Dean, Boston College Law School

"ON BEING EFFECTIVE IN ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS"

Dean Drinan is one of the nation's outstanding legal scholars in the field of Church and State and in Family Law. He was Vice President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, 1961-64, and has been Chairman of that Association's Committee on Family Law since 1965. He is Chairman-Elect of the Section of Family Law of the American Bar Association and Chairman, Advisory Committee for Massachusetts to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. He is presently a Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Texas Law School. He is author of a book: Religion, the Courts and Public Policy, McGraw-Hill, 1963, and a contributor to three additional books.

Dean Drinan is an active worker in the vineyard of human rights. This short notice can not do justice to the contributions he has made during the past several years. He is a sparkling lecturer. Do not miss this rare opportunity to hear this fine man speak.

CCIOHR STAFF HELPS MRS. LELA JONES TO OBTAIN A CLINIC CARD

Typical of the welfare work CCIOHR is doing is the help it provided during the week of Nov. 14th to Mrs. Lela Jones. CCIOHR was informed that Mrs. Jones, who receives only $34.00 a month in welfare payments, badly needed a clinic card and medicine. She is 63 yrs. old and a diabetic. Recently she had been hospitalized at Brackenridge Hospital and presented with a bill for $948.10 and was being asked to pay this bill at the rate of $10.00 a month The hospital believed Mrs. Jones had out of town property and refused to give her a clinic card. Two law students, working under the supervision of Dr. J. P.

MRS. LELA JONES CONT'D

Witherspoon, after investigating the situation contacted hospital authorities and were instrumental in obtaining a clinic card and medicine for Mrs. Jones for a period of three months. It was agreed that if Mrs. Jones has property it will be sold to pay her bill. Mrs. Jones' life depends upon her obtaining a supply of insulin. She was down to her last two pills when CCIOHR obtained a clinic card for her. CCIOHR is happy to have been able to help this unfortunate woman who lives at 2203 S. 3rd St.

MR . SAM BRIONES RECEIVES HELP FROM CCIOHR IN APPLYING FOR NEW WOODEN LEGS

Mr. Sam Briones has been trying to obtain new wooden legs for quite a while from the Texas Education Agency, Vocational Rehabilitation Office. He came to CCIOHR asking for assistance in finding a job and obtaining a new set of legs. His present set of legs, provided him by the same agency, had never fit him well. They were also splintered and he had a difficult time standing for any length of time.

Mr. Jorge D. Guerra, CCIOHR Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Holloway, and Dr. J. P. Witherspoon served as a team to investigate the facts of Mr. Briones case. They determined that he was highly motivated and in great need of help. When it was learned that lower officials of the Vocational Rehabilitation Office turned down Mr. Brionnes application for new legs, Dr. Witherspoon called on the head of the office for the area telling him that CCIOHR believed Mr. Briones' application was a very meritorious one. After further discussions the Texas Education Agency agreed to approve the application and arranged a medical examination for Mr. Briones.

CCIOHR HAS TWENTY-TWO NEGRO AND LATIN STUDENTS IN ITS G.E.D. AND MERIT SYSTEM EXAM TUTORING CLASSES

Also as part of the CCIOHR educational program, tutoring of individual students is taking place at the CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER AT 1106-B Concho Street on Thursday and Fridays from 4:00-6:00 P. M. and on Saturdays from 2:00 - 6:00 P. M.

The tutoring covers the G.E.D. test and the Merit System Exam. The first test enables the student to obtain a High School Equivalency Diploma.

CCIOHR is very proud of the fact that a student in these tutoring sessions has recently passed the G.E.D. test and has received her High School Equivalency Diploma.

CCIOHR now has ten tutors conducting tutoring sessions at its center. It wishes to express its' gratitude to these devoted and able people. Included among them are Mr. & Mrs. John Kinard, Rev. David H. Thomas--pastor of Trinity Hills Presbyterian

CCIOHR HAS THIRTY-FIVE NEGRO AND LATIN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ITS TYPING AND BUSINESS ENGLISH CLASSES

As part of its educational program, CCIOHR is conducting classes in Typing and Business English. Classes are conducted each Monday Night from 7 to 9 p. m. at St. Mary's Academy at 41st Street and Red River Street near Hancock Center. The instructors are Sister Michael Mary of the Academy Faculty, Professor Paul Rothstein of the University of Texas School of Law, Brother Melvin of St. Edward's University, and Mr. Felix George, a recent graduate of the University of Texas School of Law.

The classes will last through January. Thirty-five Negro and Latin students are enrolled. They greatly enjoy their work. When they are through with these classes they will be able to qualify for many kinds of secretarial jobs. CCIOHR is already negotiating to obtain jobs for these graduates.

These classes are conducted wholly by highly qualified volunteer workers. CCIOHR wishes to express its deepest gratitude to the Academy for use of its two commercial studies classrooms and to the instructors for their devoted work

If you would like to attend these classes or know of someone who would like to do so, please call the CCIOHR Center, GR7-0620 (Thursdays - Saturday -4:00 - 6:00 P.M. or Mrs. H. J. Plass, HO5-6304

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CCIOHR HAS STUDENTS IN TUTORING CLASSES Cont'd

Church; Mrs. Trudy Gardner; Rev. Keith Gerberding, Pastor of the Lutheran Campus Ministry; Mr. Stanley Legum; Mr. George Goss; Mrs. David J. Pino; Mrs. Betty Stoelje; Sister Samuel, of St. Mary's Academy.

If you would like to attend these tutoring sessions on the G.E.D. test or on the Merit System Exam, call the CCIOHR CENTER, GR7-0620 (Thursdays-Saturdays,4:00-6:00 P.M. and 2:00-4:00 P.M. Saturdays). or call Mrs. H. J. Plass, HO5-6304

CCIOHR DINNER-DECEMBER 18th

CCIOHR WILL HOLD A HOLIDAY DINNER FOR ITS MEMBERS AT CCIOHR CENTER, 1106-B CONCHO ST., ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18th...TURKEY, AND ALL THE TRIMMINGS! WE HAVE WORKED HARD ALL YEAR AND LOOK FORWARD TO A WONDERFUL CELEBRATION TOGETHER.

CCIOHR has regular monthly expenses in operating its CENTER and in supporting projects such as it has described on the first two pages of this issue of the REVIEW. CCIOHR needs many additional things in order to make its services available to Negroes and Latin-Americans who need them. It needs to have a secretary regularly on duty at the CENTER to receive phone calls, to schedule appointments, and to prepare correspondence and this REVIEW. It needs office equipment and supplies. It needs financial support in order to publish pamphlets, bulletins, and information that will inform members of the minority group communities about matters of interest and importance to them.

CCIOHR hopes that Austin's businessmen, professionals, churches, civic organizations, and individuals will see the need for an organization like CCIOHR and will help support it financially. What CCIOHR needs are regularly weekly or monthly contributions. Become a BOOSTER of CCIOHR by pledging a small regular contribution to CCIOHR's expenses. CCIOHR plans to publich the list of BOOSTERS and other contributors every three months.

CCIOHR has a fine finance committee. Members are Mr. Rufus D. White (GRi-1026), Mrs.J. M. Holloway (GR6-5168), Mrs. Bassett McGuire (GR7-8605). They have planned a campaign for financing CCIOHR which will shortly be underway. They will have forms on CCIOHR STATIONARY on which institutions and individuals can make pledges of regular support to CCIOHR. Those who make pledges will be sent letters of thanks and copies of CCIOHR HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW.

WE WOULD LIKE FOR EACH AUSTIN CITIZEN TO BECOME A MEMBER OF CCIOHR.....

CCIOHR has been in existence almost one year. Each month sees its fine work increase in quantity as it helps more and more Negroes and Latin-Americans prepare for and obtain the equal opportunities they so greatly deserve.

CCIOHR wants you to become a member. All you have to do to become a member is to sign our individual membership roll. It costs no money to join CCIOHR and there are no dues. CCIOHR exists solely on donations given it by its members to defray expenses of the corporation.

Mrs. Mary Washington, 4803 Hilldale (Phone: WA6-0686) is the Secretary of CCIOHR and a Member of its Board of Directors. You may become a member by signing the individual membership roll at our next meeting at Huston-Tillotson College on November 29th when Dean Robert Drinan speaks to us. Each member must be above the age of 17 years and either a resident or employed in Austin, Texas. Each member must agree to uphold the charter and by-laws of the corporation and the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of the State of Texas.

CCIOHR'S PUBLIC FORUMS ARE PROVING VERY POPULAR

Another project of CCIOHR is its regular, bi-monthly Public Forum. These forums concern matters of great importance to Austin's minority groups. Meetings are usually held in churches in East and South Austin on Tuesday evenings at 8:00 P.M. Eventually meetings will be held in West Austin as well.

Among the fine speakers who have appeared on CCIOHR PUBLIC FORUMS in 1966 are the following:

Rev. Fred Underwood, head of the Montopolis National Youth Corps Project in Austin; Mr. Horace Barnes and Mr. Milton Gooden, officials of the Public Employees Union, Local No. 1104; Dr. Hector P. Garcia, M. D. of Corpus Christi, founder of the American G. I. Gorum; Mr. Frank Wright, Executive Direcgor of the University YMCA-YWCA; Mr. Harold Tate, Educational Director of the AFL-CIO of Texas; Mr. Fred Baldwin, District Supervisor for Texas of the OEO Community Action Program; Mrs. Margaret McQueen, Executive Director, Community Council of Austin; Mr. Arthur DeWitty, Staff of the Informer and former head of the Travis County Voters' League and official of NAACP; Mr. Earnest Leake, Office Manager, Texas Employment Commission, Austin local Office; Mrs. Svea Sauer and Mr. Jasper Glover, Austin Realtor

and Real Estate Broker; Mrs. Helen Mitchell, of the City of Austin Planning Department; and on November 29th, Dean Robert F. Drinan, Boston College Law School. By any standards, CCIOHR has offered its members and Austin citizens a rare opportunity for studing the problems of Austin's minority groups.

THE CASE OF AUSTIN'S GARBAGE COLLECTORS

CCIOHR has been following with close attention the action of the Austin City Council in dealing with the charges made by employees and former employees serving as garbage collectors that the City of Austin is discriminating in employment against members of minority groups.

Every citizen of Austin should ponder how serious it is for the City Government to be charged with discrimination in employment against minority groups. It is a charge that the City Government is engaging in a violation of the right to equal protection of the laws guaranteed to each person by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. This is also a charge that the City Government is violating the Federal statute prohibiting such discrimination contained in 42 United States Code, Section 1983. It is the kind of charge that Latin-Americans made against certain public school authorities in this area in 1948 in the case of Delgado et al v. Bastrop et al and that the Federal District Court upheld. It is the same charge that Negroes made in the case of Brown v. Board of Education decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954. All should remember that it took very strong representations by the Negro community to get Austin to begin desegretation of Austin schools in 1955. in accordance with the mandate of this decision.

The opportunity to obtain all forms of government employment is a very important opportunity for minority groups. It is just as important as the opportunity to obtain a public education. Indeed, one of the purposes of public education is to prepare each student for employment. The City Government should be a model employer not only in words but in actual fact. It should make its employment opportunities available to all persons, irrespective of race, color, religion, or national ancestry. If the City Government discriminates in its employment practices, it encourages private employers who are also discriminating to continue to do so.

CCIOHR reminds its members and the citizens of Austin that CCIOHR's first project between January and May of 1966 was to move the Austin City Council to create an official human relations commission with strong authority to eliminate discrimination in employment, public accommodations, and governmental facilities. It asked for the appointment of able and forthright commissioners and the granting of an ample budget to permit the employment of human relations specialists. It is not necessary to review the details of CCIOHR's proposal for a civil rights ordinance at this point. Another day will come. It is sufficient to point out that the proposal was designed to enable the City of Austin to deal in a meaningful, effective, and responsible official way with serious charges that either it or a business house or a union was discriminating against Negroes, Latin-Americans, or other minority groups. CCIOHR's proposal was designed to deal with the very kind of charges that have been made by the city's garbage colectors.

CCIOHR asserted in early 1966 in its campaign for an official city human relations commission that it had received very reliable evidence that certain departments of the City Government were discriminating against Negroes and Latin-Americans. It heard the testimony of Mr. Horace Barnes and Mr. Milton Gooden in two public sessions. These men are employees of the City of Austin and officials of the City and County Public Employees Union, Local No. 1104. It believes that the garbage colectors have a very sound basis in evidence for their charges that the City Governemt is discriminating against them and violating the United States Constitution and Federal Statute Law.

CCIOHR believes that the City Council erred greviously in rejecting CCIOHR's proposal for an official city human relations commission and in turning over its official responsibility to a group of private citizens operating under the form of a mere private corporation, called the Equal Citizenship Corporation. This organization is not responsible to the people of Austin nor controlled by

them. While CCIOHR sympathizes with the good intentions of any citizen who conscientiously tries to serve on that corporation, it also asserts that this private hand-maiden of the City Council simply cannot adequately do the necessary job of investigating that quickly needs to be done on the charges by the garbage collectors Even if it discovers that discrimination is occurring, what can it--a group of private citizens--do about it? The Equal Citizenship Corporation has accomplished very little, if anything, and it has not gained the respect of the minority group communities. Respect must be earned. **No amount of favorable newspaper publicity will dothi**

CCIOHR is now studying various proposals for providing assistance to the city's garbate collectors. At the present time CCIOHR believes that the City Council should act immediately to appoint a distinguished panel of investigators drawn from the many able and impartial judges who sit on the County and District Courts in Travis County. CCIOHR has ascertained that the dispute raised by the contention's of Austin garbage collectors has greatly disturbed our minority group communities and has the potential of adding to the discontent that is so widespread in the Austin community today. It is never wise to allow a serious claim of discrimination by the City Government to go without an immediate and serious attempt by that government, through official channels, to investigate and serious attempt by that government, through official channels, to **eliminate any discrimination found to be occurring.** The panel of judges suggested by CCIOHR would be a step in the right direction.

If the City Council does not shortly take up in an official manner the matter of the garbage collectors' claim of discrimination CCIOHR is persuaded that it must ask Governor Connally to intervene and to appoint a distinguished panel of investigators drawn from the many able and impartial judges who sit on the County and District Courts in Travis County.

Eventuallly, CCIOHR will if necessary ask the Attorney General of the United States, to investigate the claim of the garbage collectors.

THE PURPOSES OF CCIOHR

1. As stated in its articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, the purposes of the CCIOHR corporation, as an organization of persons of good will interested in providing leadership to help make Austin a better community for all, are the following:

(1) to operate, as civic league or organization, exclusively for the promotion of social welfare as described in section 501 (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

(2) to promote mutual understanding and respect among and assure equality of opportunity for, all the people of Austin without regard for their race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry;

(3) to investigate and report impartially the facts about human relations problems being encountered by Negroes, Latin-Americans and other disadvantaged persons, including the investigating of compalints about discrimination in all phases of community life because of person's race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry;

(4) to propose positive steps to be taken by government, businessmen, and others to solve various human relations problems, including the establishment and maintenance of an official city human relations commission with adequate authority, staff, and funds to deal effectively with all problems of human relations in the City of Austin: and

(5) to cooperate with the governments of the City of Austin, the State of Texas, and the United States, with businessmen, and with others to accomplish these purposes.

CCIOHR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. J. M. Holloway
Mr. Calvin Lynch
Mrs. Mary Washington
Dr. J. P. Witherspoon

CHURCH-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM
Rev. Lawrence C. Wicks, Director

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Rufus D. White
Mrs. J. M. Holloway
Mrs. Bassett McGuire

TREASURER

Mr. Jorge D. Guerra

Texas - CCIOHR

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
1106-B Concho Street
(near Blackshear School)

The CCIOHR--Citywide Committee of Individuals and Organizations for Human Rights--is a Texas non-profit charitable corporation. It was organized in January 1966 for the purpose of creating equal opportunity for all in Austin. Its aims are achieved through the co-operative action of Negro, Latin-American, and Anglo citizens, their churches, and other organizations.

In order to help create these needed equal opportunities for all in Austin, CCIOHR has founded a CENTER with a staff of able, devoted, friendly people who provide various kinds of help to Negro and Latin-American individuals and families.

Listed below are some of the kinds of help available at or through the CITYWIDE COMMITTEE CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS:

(1) free classes in typing and business English (more than 30 people are now enrolled)

(2) free classes in the General Educational Development Test.

(3) free tutoring in the Merit System Examination and the General Educational Development Test.

(4) free counseling and assistance about problems you may have with governmental agencies (for example, Brackenridge Hospital, County Welfare).

(5) free counseling and assistance about problems you may have with your employer, your neighbors, your children's school, a business which sold you something, the person who sold or rents your home to you.

(6) free counseling and assistance in obtaining jobs and training you desire to have.

(7) problems in the family: death, illness, need of clothing, spiritual needs.

WE WANT YOU TO VISIT OUR CENTER IF YOU FEEL WE CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE TO YOU, YOUR FAMILY, OR YOUR FRIENDS. If you or someone you know would like to use the services of the Center, please call or visit during the times which the Center is open. It is open on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. A staff member speaking Spanish is present from 2:00 4:00 p.m. on Saturday. Please call GR 7-0620. If you call on Mondays, Tuesdays, please call GL2-1939. On Saturday, the Center is open from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m.

C---C---I---O---H---R

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS established January 1966

A Texas non-profit corporation founded to promote equality of opportunity for all persons in Austin through active cooperation between Negro, Latin, and Anglo citizens, their churches, and other organizations.

CCIOHR cordially invites you to attend its public forum on Tuesday night, November 15, 8:00 p.m., at St. James Baptist Church, 1104 Midway Street. (go east on Rosewood Street, turn right after crossing railroad tracks, and then follow CCIOHR signs).
OUR SPEAKERS WILL BE:

Mrs. Sevea Sauer, Austin Realtor
Mr. Jasper Glover, Austin Real Estate Broker who will speak on
"Be Careful in Buying Real Property on a Contract of Sale"

This meeting is of great importance to all Negro and Latin-American citizens who face the necessity of removing from their homes due to Urban Renewal Projects. Our speakers have had great experience in the real estate field and will explain the difficulties in buying property on a contract of sale and what to do to avoid these difficulties. Mrs. Svea Sauer is a Realtor who has been in business for a number of years. She is a member of the Grand Jury Association, Mensa, and the League of Women Voters. Mr. Jasper Glover has been an Austin real estate dealer for the past 20 years.

CCIOHR BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Mr. Calvin Lynch, Mrs. Mary Washington, Dr. J. P. Witherspoon
ADDRESS: CCIOHR, P. O. Box 4404, Austin, Texas 78751

NEWS ITEMS

1. The CITYWIDE COMMITTEE HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER, 1106-B Concho Street is open every Thursday and Friday, 4:00 p.m., and Saturday, 2:00-6:00 p.m. Its staff provides free connseling on job and training opportunities and personal problems. A staff member speaking Spanish is present on Saturday, 2:00-4:00 p.m. Phone: 7-0620.

2. CCIOHR with the fine assistance of faculty members of St. Mary's Academy, 710 E. 41st Street, has opened a course in typing and business English on the Academy permises. The class is designed for those unable to take advantage of other programs. Any interested person should phone Mrs. H. J. Plass, HO 5-6304 or the CCIOHR CENTER, GR 7-0620. Another calss is being organized in the General Educational Development Test through the CCIOHR Center. Any interested person should call one of the two phone numbers just listed.

3. CCIOHR has regular monthly expenses in operating its center and in supporting projects such as the two just mentioned. It urges businessmen, professional persons, churches, organizations, and individuals generally to make a modest donation monthly to help defray these expenses. Either mail your donations to CCIOHR, P. O. Box 4404, Austin, Texas, or obtain contribution envelopes from Mr. Rufus D. White, GR 8-1026; Mrs. J. M. Holloway, GR 6-5168; or Mrs. Bassett Maguire, GR 7-8605, who are members of the CCIOHR Finance Committee

4. We need additional help in staffing our CCIOHR Center. If you are interested in helping with this, please write CCIOHR or phone HO 5-6304 or GR 7-0640.

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A Texas non-profit corporation founded to promote equality of opportunity for all persons in Austin through active cooperation between Negro, Latin and Anglo citizens, their churches, and other organizations.

CCIOHR INFORMATION FOR HOME PURCHASERS

There are relatively few persons who purchase homes who are financially able to pay the entire sales price for the property. It is necessary for most purchasers to arrange for some form of financing of their purchase. This leaflet will discuss the three main types of financing arrangements that are being used for this purpose in Austin, Texas, today.

The two most popular forms of financing arrangements used among Anglo citizens are the Trust Deed and the Mortgage. Both of these plans are desirable from the standpoint of the purchaser. The differences between the two plans will be discussed only briefly because either of these financing arrangements are suitable for protecting the home purchaser. Both of the plans create what is known as a lien on the property purchased in favor of the vendor or seller of the property.

The Mortgage method of purchasing involves two persons: the land owner and vendor, on the one hand, and the purchaser, on the other. The purchaser obtains a deed to the property purchased which gives him legal title to it. At the time he buys the property and receives this deed he also executes a note for the amount owed on the purchase payable to vendor. An instrument known as a mortgage is executed by the purchaser which creates what is known as a lien on the property in favor of the vendor. If the note just mentioned is not paid by the purchaser, the mortgage provides that the vendor may have the property sold through a court action to pay the debt. If the note is not paid and the vendor obtains a sale of the property, the buyer would receive all money that was obtained from this sale that exceeds the amount still owed to the vendor less whatever were the costs incurred in making the sale. For example:

Home purchased costs	$9,000
Mortgage amount	8,500
Amount owed when note not paid	8,000
Home is sold for	9,000
Cost of making sale	300
The buyer in this situation would receive	$ 700

This represents the sales price of $9,000 less the $8,000 still owing on the note less the $300 which was the cost of making the sale. Even though the property was sold to satisfy the debt owed to the seller, the purchaser still has one year in which to get the home back by paying for it.

The Trust Deed method of purchasing also involves two persons: the land owner and vendor, on the one hand, and the purchaser, on the other. The purchaser also obtains a deed to the property purchased which gives him legal title to it. At the time he purchases the property and receives this deed, he also executes a note for the amount owed on the purchase payable to the vendor. An instru-

ment known as a Deed of Trust is executed by the purchaser. This instrument transfers the title to the property in a third party called a trustee. Under this arrangement, if the purchaser makes all his payments on time or without default, the interest of the Trustee eventually comes to an end. If the purchaser fails to pay his installments on time, the Trustee may be directed by the vendor to sell the property at a public sale. The result would be exactly the same as that described under the Mortgage method of purchasing. The purchaser would receive all money that was obtained from this sale that exceeds the amount still owed to the vendor less whatever were the costs incurred in making the sale. This Trust Deed method of selling is preferred by the vendor because the Trustee can sell the property more quickly and there is no one year period in which the purchaser can get back his property by paying for it.

The last type of sales arrangement in real property transactions is the Conditional Sales Contract or Contract of Sale. Although this method of selling is not often used among Anglos, it is the most frequent method of selling property to Negroes and Latin-Americans. The Conditional Sales Contract is very favorable to the vendor and very unfavorable, as usually written, for the buyer. This contract does not give legal title to the purchaser but only a mere right of possession of the property. This type of contract is most often used in the sale of TV sets and furniture. It is used in the sale of land when the down payment is small, generally less than that required for an FHA or conventional loan. It is also, unfortunately, used even when the purchaser makes a large down-payment. While the purchaser does have an equity in the property amounting to the total of his payments on the purchase price, if he fails to make his payments, he forfeits this equity and may be promptly evicted from the property and have nothing to show for it. If he remains on the property with the permission of the land-owner, the purchaser after such a default becomes only a tenant and no longer has an interest in the property. Often the Conditional Sales Contract requires the purchaser to pay the whole purchase price before he can obtain a deed and legal title to the property.

One should not buy real property under a conditional sales contract if he can get either a Mortgage or Trust Deed method of purchasing, each of which will result in him getting a deed to the property and legal title. If one does purchase real property on a Conditional Sales Contract, he should be sure that it provides that he will get title to the property and a deed after he has paid 10 per cent of the whole purchase price. Indeed, if a person has as much as 3 per cent of the total purchase price on a home, he should not even purchase real property on the basis of a conditional sales contract. FHA loans require less than $500 down-payment on homes in the $9000 to 12,000 price range. It is therefore more desirable for the purchaser to get an FHA or conventional loan and not be subjected to the very harsh provision of the usual Conditional Sales Contracts in use in Austin, Texas.

Feel free to contact the Legal Aid and Defenders Office for Travis County at 1619 East 1st Street for legal advice.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A COMMISSION ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES; PRESCRIBING ITS COMPOSITION, TERM OF OFFICE, FUNCTIONS, AND POWERS AND DUTIES; DECLARING CERTAIN DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES TO BE UNLAWFUL; NAD DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN:

Section 1. Title. This ordinance shall be known as the "Austin Equal Opportunities Ordinance."

Sec. 2. Findings and Purposes. (a) The population of Austin consists of people of many races, colors, religions, national origins, and ancestries. It is essential to the health, safety, welfare, and peace of the city and its inhabitants that this diversity serve to strengthen individual and collective efforts to achieve man's enduring goals. It is essential that this diversity not be used to weaken these efforts through the maintenance of discrimination, segregation, and unequal opportunity for minority groups in any phase of community life. These conditions undermine the freedom and justice essential to democratic society by preventing full utilization of the productive capacities of individuals and causing widespread unemployment and underemployment. They also harm this society by depriving many people of earnings necessary to maintain decent standards of living and require them to resort to public relief; produce over-crowded, segregated areas under substandard, unsafe, and unsanitary living conditions; and cause embarrassment and inconvenience to citizens and visitors in their attempts to use public accommodations. These conditions also cause or intensify intergroup tensions and conflicts, crime, juvenile delinquency, disease, fire, higher welfare costs, deficiencies in the public education system, and loss of tax revenues.

(b) It is the policy of this city that all persons enjoy the full benefits of citizenship or residence and be afforded equal opportunity to participate, on the basis of personal merit, in the social, cultural, economic, political, and all other phases of public life in this community and in the state, free from any restriction because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry and from any restrictions because of sex or age that are unreasonable. Government initiative to repair the consequences of past denials of equal opportunities, to prevent these denials in the future, and to control and to eliminate the underlying causes of intergroup tensions and conflicts promotes this public policy. Government initiative in the field of human relations is needed especially at the local level, as recognized by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Human relations problems cannot be adequately solved until the government and citizenry of each community throughout the state honestly face these problems and with good will and industry work together for their solution.

Sec. 3. Commission on Equal Opportunities.

(a) There is hereby created a Commission on Equal Opportunities, hereafter called the "Commission."

(b) The Commission shall consist of seven commissioners, each of whom shall reside or be employed in Austin. These commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor with the concurrence of the City Council. Of the seven commissioners first appointed, two commissioners shall be appointed for a term of one year, two commissioners shall be appointed for a term of two years, and three commissioners shall be appointed for a term of three years. Thereafter each commissioner appointed shall serve for three years. In the event of death, resignation, or removal of any member, his successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. If this successor is not appointed within a period of thirty days from the day death, resignation, or removal occurred, the remaining commissioner or commissioners of the Commission shall appoint a temporary commissioner to serve on the Commission until the Council shall have made a regular appointment. Persons will be appointed as commissioners with a view to causing the Commission to be broadly representative of the various ethnic, religious, business, and other elements of the Austin community.

(c) Commissioners shall serve without compensation.

(d) Four members constitute a quorum in the exercise of any of the Commission's powers and duties, but any three or more members may serve as a hearing tribunal.

(e) The Council shall designate one of the commissioners as chairman and one as vice-chairman of the Commission.

(f) The Council shall arrange for the employment of an executive director and of other personnel as necessary to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties. The person selected as director will ordinarily be a person with training and experience in the field of intergroup relations.

(g) The Council shall appropriate to the Commission funds necessary to enable it to carry out its responsibilities under this ordinance.

Sec. 4. Functions. The functions of the Commission shall be the following:

(a) To promote mutual understanding and respect among, and encourage and assure equality of opportunity for, all the people of Austin without regard for their race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to conduct programs of education, study, research, investigation, and action to contribute to carrying out the purposes and provisions of this ordinance; and to cooperate with government and non-governmental agencies and organizations in the field of intergroup relations and equal opportunities; and

(b) To supplement through official local action the implementation in Austin of any state or federal statutes bearing upon the problem of discrimination.

Sec. 5. Powers and Duties of Commission. The Commission is authorized, through its own action or the action of designated commissioners or staff members,

(a) to foster mutual respect and understanding among all racial, religious, and nationality groups;

(b) to encourage equality of treatment for, and prevent discrimination against, any racial, religious, or nationality group;

(c) to make or arrange for studies in any field of human relationship that in its judgment will aid in promoting the purposes of this ordinance.

(d) to investigate by means of public hearings or otherwise any particular or general conditions having an adverse effect on intergroup relations, including alleged violations of the law of the state or of the city;

(e) to publish the results of research, studies, and investigations and other materials that in its judgment will aid in promoting the purposes of this ordinance.

(f) to conduct and recommend educational programs that, in its judgment, will increase good will among inhabitants of the community and open new opportunities into all phases of community life for all inhabitants;

(g) to inquire into incidents of tension and conflict, including those occurring among or between members of various racial, religious, and nationality groups, and to take action, in cooperation with public and private agencies, designed to prevent the immediate tension or conflict and to alleviate the underlying causes;

(h) to aid any group or member of it in adjusting to living in a community and in resolving human relations problems;

(i) to work with interested citizens; federal, state and local agencies; and civic, community, racial, religious, ethnic, business, industrial, labor, and civil rights organizations in developing and conducting programs to help members of minority groups enjoy equality of opportunity in all phases of community life and to promote harmonious intergroup relations;

(j) to aid the city in solving problems of human relations by recommending to the City Council and city agencies the adoption of general policies and procedures for this purpose and by assisting the Council and agencies in the planning and execution of any program dealing with these problems;

(k) to establish advisory agencies when in its judgment this will aid in effectuating the purposes of this ordinance and to authorize them to study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human relationships or in specific instances of discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to foster, through community effort or otherwise, good will and cooperation among the groups and elements of the population; and to make recommendations to the Commission for the development of policies and procedures;

(l) to initiate or receive, investigate, and pass upon complaints of alleged discrimination, whether or not specifically prohibited by the City Council as an unlawful practice;

(m) to enter into cooperative working arrangements with state and federal agencies having related responsibilities when these agreements will aid in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this law and of local civil rights law;

(n) to refer to a state or federal agency any complaints specified for that reference in a cooperative working arrangement with that agency or otherwise specifically directed by that agency to be referred to it as well as any complaint that the Commission determines should be referred to that agency for initial action or review of its decision;

(o) in processing any complaint, as appropriate, to utilize methods of persuasion, conciliation, and mediation or informal adjustment of grievances; to hold public hearing; and, in the case of complaints of alleged violation of local civil rights law, make findings of fact, issue orders, and publish its findings of fact and orders in accordance with this ordinance or other governing law;

(p) in holding public hearings for the purpose of investigation or for processing complaints of discrimination or of violation of local civil rights law, to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take the testimony of any person under oath, and in connection with this to require the production for examination of any books or papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the Commission. The Commission may make rules as to issuance of subpoenas by individual commissioners;

(q) to adopt and publish reasonable procedural rules to carry out the provisions of this Act;

(r) to obtain upon request and use the services of any city agency;

(s) to submit at least once a year a written report to the City Council concerning its activities and recommendations.

Sec. 6. Definitions.

a. City Agency. Any department, board, or commission or any other like agency of the City of Austin.

b. Commission. The Commission on Equal Opportunities.

c. Commissioner. A commissioner of the Commission on Equal Opportunities.

d. Discrimination. Any difference of treatment because of race, color, religion, or national origin relating to access to any thing, activity, or facility necessary or appropriate to a person's full participation in the public life and processes of the community.

e. Employer. Any person who employs six or more employees, exclusive of parents, spouse, or children, including the city and city agencies, but excluding fraternal, sectarian, charitable or religious group.

f. Employment. This shall not include the employment of individuals as domestic servants or in a personal or confidential capacity.

g. Employment Agency. Any person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure opportunities to work or to procure, recruit, refer, or place employees.

h. Labor Organizations. Any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms, or conditions of employment or of other mutual aid or protection in relation to employment.

i. Civil Rights Ordinance. Any ordinance enacted by the Austin City Council relating to the work of the Commission on Equal Opportunities, including the present ordinance.

j. Person. One or more individuals; partnerships, associations, or corporations whether conducted for profit or not; legal representatives, trustees in bankruptcy, and receivers, authorities, boards, and commissions of the city, and any manager, agent, or employee of the foregoing. As applied to partnerships and other associations, their members and as applied to corporations, their officers.

k. Public Accommodation. Any place which is open to, accepts, or solicits the patronage of the general public or offers goods or services to the general public, but shall not include any personal professional services which are in their nature distinctly private, personal, and confidential.

Sec. 7. Unlawful Discriminatory Practices.

a. It shall be an unlawful public accommodation practice:

(1) For any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employee of any place of public accommodation to:

(a) Refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person, because of his race, color, religion, or national origin, either

directly or indirectly any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privilege of such place of public accommodation.

(b) Publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail, either directly or indirectly, any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld, or denied to any person on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, or that the patronage of any person of any particular race, color, religion, or national origin is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired, or solicited.

b. It shall be an unlawful practice for any city agency to refuse to make available its services or facilities to any person on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin in substantially the same way these are made available to other persons.

c. It shall be an unlawful employment practice:

(1) For any employer to refuse to hire, or discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin with respect to tenure, promotions, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment or with respect to any matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

(2) For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to establish, announce, or follow a policy of denying or limiting through a quota system or otherwise, the employment or membership opportunities, of any individual or group because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(3) For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization prior to employment or admission to membership to:

(a) make any inquiry concerning, or make any record of, the race, color, religion, or national origin of any applicant for employment or membership:

(b) use any form of application for employment of personnel or membership blanks containing questions or entries regarding race, color, religion, or national origin;

(c) cause to be printed, published, or circulated any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based upon race, color, religion, or national origin.

(4) For any employment agency because of a person's race, color, religion, or national origin to:

(a) fail or refuse to classify properly or refer for employment;

(b) otherwise discriminate against any person.

(5) For any labor organization to discriminate against any individual or to limit, segregate, or classify its membership in any way which would deprive such individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or conditions of employment, because of race, color, religion, or national origin;

(6) For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to penalize or discriminate in any manner against any individual because he has opposed any practice forbidden by this section or because he has made a charge, testified or assisted in any manner in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing hereunder;

(7) For any person to aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce the doing of any unfair employment practice or to obstruct or to prevent any person from complying with the provisions of this section or any order issued hereunder or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this section to be an unfair employment practice.

d. Exceptions. It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for:

(1) an employer to express a preference for a certain kind of applicant where the position to be filled requires special qualifications, skills, or experience;

(2) an employer to express a preference for a certain kind of applicant where the position to be filled is that of a domestic or the position is of a personal or confidential nature.

Sec. 8. Procedures.

(a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by discrimination or a violation of a civil rights ordinance and any commissioner who has reason to believe that discrimination or a violation of this kind has occurred may file with the Commission a complaint in writing which shall state the name and address of the person or city agency alleged to

have committed the act of which complaint is made and shall set forth the particulars concerning that act and any other information that may be required by the Commission. In order to be considered by the Commission, a complaint must be filed with the Commission within six months after the alleged act was committed.

(b) (1) The chairman of the Commission, upon the filing of the complaint, shall designate one of the commissioners to make an investigation of the subject matter of the complaint. This investigating commissioner shall make, with the aid of the staff of the Commission, a prompt investigation and may issue subpoenas to any person charged with discrimination or an unlawful practice to furnish information, records, or other documents relating to the matter under investigation. If the investigating commissioner determines after investigation that no probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the complaint, he shall within ten (10) days of this determination cause to be issued and served upon the private complainant or person aggrieved by the alleged violation written notice of the determination. The notice shall also state that the complaint will be dismissed unless within ten (10) days after the service the complainant or aggrieved person file with the Commission a request for a review hearing. The Commission shall upon request for this hearing provide the complainant or aggrieved person an opportunity to appear before the Commission, or a member or staff representative of it, at the election of the chairman, to present any additional information that may be available to support the allegations of the complaint. If after this review hearing the Commission or its review hearing officer determine that there is no probable cause for crediting the allegations of the complaint, the complaint shall be dismissed subject to appeal as in the case of other orders of the Commission.

(2) The term "probable cause" means that there is reasonable evidence of a violation in the sense that when considered by itself and without regard to evidence to the contrary, that evidence is of a nature that reasonable minds may differ concerning the existence of the violation.

(3) The determination relative to probable cause to credit the allegations of a complaint is not to be made by weighing all the evidence gathered in the investigation.

(c)(1) If the investigating commissioner, commission, or its review hearing officer determine, after investigation or a review hearing, that probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the complaint, the investigating commissioner shall immediately endeavor by persuasion, conciliation, and mediation to reach a satisfactory adjustment of the matter of which complaint has been made.

(2) At any time after the filing of a complaint under subsections (a) or (d) alleging a violation of a civil rights ordinance any party respondent may request a reasonable time within which to permit negotiation of an agreement containing a consent cease and desist order disposing of the whole or any part of the proceeding. The allowance of deferment, and its duration, subject to subsection (d)(2), shall be in the discretion of the official or officials designated to process or hear a complaint. Every agreement containing a consent cease and desist order shall include also an admission by all respondent parties joining in it of jurisdictional facts, a provision that the complaint may be used in construing the terms of the order; that the order shall have the same force and effect as if entered after a full hearing and that the agreement shall not become a part of the official record of the proceeding unless and until it becomes a part of the decision of the Commission; a provision that the entire record on which any cease and desist order may be based shall consist solely of the complaint and the agreement; a waiver of the requirement that the decision must contain a statement of findings of fact and conclusions of law; and a waiver of further procedural steps before a hearing panel of commissioners or the Commission, and a provision that the order may be altered, modified, or set aside in the manner provided by law for other orders. The agreement shall also contain a waiver by the respondents of any right to challenge or contest the validity of the order entered in accordance with the agreement, and may contain a statement that the signing of the agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by respondents that they have violated the law as alleged in the complaint.

(3) On or before the expiration of the time granted for negotiation, the parties or their counsel may submit the proposed agreement to or request a conference for discussion of an agreement before the proper authority. If an agreement containing a consent cease and desist order is submitted within the time allowed, the proper authority shall either accept the agreement or reject it by a notice of rejection. His decision shall become the decision of the Commission thirty days after the service

upon the complainant and the respondent unless the Commission by order stays the effective date of the decision or issues an order placing the case on its own docket for review.

(d)(1) If the commissioner who has credited the complaint of an unlawful practice fails to obtain a satisfactory adjustment of it by conciliation, or if at any time subsequent to this crediting he judges the circumstances warrant, he may cause to be issued and served upon the person or agency of which complaint is made, as the respondent, a formal complaint, in the name of the Commission, setting forth the matters required in subsection (a) and a notice of hearing stating the place, time, and hearing officer or officers before whom the respondent is required to appear in a hearing to answer the charges of the complaint. No complaint may be issued under this subsection unless it is issued within one (1) year after the alleged unlawful practice was committed. The chairman may designate one or more commissioners to hear any case who shall sit as the Commission in that case. The Commission may, at its election, conduct the hearing en banc. The commissioner who conducts the investigation of a complaint and determines that probable cause exists to credit its allegations may neither participate in the hearing of the case as a witness nor in the decision of the case. Rules stated below as applicable to the Commission apply to commissioners designated to hear a particular case.

(2) If the commissioner who has credited the complaint of an unlawful practice has not obtained a satisfactory adjustment of it by conciliation or filed a complaint under subsection (c) (3) within thirty days after crediting the complaint, the complainant shall upon request be granted a public hearing on his charges. This complaint and a notice of hearing shall be served upon the respondent and the procedure shall be followed as set forth in subparagraph (1).

(e) After the investigating commissioner, the Commission, or its review hearing officer determines that probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of a complaint or at any subsequent point in the processing of a complaint, the Commission may direct its attorney to commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction seeking appropriate injunctive relief against the person complained of in order to prevent any conduct to render ineffectual any steps that the Commission or courts may take in order to eliminate or remedy the violation, and in this action to seek orders restraining and enjoining that person from disposing to another or otherwise making unavailable to the person allegedly discriminated against the job, public accommodation, or other thing with respect to which the complaint is made, and the court shall grant temporary relief or restraining orders upon terms and conditions that it deems just and proper, pending the final determination of the proceedings under this Act. Within thirty days from the effective date of the court order, the Commission shall render its decision in the case unless the time for rendering this decision is extended by the court upon terms and conditions that it deems just and proper.

(f) The Commission may direct that the case in support of the complaint be presented before the Commission by its attorney or a member of its staff. The respondent may file a written varified answer to the complaint and appear at the hearing in person or with counsel. A person claiming to be aggrieved by the alleged unlawful practice may appear at the hearing in person or with counsel. The Commission may amend the complaint and the respondent may amend his answer. The Commission is not bound by the strict rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity. Any oral or documentary evidence may be received, but the Commission shall as a matter of policy provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence. Every party shall have the right to present his case by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct whatever cross-examination may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. The Commission may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take testimony under oath, and receive or require the production of documentary evidence relating to the matter in question before it. The Commission shall issue subpoenas to any party upon request and as may be required by rules of procedure upon a showing of general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought. The testimony taken at the hearing, which shall be public, shall be under oath and shall be transcribed.

(g) The transcript of testimony and exhibits, together with all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, shall constitute the exclusive record for decision and, upon payment of lawfully prescribed costs, shall be made available to the respondent and any other person or agency named or admitted as a party in the proceeding. Where decision rests upon

official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, any party shall on timely request be afforded an opportunity to show the contrary.

(h) After the hearing is completed, the Commission shall afford the parties a reasonable opportunity to submit for the consideration of the Commission proposed findings of fact and conclusions and supporting reasons for the proposals. The Commission shall then make a tentative decision which shall contain its findings of fact and conclusions upon the issues in the proceeding. A copy of the decision shall be served on the parties to the proceeding. Any party, within twenty (20) days thereafter, may file with the board exceptions to the findings of fact and conclusions, with a brief in support thereof, or may file a brief in support of such finding of fact and conclusions. The Commission shall then make its final decision. No decision shall be made, nor any order issued pursuant to subsection (h), except upon consideration of the whole record or such portions thereof as may be cited by any party and as supported by and in accordance with the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence.

(i)(1) If the Commission in its final decision determines that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice, it shall state its findings of fact and conclusions and issue an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from this unlawful practice, and to take such affirmative action, including the filing of a report of the manner of compliance as will effectuate the purposes of this ordinance and be just and proper. Affirmative action that may be directed in an order includes, but is not limited to, hiring; reinstatement or upgrading of employees, with or without back pay; restoration or admission to membership in any respondent labor organization; restitution for losses suffered by a complainant as a result of the unlawful practice; or the extension of full, equal, and unsegregated accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges to all persons. (2) If the Commission determine that the respondent has not engaged in any unlawful practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and conclusions and shall issue and cause to be served upon the respondent or any party to the proceeding a copy of these findings of fact and conclusions and an order dismissing the complaint as to the respondent.

Sec. 9. Judicial Review and Enforcement.

(a) Any respondent or other party to the proceedings or any persons aggrieved by an order of the Commission may seek judicial review of it in a district court in Travis county.

(b) If it appears to the Commission that a person subject to one of its orders has failed to comply with it, the Commission shall request the city attorney to seek judicial enforcement of the order and shall make its file in the case available for his examination. If it appears to the city attorney upon examination of the file that the person subject to the order in the case has not complied with it, he shall invoke the aid of a district court in Travis county . . . to secure enforcement of the order.

Sec. 10. A person who has violated this ordinance shall be subject to the fines specified in Section 1.5 of the code of the City of Austin, 1954, only if he persists in this violation after the Commission has issued a consent or other order to him to cease and desist from that violation.

Sec. 11. An emergency being apparent for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety requiring this ordinance to become effective immediately, the rule providing for the reading of an ordinance on separate days is suspended and this ordinance shall be effective immediately.

PASSED AND APPROVED

_____, 1966 _____
Mayor

APPROVED: _____ ATTEST: _____
City Attorney City Clerk

Texas - CCIOHR

CITYWIDE COMMITTEE of INDIVIDUALS and ORGANIZATIONS for HUMAN RIGHTS

P. O. BOX 4404 AUSTIN, TEXAS 78751

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
DR. JOSEPH WITHERSPOON
Rev. J. E. Obey
Mr. Elvin W. Brown
Mrs. J. M. Holloway
Mr. Calvin Lynch
Mrs. Mary Washington
Mr. Mack G. Martinez

5 April 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

The purpose of this letter is to renew the contact between our organizations, to inform you of our progress during the past fifteen months, and to invite you to send a representative to meet with us in the near future if you should be so inclined.

The Austin Citywide Committee of Individuals and Organizations for Human Rights (CCIOHR) is a Texas non-profit corporation organized informally in January 1966 and incorporated the following March. It was established to promote equality of opportunity for all persons in Austin through active cooperation of Anglo, Latin, and Negro citizens, their churches, and other organizations. It is a "member" corporation consisting of some 200 persons who have signed an individual membership roll and its affairs are managed by a seven-member board of directors operating under a charter, by-laws, and state statutes.

The central idea implemented by CCIOHR has been to provide a permanent organization for involving literally every possible person and group in Austin in an effort to move the city to confront the manifold human and intergroup relations problems within it and to assemble all local resources, both human and material, for resolving these problems. We wanted to discover the techniques that would be successful in getting a city--largely asleep at the switch as most Texas cities are--to confront and to resolve these problems. We conceived of our task as a long-range one and as requiring regular day-to-day activities rather than the largely ad hoc efforts that have characterized the work of the ethnic group organizations, such as NAACP and American G. I. Forum, as well as of less well organized local groups.

We have sought to develop a new leadership in human relations matters in our city. We found that each ethnic group was substantially without such leadership. Indeed, it was clear that the Latin ethnic group was substantially lacking in any community wide leadership and that the Negro ethnic group possessed a leadership that was largely unrepresentative. We have made remarkable strides in developing the needed new leadership. On our board and committees sit many able Negroes and Latins who have not previously been in the forefront of leadership in their communities. Mrs. J. M. Holloway, for example, has long been active in sorority and church affairs. Since joining our organization, she has been elected chairman of one of our principal precincts for the Democratic Party. While we are a non-political organization, obviously our work has relevance to the community in selecting its leaders. Mr. Mack G. Martinez, another member of our board, has been active over the years in assisting the Latin community. Preferring to stay in the background he has emphasized assistance in individual situations. Recently he was responsible for registering over 1000 Latin-American voters. Reverend Obey, another member of our board, is pastor of the second largest church in the Negro community. He represents a new kind of Negro leader, one who has made his ministry relevant to the needs of the whole community. Mr. Elvin W. Brown is a successful Negro contractor who has, until the organization of CCIOHR, held himself aloof and independent of the existing Negro power structure. He has worked on CCIOHR committees and now on its board because he feels the organization offers the first substantial opportunity in Austin to accomplish something worthwhile in human relations. Mrs. Mary Washington and Mr. Calvin Lynch are able teachers in the Austin public schools. Neither had previously been involved in community leadership. CCIOHR has provided them with an opportunity to put their extraordinary leadership potential to work.

What have we done during the past fifteen months? Let me state our accomplishments in summary form:

1. We organized an effort to move the Austin city council to enact a comprehensive human relations ordinance for prohibiting discrimination in various fields and for creating a human relations commission to administer it. In the process we were able to achieve the first substantial cooperation between Negroes and Latins that has occurred in our community. Around 8,000 members of the two minority group communities signed a petition addressed to the City Council in connection with the proposed ordinance. The CCIOHR carefully drafted the ordinance and presented it in a thoroughly responsible way to the Council. Indeed, the presentation was so effective in contrast with shoddy reception it was given by the Council that many credit CCIOHR with having effectuated, along with others, a substantial change in public sentiment. This change was strikingly demonstrated by the recent election that resulted in the rejection of two of the "establishment" candidates and the election of a majority of councilmen favorable to better human relations.

2. We opened the CCIOHR Human Rights Center at 1106-B Concho Street. Through this Center we have conducted two types of programs. One of these is an educational program. There are three phases to this program. The first is a tutorial program. At the present time we have about 60 tutors tutoring 75 students, chiefly adults, for the purpose of obtaining their High School Diploma Equivalent from the State. The tutors operate on a one-to-one basis with their students and have achieved some remarkable results. Tutoring takes place in the center chiefly in the afternoon six days a week. In full operation since last September several have already obtained their Diploma and many others have passed substantial segments of the necessary tests. The second phase of our educational program is our course in Typing and Business English. This is conducted at St. Mary's Academy, a private high school, through the cooperation of the head of its commercial studies department. Approximately 36 students are enrolled in this program. We have obtained the agreement of Concordia Lutheran College to permit us to use their commerical studies department five days a week for the same purpose. In this way we will be able to take care of a waiting list of students and to be far more effective. A third phase of our educational program involves tutoring of children in the public schools. The adults in our other tutoring program asked us if we would help their children who were having difficulties with their studies. We now have about twenty-five children enrolled from the third grade through the twelfth.

3. At our CCIOHR Center we also conduct a multifaceted program of administering to the needs of individuals and families in solving their problems with government agencies and private persons, including businessmen. Many of the 300 cases we have handled have legal overtones. An example of this is the case of a Latin-American who had waited three years trying to get a new set of wooden legs so that he could work to support his family. So great has our acceptance become with the governmental agencies that we are sometimes asked, as the only private organization, to sit in on conferences of various public agencies and to make recommendations for disposition of cases. To handle this part of our program I have organized some twenty law students into case-work teams who work under my supervision. We also have a number of able older persons who are familiar with the problems of their ethnic groups. While our educational program has largely been directed toward the Negro and Latin ethnic groups, our case-work program has been directed toward all three major ethnic groups in our city. We find that we are handling a type of case that does not get handled--or at least well handled--by the OEO supported legal aid society.

4. As a by-product of both our educational and case-work programs we have found ourselves thrust into the job-finding business. The federal agencies have turned to us for this help and our people have in turn asked us to help them in this regard. The local office of the Texas Employment Commission is not, in our opinion, conducting a thoroughly "open" employment service and this creates a pressure for the service we are increasingly performing.

5. Finally, we have conducted a public forum program. This has consisted of public meetings held in churches and community centers upon matters of prime interest to members of the minority group communities. A good example was our public forum on the vicious type of conditional real estate sales contract used for over 90 per cent of real estate transactions in our city. We held our forum in a neighborhood of some 1500 familes, most of whom would be required to move as a result of an urban renewal project. Many would obtain around $6000 for their homes and in turn have to reinvest it in another home. Under the contract typically used they would pay their money so received down on a new home and receive in return no real property interest. Once they missed a payment the seller could declare a forfeiture upon the passage of a few days and keep all prior payments. In our forum we explained the other ways of buying property (warranty deed and deed of trust, etc.) and protective provisions that could be insisted upon if a buyer had to buy under a conditional sales contract. We also prepared a pamphlet in mimeographed form and distributed it widely.

6. We have also produced a CCIOHR Human Rights Review. While this is not really a separate phase of our program, it has tended to become one and perhaps should be so. It provides a form of communication that is missing in our community relative to human relations problems. I have included the last three issues of it so that you may see what we are doing through it. It also contains a listing of our committees.

Let me now turn to the prime reason for this letter. We have not turned to you prior to this time due to the fact that we felt we must prove ourselves. We had to become strong organizationally and to find able and devoted leaders as well as a membership that would support our work. We had to find out what needed to be done in our community and to develop some responses to the needs found. We feel that we have reached the point where cooperation between our organizations would be more meaningful and profitable. We believe that we have developed a model--with room for much improvement and adjustment, of course--that will likely prove successful not only in Austin but all over the state. We are now anxious to do all that is possible both to make our operation in Austin effective and to assist other communities to do what we have begun to do.

Let me give you some examples of our problems. We still operate wholly with volunteer personnel. Yet our operation has become so large that this mode of proceeding is no longer feasible. We badly need books for our tutors and students. We need an executive director. We need at least the part-time services of a lawyer. By September we anticipate that we will be handling 150 students in our tutoring program and perhaps 75 to 100 students in our Typing and Business English classes. We need someone who is skilled in raising funds on the local scene. We probably need to move to a larger place for our Center. We need office equipment and a secretary. We need someone who could spend at least part-time on the job-finding program. We feel we need to undertake a number of projects similar to our project to obtain a human relations ordinance in 1966.

I have tried to give you a picture of CCIOHR and what it is doing as well as some of its problems. It would be difficult to carry over to you the impact we have had in the community and the growing acceptance that is manifested almost daily. It would be difficult to carry over to you the uniqueness of the cooperation that is being produced through our efforts. Starting with minor ethnic group organizations as our principal supporters in 1966, we have seen these drop by the wayside as the real work we have done loomed on the horizon. Now we see organizations like the Catholic Student Center at the University with some forty students helping us as well as the Lutheran Student Center with some twenty students, the Hillel Foundation with some eight students, a new Negro Student Organization at the University with some forty students, numerous individuals drawn from each of the three ethnic groups, St. Mary's Academy, Concordia Lutheran College, professors and their wives, priests, nuns, ministers, and others.

We would very much like to have one or more representatives of your organization visit us in Austin. We would be hopeful that your representative could address one of our public forums and tell us of the work of the Southern Regional Council and what other groups like our own are doing. We would very much like to talk with your representative concerning some of our problems. We would be hopeful that your organization could see its way clear to help us solve some of our problems.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Witherspoon

Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law and member of
and acting for the CCIOHR
Board of Directors

April 14, 1967

Dr. Joseph P. Witherspoon
Citywide Committee of Individuals
and Organizations for Human Rights
Post Office Box 4404
Austin, Texas 78751

Dear Dr. Witherspoon:

Thank you for your good letter of April 5. We are very happy to be in touch with you again. As I indicated in a previous letter, we are eager to maintain contact with CCIOHR and to be of any assistance we can.

The program of the organization as you describe it is very impressive. Your efforts and the results from them certainly speak well of your membership's energy and ability.

I am eager to visit Austin and appreciate your invitation to do so. I delayed a couple of days in answering your letter in order to be sure of the dates for a couple of meetings that I have in Houston, hoping that I might arrange a trip to Austin in that week. I am to be in Houston Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26. Would it be possible to meet your Board of Directors either on Monday the 24th or Thursday the 27th? If not, I would be happy to arrange a visit on a later date.

I would be happy to speak at one of your public forums, of course. Are these held at regular intervals?

Perhaps it would be best if you could check on some of these possibilities and call me (collect) at your convenience. I expect to be in theoffice all of next week.

I look forward to hearing from you and, hopefully, to meeting you in the near future.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Austin American-Statesman
4/29/67

Black Power Said To Be Unrealistic

Texas — CCIDHR

By TOM BARRY
Staff Writer

A man deeply involved in the race problems of the Deep South said Friday here that the black power concept is "not viable."

J. Edwin Stanfield, of Atlanta, Ga., field director of the Southern Regional Council, told this reporter that "black power is unrealistic."

"I'm grateful for idealists," Stanfield said, "but at this point it is not fruitful" to continue the "struggle for human dignity" in the South in terms of civil rights and protest alone.

He said, "There has to be analysis, planning and coordination of the Negro with other groups — who from time to time have common interests."

Stanfield, who is white, was in Austin to address a forum Friday night at Huston-Tillotson College's Science auditorium under the auspices of the Citywide Committee of Individuals and Organizations for Human Rights of Austin.

He said Julian Bond, a Negro legislator in Alabama, has [illegible] historic problems.

—Whites have neither the wisdom or courage to do the right thing and must be forced to act correctly.

—Prejudice is functional, and its function is to defend certain interests, such as economic power.

—The white community will change only when given a clear choice between desegregation voluntarily or by force.

Stanfield said, "The only refutation" to the black power argument "is to permit the full exercise of the rights of minorities — before we have to."

Stanfield's organization, which he said was founded by and for Southerners and works about the same way as the Austin Citywide Committee, strives to create a dialogue between the different ethnic groups of the South. It has directed its activities toward the creation of "an open, equal, unsegregated society."

His group operates through research, education via literature, community organization and the like. It has been active in voter registration of Negroes.

While, Stanfield said, his organization has met with "high hostility" from Southern whites, especially toward those members of the Council who are themselves white, during its 23-year history, there is hope that Southern whites may be worked around to a different viewpoint.

"While the relationship between Southern whites and Negroes has not been right," he said, "it has been a relationship — if we ever find a way to nurture the spark of decency, we can make great strides."

He said there was an "awful lot of Southerners who have seen the effects" or prejudice "in Negroes they know, and somewhere, deep down, many of them are capable of being nurtured toward openness toward their fellow man."

Stanfield said the Southern Regional Council has had many good results from its work.

"In many communities, the local State Councils on Human Relations in 10 Southern states (affiliated with his group) have been about the only loci of dialogue across racial lines . . . no one knows how many Negroes have been (thus) prevented from saying, 'To Hell with white people.' They know that there are at least a few whites they can talk to," Stanfield said.

He was particularly proud of the Council's voter education program from 1962 to 1963, which, he said, resulted in the registration of about 700,000 voters, mostly Negro, "before the Civil Rights Act of 1965."

Stanfield said, "If we can't live together in this country, with all the advantages we have, then God help us."

Stanfield holds an AB degree from Hampden-Sydney College and both a BD and M. Theology degree from Union Seminary in Richmond, Va., and was pastor of the Fayetteville, W. Va., Presbyterian Church for five years before joining the staff of the Southern Regional Council. He is a native of Warren, Ark.

August 4, 1967

Dr. Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law
The University of Texas
2500 Red River
Austin, Texas 78705

Dear Dr. Witherspoon:

All of the plans for your Conference on Human Relations Organizations as outlined in your letter of July 27 and the accompanying memorandum seem good to me. I want to make the further suggestions concerning plans and participants which come to mind immediately. We can keep sending other names, of course, as they occur to us.

For the first two plenary sessions and the banquet speaker it probably would be wise to invite either Negroes or Mexican Americans as speakers, at least two of the three. I did not think about it when suggesting them, but all three of the speakers you have invited thus fare are white. You have already mentioned Roy Wilkins, and he would be good. Let me just list a few other possibilities.

Roger Wilkins (a nephew of Roy Wilkins) is Director of the Community Relations Service and, as such, an Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice. This might give him some appeal for a conference weighted with attorneys and jurists.

Wiley A. Branton is a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Before going to Washington, he was Director of the first Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. He was an attorney practicing in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, before coming to SRC in 1961.

Carl Holman is Staff Director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. You certainly should have someone from the Commission, and if you cannot get Carl, he would be happy to suggest someone else, perhaps from the regional office serving Texas.

We don't want to get the conference overloaded with SRC people, but it would be hard to beat Vernon Jordan, Director of our current Voter Education Project--especially, I would say, for an analysis of the current situation. He is an attorney, a graduate of Howard Law School, and has recently served on two of the President's special committees (on the draft and on planning for the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights")

Miss Marian Wright, 538½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, is not only an attorney, but also very familiar with the worst of problems of civil rights and poverty.

All of those mentioned, with the exception of Miss Wright, probably could come at the expense of the government or their own agency--which might be a consideration of yours!

I have been greatly impressed by another Negro leader who is neither a lawyer nor an intergroup relations official. His name is Dr. Samuel Proctor and he is currently president of Virginia Union University and a past Deputy Director of the Peace Corps. Unfortunately, I do not have his address, but will try to get it for you. He might be good on the nature of prejudice and the rationale for integration.

Two other white dignitaries you might consider, given the nature of the conference, are Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Assistant Attorney General (Civil Rights Division) John Doar.

Now, concerning people to serve on reactor panels in the plenary sessions, it seems to me that you would want to use local (that is, Texas) representatives of the several agencies as much as possible. This would be for the dual purpose of saving on travel costs and acquainting the conferees with the resources available nearby.

I am at a bit of a disadvantage here, because most of the agency people I know are in this southeast region, and there is a different person, usually, serving Texas. But I do know of the following:

Gustave Falk, Regional Director, American Jewish Committee, 1809 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas 75201.

Richard Dockery, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Southwestern Regional Office, 2600 Flora Street--Room 1078, Dallas 75204.

John P. Sission, Director, Southern Field Service, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 8017 Palm Street, New Orleans 70125.

Ardy Friedberg, Director, Southwest Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League, 1513 Melrose Building, Houston 77002.

Monroe Schlactus, Anti-Defamation League, Practonian Building, Dallas 75201.

Perhaps you could write to Fred Routh for a list of the NAIRO members from Texas, which would give a lead on other agencies and persons available.

Although it was my suggestion, I am wondering now about the advisability of having four reactors on the panel at each plenary session. I am concerned about the possibility of getting the programs too long. Perhaps it would be better to have only two thoughtful reactions to the speech in each of these sessions. If desired, a third agency person could introduce the reactors and moderate the panel, which would really be composed only of the speaker and two reactors. If you decide to use four, I should think the necessity of brevity would need to be impressed upon them!

I shall send along names of other possible leaders as they occur to me. Meanwhile, let us know how we can help in any way.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Newsletter

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET—HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

SEPTEMBER 10, 1965

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VIEWPOINT:

In Dark Ghetto Kenneth B. Clark, a Columbia University professor of psychology and a founder of Haryou makes an ironic observation that was later verified by the aftermath of the Los Angeles riots, "more often than not it is the more irrational and emotional appeals and demands which are responded to positively by those in control of political power while the logical and reasoned arguments for social justice are so frequently ignored". The lesson to be learned is also that responsiveness to threats rather than to reason encourages violent protest; a continuing refusal by the white community to accept the reality of the Negroes' world apart makes necessary shocking demonstrations.

Although Dr. Clark's illuminating perspective and rational approach point the way to progress the statistics reprinted from the U. S. 1960 census indicate no basis for complacency in Houston. Whereas the Negro population in Los Angeles comprise 13.5% of the total population the ratio in Houston was 22.9%. In Los Angeles 20.5% of the Negro population lived in census tracts that were at least 90% Negro while 40.6% of Houston Negroes lived in such ghettos. According to the Houston Post (July 31, 1965, section 1-A) 227,000 people live in Harris County who make less than $2,000 per annum or of families who earn less than $3,000 per annum. These people principally live in the Center of Houston in these same dark ghettos. At the same time the average family income in Harris County, including these poor, is $6,040. The disparity of opportunity in Houston between Negro and white for jobs, housing, education and vocational training is just as great.

Houstonians have only two real choices: to listen to the voices of reasoned appeal from men such as Kenneth Clark or hear the angry violent voices from the streets.

Houston Council On Human Relations

NEWSLETTER

HCHR APPLIES FOR C.A.P. PROJECT

The Council has applied for a grant through the Houston Community Action Program to create a VOLUNTEER SERVICE CORPS. This project will recruit, train, counsel and place Volunteers in areas of need throughout the city. The opportunity to share skills, talents, gifts, laughter and joy with others; the thrill of helping to refashion a satisfying world in which all persons will have the chance to grow and develop, will be offered to all members of the Houston Council on Human Relations and to the citizens of Houston through the VOLUNTEER SERVICE CORPS.

HCHR COMMITTEES AT WORK

ANNUAL DINNER COMMITTEE:

The groundwork is being laid for what promises to be an exciting Annual Dinner. Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Mrs. Abe. Dukler and Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman have already begun work on this important event. Dr. Martin Deutsch of New York Medical College whose important work in the Harlem area provided guidelines for the very successful Head Start Program, will be our speaker.

The Domeskeller restaurant in Houston's Astrodome has been selected as the site and November 4th the date.

Every member of the Council should consider himself a committee of one dedicated to the success of this most important event.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES COMMITTEE:

Many hours of serious thought and study have gone into an analysis of the Council's goals and objectives by a special committee headed by Mr. George Lloyd. The difficult task of articulating the purposes and objectives of the councils is being met squarely and effectively by this committee. Of his work on this committee Mr. Lloyd said, "The members of my Committee came to this assignment with enthusiasm and conviction; with full knowledge that the Council's course today must reflect the rapidly changing times into which we are going. Their efforts reflected serious thought and a wholly constructive approach to giving direction to the Council's effort in our community."

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

A very effective nominating committee, chaired by Mrs. Adolph O. Susholtz has presented its first slate of board nominations. This vital function of Board activity will be completed by mid-September and thus round out the Board of Directors Roster for the coming year.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

NEWSLETTER

ARTS COMMITTEE:

HCHR music scholarship winner Donald Hearne, a Worthing High School bassoonist, has been accepted into the All-City Orchestra. Donald received the $100 HCHR scholarship to be used for private study in late July. This young musician is one of three recipients of the HCHR Scholarship awards.

Another talented Negro musician, Miss Linda McBride, a flutist has also been accepted into the orchestra along with four other young Negro musicians who have been taken into the intermediate orchestra of the same organization.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

As we approach the end of our fiscal year, great study and thought has been given to the program for the coming year. The Program Committee headed by Mr. Wm. J. Salman has submitted for board action its proposed program for 1965-1966.

The proposed program is probably the most far reaching program in the history of the Council. It touches the areas of vital concern to our community; Housing, Education, Employment and public information augmented by specific projects and programs which deal with particular areas and groups.

The proposed program is ambitious but necessary and will require widespread support from Council membership for implementation and success. We would hope that every member would make it a point to acquaint himself thoroughly with this program and decide where he might best make his own particular contribution. Remember, the Council effort in the community is your effort in the community.

OF SPECIAL NOTE:

We extend our most sincere thanks to Dr. Marlin Roll for a job well done as project director of our Head Start Program. Under Dr. Roll's directorship our program achieved outstanding success. We will always point with pride to our Head Start program and are indebted to Dr. Roll for providing the leadership.

To those of us who are accustomed to seeing her and depending on her every day, Miss Mary Covington's illness and hospitalization is deeply regreted. Mary's day-in-day-out volunteer effort is nothing less than the embodiment of the spirit of the Council.

We extend to Mary our best wishes and fondest hopes for her speedy recovery.

NEWSLETTER

HYCOHR

The Rev. Jimmie Reese of Protestant Charities' Allen Parkway office has consented to be the sponsor for the Council youth group. His wide experience in youth activities will be extremely helpful to the organization.

It is opportune at this time to express our thanks to Ty Joubert for his outstanding leadership as President of HYCOHR during its 16 month existance. Almost single-handedly he held the group together, instilling in its members a sense of purpose while exemplifying a dedication, diplomacy and organizational talent far beyond his eighteen years. In a real sense, HYCOHR was Ty. Ty is now beginning his college career at Morehouse College in Atlanta. He leaves an awesome gap for his followers to fill as well as awonderful example to follow.

America, America

"I was going back and forth, back and forth on the front lawn, when I asked myself, 'What the hell am I doing with my life?'"

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

HUMAN RELATIONS WEEK

WHEREAS, the City of Houston has enjoyed a climate in which human relations values have become an integral part of our way of life;

WHEREAS, this climate has contributed in large measure to the development of our human resources and thereby to the economic growth of this city and of the Southeast Texas area that it serves;

WHEREAS, human relations organizations such as the Houston Council on Human Relations have helped in an effective way to bring about this climate, and to make us increasingly aware of our responsibilities to each other;

WHEREAS, the City of Houston has demonstrated its commitment to the principles of fair and equal treatment of all its citizens; and

WHEREAS, this concern for human values fulfills the highest tradition and principles of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Louie Welch, Mayor of the City of Houston, do hereby proclaim the week of January 10 through 16 as

HUMAN RELATIONS WEEK

in Houston, Texas, and salute the efforts of all such groups and citizens of this community who are working for the preservation of these values and encourage them in their efforts and further, during the time, ask that our individual and group thoughts and actions be focused on the need for better intergroup understanding so that we might move forward in making Houston a leader in this most important field of endeavor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Official Seal of the City of Houston to be affixed this 31st day of December, 1965, A. D.

Louie Welch
Mayor of the City of Houston

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HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

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The Officers and Directors of the

Houston Council on Human Relations

take pleasure in extending to

Paul Anthony

their cordial invitation to enroll

as a member,

to enjoy the full privileges of the Council,

and to participate in its program

The Houston Council on Human Relations

membership

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP is on an annual basis. Student: $1.00; Associate: $5.00; Sustaining: $10.00; Sponsor: $25.00; Patron: $100.00 or more.

CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP: A range of contributions by businesses and industrial concerns is provided to meet the interest of local small and large companies. It starts at $250.00, with a maximum of $5,000.00 annually. Consultation services are available for member companies.

FOUNDATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, etc.: Financial and other support is encouraged from local and national foundations, organizations, societies and associations.

All contributions are tax deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 Austin

Houston, Texas 77004

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL

Believing that Houston must create a climate of opinion favorable to an expansion of opportunity for all people, the Houston Council on Human Relations feels no uneasiness in revealing its distaste for segregation or discrimination of any type. The Council feels that ideals and practices which result in the greatest good for all members of the Houston community will be attained chiefly through research and education. We are convinced that experience with a wide range of personalities can lead to wise judgments, reducing intergroup tensions and promoting intergroup understanding.

Thus, the Council fosters COMMUNICATION.

Specifically, we work in these ways:

Sponsorship of conferences and workshops on specific local problems and developments in intergroup relations.

Stimulation of voluntary efforts of private businesses and civic organizations in support of improved job training and opportunities for all; improved private and public housing of minority groups; desegregation of educational facilities; desegregation of public accommodations.

Investigation and support of private citizens whose opportunities have been jeopardized solely because of their race or creed.

Preparation and distribution of studies, experiences and pertinent information to Houston business executives, educators, church groups and others concerned.

CITIZENS FOR

HUMAN RIGHTS . . . The right to live in peace, to get an education, to raise a family free of fear . . . are the major problems of mankind. They are the core of nearly everything that must be done. They stand at the heart of every issue . . .

— Adlai E. Stevenson
Ambassador to the U. N.

"One of the primary tasks facing the United States is driving prejudice out of the Human Heart as rapidly as we are learning to drive men into outer space."

— William W. Scranton
Governor of Pennsylvania

"The Houston Council is a magnificent study of success — undoubtedly the best in the South and likely in the Nation."

— Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Emphasis . . . . . . COMMUNICATION

Teen Workshops	Human Relations Week
Formation Baytown CHR	Housing Conference
Dr. Martin Deutsch	Project Up-Grade
Drama Productions	Project Latin-America
"In White America"	The VISTA Program
"Raisin in the Sun"	Arts Centers

All-City Youth Symphony Integration

PAST . . . PRESENT . . . FUTURE

SELF IMPROVEMENT

THE JOHN BATTAGLIA PROJECT . . .

Where does the person who wants to help himself get help? The possible sources are so complex that even a well-informed person would have trouble in finding out about retraining classes, literacy classes, on-the-job training and dozens of other possibilities. Persuading the City Council to make available limited funds held in trust by the City, the Houston Council set up the Battaglia Project in two simple steps. Step One: Find out what government and other agencies are available to provide the germ of self-help. Step Two: Set up a pilot office in a deprived area where residents could obtain the information.

Step Two is continuing, and Charles Kelly, former Executive Director of the Council, is now Executive Director of the Houston-Harris County Economic Opportunities Organization. This is the group which has taken up where the limited funds of the John Battaglia Project left off.

OPERATION HEAD START . . .

A red light means stop. A green light means go. Simple concepts? Not to culturally deprived pre-schoolers who don't even have enough vocabulary to communicate their most basic needs to others. These were the kinds of concepts taught to help prepare five-year-olds for kindergarten in Operation Head Start, spearheaded by the Houston Council on Human Relations. But there's more — The Council sponsored a talk for the professionals and volunteers with Dr. Martin Deutsch, known as the "father" of Operation Head Start because of his pioneering research in this field of cultural enrichment.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JA 8-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Organized in 1958, the Houston Council on Human Relations is a wholly local organization directed by a Board composed of forty-nine Houstonians. It is chartered under the State of Texas laws and governed by a written Constitution and By-Laws. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are elected by the membership in annual session, and by Constitutional provision one-third of the Board is rotated each year. Board members are elected for three-year periods; the Executive Committee for two years; the officers for a period of two years and cannot succeed themselves.

There are six Standing Committees:

Arts	Health
Education	Housing
Employment	Public Information

The Council is considered a charitable organization by the Internal Revenue Service, and all contributions are Federal Income Tax deductible. An annual budget is prepared by the Board of Directors on the projected program needs and anticipated income. The annual budget is approximately $60,000. All books are independently audited on an annual basis. Approximately half of the Council's operating expense is contributed by local business and industrial concerns and several foundations; individual memberships account for the balance.

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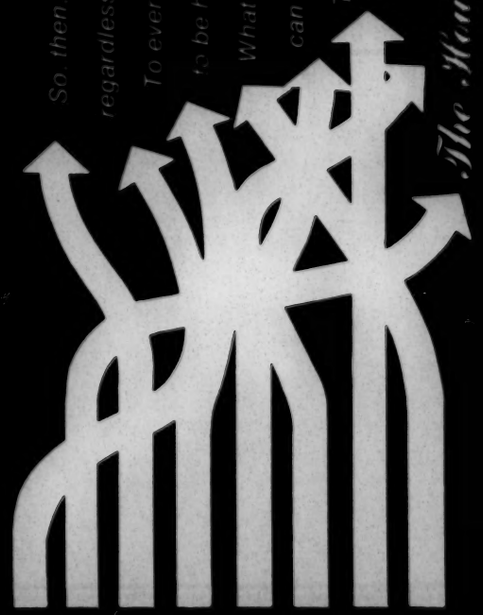
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 5403 Austin Houston, Texas 77004

So, then, to every man his chance — To every man,
regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity —
To every man the right to live. To work.
To be himself, and to become
Whatever thing his manhood and his vision
can combine to make him —
This, seeker, is the promise of America.
— Thomas Wolfe



The Houston Council on Human Relations

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Racial Tinderbox

A Federal Study Finds Unrest Among Negroes Rising in Many Cities

New Watts-Type Rioting Is Feared; Vietnam's Inroads On Great Society a Factor

A Look at Oakland's Troubles

By MONROE W. KARMIN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON – "The more optimistic feel that we have a year in which to improve the climate; others believe the situation to be such that any incident can spark an explosion."

This ominous assessment is contained in a highly confidential report, compiled by Government agents, now being studied by Federal policy-makers. The climate referred to is an atmosphere of Negro unrest; the explosion feared is a riot similar to that which rocked the Watts area of Los Angeles last August; and the city in which this incendiary situation has been detected is, surprisingly, Oakland, Calif.

There, as in some better-known trouble spots, an influx of impoverished Negroes has put a strain on local housing, schools and job opportunities. Among Oakland's Negroes, the unemployment rate runs about five times the national average. A slum clearance project actually has reduced the supply of cheap housing. Negro relations with the police are unhappy. Not enough is being done, Negro spokesmen complain, to relieve the causes of tension.

The significance of the unpublicized Oakland survey extends beyond the element of surprise, beyond the fact that the city is not associated in the public mind with racial turmoil. It reaches to the heart of the "guns or butter" problem that finds President Johnson striving to scale down his costly Great Society plans, many of them designed to aid poor Negroes, so he can finance the Vietnam war.

"High Tension" Cities

Even as the President prunes, dissatisfied Negroes are complicating his chore by demanding more. What is true in Oakland is true in almost every major metropolis in the nation. Federal officials who have felt the pulse now possess a closely guarded list of "high tension" cities where it's said the threat of violence is raised by Negro resentment over lack of jobs, inadequate schools and housing, and the attitudes of police and local officeholders.

The list has lately grown to 21 cities, including Oakland. The others are Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Gary, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Memphis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

In the ghettos of each, passions of the more rebellious Negro youths are still inflamed by the memory of Watts, where there was a toll of 34 killed, 947 injured and $45 million in property damage. To them, Watts is the road to national attention. The Oakland report transmits the feeling:

"While there are moderates in the Negro community who do not want violence, there are

those, especially among the younger element, who do. To these latter, Watts is a symbol and slogan for action. One hears repeatedly from the younger people: 'We need a Watts here: It's the only way to get action; it's the only way to make 'em listen.' "

"Serious Unemployment Problem"

Oakland's Republican mayor, John C. Houlihan, confirms the seriousness of his city's racial tension. "We're very much aware of it," he declares. "We acknowledge and have known for many years that we've had a serious unemployment problem among our minority residents, and as a matter of fact my administration came into office 4½ years ago on a program to attract industry back to Oakland to provide more jobs."

The Oakland problem has been aggravated both by a large influx of job-seeking Negroes from the South—similar to the Watts pattern—and by what Mr. Houlihan describes as "lower-level white agitators from out-of-state" who are trying to stir up minority groups. Still, the mayor does not see rioting as an imminent threat. He pins his hope for peace on a "very large stable element" of Negro home-owners and businessmen who would stand to suffer greatly from violence.

He also notes that Oakland's poverty and racial problems have received constant attention since he took office in 1961. Some $45 million of Federal funds has been poured into the city for antipoverty, job training and related programs, besides $4.5 million in Ford Foundation money that was spent on Oakland as a pilot antipoverty project. Nevertheless, Mayor Houlihan admits the situation is "not greatly improved," and he displays more than a trace of irritation at the Washington way of doing things.

While representatives of Great Society agencies descend on the nation's Negro ghettos with a sincerity of purpose and a regularity that can be encouraging to local residents, the lack of clear-cut results can seem frustrating to them. In Oakland, there is a Community Relations Service man, an Office of Economic Opportunity man, a Labor Department man, a Commerce Department man, and so on; yet the Government's own analysis criticizes its efforts for ineffectiveness.

Pessimistic About Programs

There are three Neighborhood Youth Corps projects in Oakland, but the report relates that "only one seems to have (the Negroes') respect." There are a half-dozen training programs, sponsored by the old Area Redevelopment Administration, but the report says these "will cover less than 400 people in almost two years' time and apparently do not reach the people who need training the most." There is a larger Labor Department training program, but the report declares that it "has less than 500 unemployed enrolled for training in a three-year period." The report concludes that a lack of public knowledge of the programs is partly to blame for the limited participation.

Despite this uninspiring record, those who have examined Oakland are recommending more Federal action. "There is still some time in which to work, if we begin at once with some tangible programs which will reach the residents of the affected communities. This will have a cooling effect, strengthen the hand of the more moderate Negro leadership, and give concerned agencies valuable time to organize a longer constructive program, urgently needed in Oakland."

But the Negroes of Oakland seem doomed to further disappointment if they're counting on big new Federal help soon. Since Oakland is one of the smaller "high tension" cities, its wants may get rather low priority in Washington. Furthermore, the President is doing his best to hold the fiscal 1967 version of the Great Society, including antipoverty and economic development programs, as close to this year's level as possible. All of which suggests that the Oakland tension could continue to build. At any rate, the report warns:

"There is sufficient mistrust, disaffection, and frustration building up in the Negro community to make the situation potentially explosive. This opinion is shared by most of the people talked to, their views differing only in degree. Many thoughtful people, both Negro and white, believe that the influx of minority population during the past five years, the worsening of the economic situation, particularly among the minority groups, the lack of any concrete remedial action, have resulted in a dangerous build-up of resentment, and that this is on the increase."

Detailed Look at Oakland

Because Oakland reflects racial unrest elsewhere, its problems are worth examining in detail. The secret report on the city was prepared within weeks after the Watts riot and has since been confirmed by unpublicized on-the-spot inspections by Washington officials.

At the core of Oakland's plight is unemployment. Federal visitors to West Oakland, a ghetto area in which nearly 63% of the 77,100 population is Negro, say they're bombarded by the plea, "We want jobs, jobs, jobs." The official report declares: "Unemployment is very high among Negroes; it is approximately 10% for whites, about 20% or

Racial Tinderbox: Negro Unrest Is Found Increasing in Many Cities

more for Negroes and even higher for Negro youth."

This frustration, the report continues, "leads to charges of discrimination in employment"—charges that extend to placement efforts by the Government's own U.S. Employment Service. "Feeling against the employment office is high," the report says. "Many (Negroes) state that it is a waste of time to even register at these offices; they complain of the treatment (they receive) when they do register."

But there is another side to the job problem. "Some employers state they want to hire Negroes but cannot get qualified applicants," the report says. "Most of the Negroes lack skills; large numbers also need basic education."

It's for this reason that the Oakland inspectors are recommending a fresh effort to meet the special needs of the ghetto. As the keystone, the report urges establishment of a "skill development and training center," similar to one created in Detroit. It would concentrate on training the hard-core unemployed by coordinating existing training projects and tying them more closely to job openings.

Possibility of Transit Jobs

The report sees the Bay Area Rapid Transit project, a high-speed train system that will connect San Francisco with suburban areas, as a "wonderful opportunity" to place the unemployed. Some 8,000 construction jobs are expected to be available for a number of years, to be followed by up to 2,000 maintenance and operation jobs. The report warns that "if crews are brought in from outside the Bay area, and these are bound to be largely whites, when so many thousands of local minority residents are unemployed, a dangerous situation will quickly result."

Besides unemployment, Oakland is beset by many other problems. "The Negro school population has increased approximately 15% in the last five years," the report declares. "More classroom space and more teachers are urgently needed. Parents complain of 'push-outs,' that children are suspended or expelled for non-serious infractions of the rules. School board officials deny this, claiming the existence of serious behavior problems. Negro mothers concerned with the problem, who have volunteered their services, have met with rebuffs and are still trying to get the school authorities to accept their help."

Housing is another sore spot, being aggravated by Government-sponsored urban renewal. The report tells this story: "The urban renewal project in East Oakland with its slum clearance removed housing of the poor. The many acres of cleared land are being readied for the Acorn Project where the rents for a one-bedroom apartment will start at $100 a month and go up. Even the employed worker earning from $4,000 to $5,000 a year with many dependents—families of six and nine children are not uncommon—would be totally unable to come back to this area. The result is an overcrowding and further downgrading of the housing in West and North Oakland."

Then there's the charge of police brutality. "One hears this complaint everywhere," the report asserts. "It is denied by the police and repeated by minority group members and some whites. . . . Communication between the people of the area and the police (has) broken down completely."

As the report suggests, the validity of the Negro complaints is open to challenge. But the Negroes believe their grievances to be real, and the Oakland report warns against "indifference" on the part of California and Washington officialdom. It sums up the mood of the ghetto in these words:

"Repeatedly one hears: 'Nobody listens, nobody cares.' Now a potent new ingredient has been added. There has been a 'Watts' and Watts is getting attention and action. This has made an impact."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL,
Wednesday, January 5, 1966

Texas - Publications

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

NEWSLETTER

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Christmastime, 1965

From our President,
HENRY GROPPE . . .

Again we welcome the Christmas Season,
a time for reflection and renewal.

It has been an eventful year . . .

"In White America"

Opening the All-City Orchestra to students on the basis of musical ability

Establishment of the South Heights Center

Operation Headstart

HYCOHR's Summer Work Program

TSU Summer Workshop

Charles Kelly's appointment as Director of CAP in Houston

Dr. Martin Deutsch's address at the Annual Meeting

Robert Alexander's election as Executive Director

And the future? Next year's plans include:

A major fund and membership drive in January

The first Human Relations Week in our city

The VISTA Program

The Housing Conference

Project Upgrade — a pilot skills bank

The Arts Committee's Volunteer Corps Program

Project Latin America

Our opportunities and responsibilities are great.
YOU will determine the results.

Our work begins immediately.
YOUR time and support are vitally needed in the fund drive.

Let us approach the New Year with even greater personal commitment to the improvement of the quality of life for ALL citizens in our community.

CHRISTMAS . . . the time when men of all faiths, and of no faith, necklace the darkness with lights. The Jew with his Chanukah candles, the Christian with his Star of Bethlehem, the agnostic with his children's sparkling tree — all hint of hope that the blackness of man's dilemma will surely be pierced by gleams of peace on earth among men of good will.

And at this time of almost unanimous luminosity, we at The Houston Council on Human Relations, committed to peace on earth through understanding, wish for you the brightest season ever!

The Reverend William A. Lawson

To look back, and then to realize how far we've come, is of value. We certainly recognize our indebtedness to those who have done so much to make the Council what it is. The words of Sir Winston Churchill, "Never have so many owed so much to so few," might quite appropriately be said not only by the entire city but most certainly by this community.

We think it might be fitting for this time of year and in this issue of the HCHR NEWSLETTER to call attention to the history of the Council.

This organization was fashioned by seven dedicated individuals who had a vision and saw a need. Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw became its first President; Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld, its first Executive Secretary. The basis of this need was the lack of communication and the absence of an independent voice to call attention to areas of friction and misunderstanding. The Council filled this role.

Time brings change. The Council's growth and development was not an exception to this rule. Partially due to the Civil Rights Thrust across this land, the Council served as that voice speaking out in the cause of justice and equality. It was the place to bring forth physical, mental, moral and financial commitments. And there are glowing examples in each of these areas; names and instances of this superb demonstration would fill a book. Texas, Houston, and the Council are proud and grateful to the many unsung warriors.

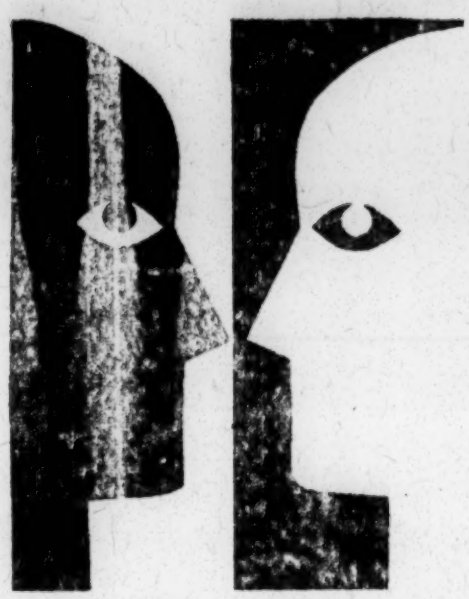
Charles Kelly represented a transition, and a valuable one, for the Houston Council, first as president and later as Executive Director. The style and direction shifted, ever so slightly, to the role, in addition to the traditional one, of exploring new areas of understanding and measuring Community Change. The Council came of age — meetings were held in places and in areas unthought of before; citizens were praised and awarded for significant contribution to the community and welcomed this attention; Houston was becoming free because the Council had a vision and had begun its work of preparing the soil and planting the seed, which we now know produced a harvest for all Houston to see and recognize as valuable for better human relations.

The measurement of community change is graphically illustrated by the instances of Operation Headstart, the Battaglia Project, Project Upgrade, and many others over the history of the Council.

In the lives of men, organizations and of nations, the past, under the light of reasoned scrutiny, merely offers evidence of guiding principles and basic commitments. This, applied to present reality, represents an indication of the future course. The quality, tone, and form this Council will take depends on the past and on each member.

Today, we know the tools are at hand, the needs just as great, the Council's role more pivotal, our faith undaunted, and our vision crystal clear because of the glowing achievements of our past. This provides us, you and me, the courage to walk into the future with confidence, the spirit of adventure to achieve the promise of America.

So, then, to every man his chance . . . To every man, regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity . . . To every man the right to live . . . To work, to be himself. . . And to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him. . . This, seeker, is the promise of America. —Thomas Wolfe



If Not You . . . Who

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS has room for every one . . . and HCHR COMMITTEES are actively working in all fields with members, friends, experts, amateurs, and PEOPLE choosing how to develop their own inclinations, talents, contributions, and schedules for exciting participation.

The ARTS COMMITTEE, under the supervision of the Executive Director and the Arts Committee will formally sponsor a Volunteer Corps of artists, performers, teachers and administrative technicians in the development of a broad program for the cultural enrichment of deprived and semi-deprived citizens, in the communities where they live, throughout Houston and Harris County.

This program is to be developed in such a way that a maximum exposure to both the performing and presentational arts will be made available on a scale heretofore impossible to culturally deprived and semi-deprived citizens of the community. The program will aim beyond mere exposure to the arts and will be geared to encourage and to achieve the maximum participation of those whom it is intended to assist. In this way, we can encourage the discovery and training of latent talents when and wherever they may be found to exist.

The Volunteer Corps will be formed from and will continue to recruit from artists, performers and teachers in already existing organizations. Further, it will encourage the development of new groups as needed to assist in the overall program.

The program as envisaged is two-pronged: First, talent recruitment and organization, as described above; and secondly, but equally important, the development of centers in targetareas in order that the program may reach those for whom it is intended. This second stage will be carried out wherever possible in cooperation with existing civic centers, churches, schools, etc.

In conjunction with the sponsoring of the volunteer corps and its program HCHR will prepare and execute an application for a grant of federal funds under the provisions of the Houston-Harris County Community Action Program, these funds to cover the administration of the developmental program described above, and the initial operational cost of the program as it develops and reaches its operational stage.

It is contemplated that the Houston Council on Human Relations will approach this program with the understanding that it will phase out its administrative responsibilities and obligations over a period of twelve to eighteen months, when the program and the Volunteer Corps will have reached a point where it can operate as an independent organization.

Until such time as this program may be funded, it will employ only volunteer personnel and will operate using that unused portion of the office space in the Council's present offices at 5403 Austin and further facilities in the Augustana Lutheran Church, 2017 Wheeler.

Anyone interested in participating in this program will be expected to contact HCHR office where Mrs. Paul Schenck (Chairman) and her committee members are already busily developing their plans.

IF WE ARE REALLY TO LIVE,
WE MUST DONATE OURSELVES
IN THE CREATING OF TOMORROW . . .

CITIZENS FOR SELF IMPROVEMENT

REPORT ON THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ANNUAL CONFERENCE . . .

The Southern Regional Council, an organization composed of Human Relations Councils from the Southern States, met for three days (November 14, 15, 16) to receive reports, hear of notable accomplishments, and listen to outstanding speakers covering a wide range of topics on the problems of the South in the area of human relations.

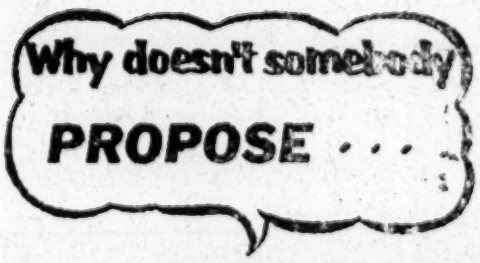
Mr. C. Vann Woodward, the eminent southern historian, spoke of the fallacy of accusation without resolution, and shift from economic exploitation to economic uselessness for man of our citizens in our country today, of the Civil Rights Movement benefitting, primarily, the middle class, and the need to begin involving those who have not been involved.

Mr. John H. Wheeler, president of Merchant's National Bank, Durham, North Carolina, issued the challenge to roll up our sleeves and begin to change the existing climate of opinion in our communities so that all elements can support and participate in the programs as agents of change.

The Southern Regional Council has elected Attorney Barbara Jordan to its Board. Attorney Jordan now joins with Mrs. Charles E. White as the two Houstonians now serving on the Southern Regional Council's Board.

The Houston Council has received notice that it has been included in the Southern Regional Council's grant-in-aid program. We hope to submit one or two significant project proposals to the Council for aid.

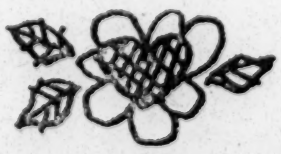
Several of the many reports made at the conference will be commented on in subsequent newsletters.



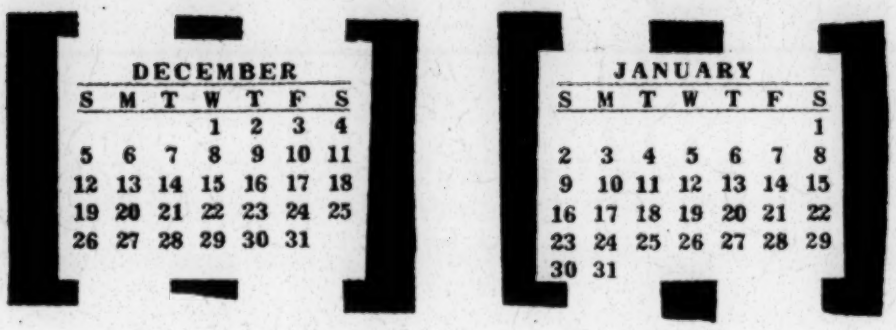
If Not You . . . Who

The HOUSING COMMITTEE is now in the midst of planning for a Housing Conference for spring of 1966 to deal with the seldom discussed issues of building standards in low cost housing, municipal building code enforcement, and its importance in slum conditions, ways to finance housing in declining sections of our city, etc.

The EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE chairman, R. L. Motard, announced the first step in the Council's Talent Search Project had been taken through the initial mailing to graduates of Texas Southern University. Mr. Motard expects a sizable response and then the committee will begin scheduling the interviews and testing for possible upgrading and submission to requesting firms. We'll keep you informed.



Due to an oversight, the newly elected Board Members were not welcomed in the last Newsletter. So, to y'all, a very hearty greeting and welcome.



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HYCOHR HOLIDAY HEADQUARTERS ... official opening Sunday, Dec. 19

Almost as old as HCHR are the Student Memberships to the Council. Junior High and High School HCHR members of 1962 recall workshops, activities, and friends just as members of later years do. As sponsor for the Council youth group, the Reverend Jimmie Reese has been hearing homecoming plans of collegians and welcoming plans from Houston youth.

The same headquarters have been set up at 5403 Austin where HYCOHR gathered last summer, and this will be the brain center for December reunions, project planning, expediting, telephone answering, and old-new converging. Eddie Mallett and Doug Haldane are already in town — both available and getting in touch with those who want to gather 'round for the official opening Sunday, December 19 and the December activities. Get in touch (your expense, please) by carrier pigeon, plane, train, bus, phone or feet — 5403 Austin, JA6-1829.

ALL SYSTEMS ARE "GO"

The FINANCE CAMPAIGN of the Council is heading for the kickoff in January '66. As we approach the starting date, *General Chairman* William J. Salman announced as Co-Chairmen:

Mr. R. W. Askanase, *Special Gifts Division*
Mr. Henry Groppe and Mr. George Gibbs, *Corporate Gifts Division*
Mr. Donald J. Stone and Mr. Frederic A. Fleming, *Men's Division*
Mrs. Morris Glesby, Mrs. Abe Dukler, and Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, *Women's Division*

Most of the members (YOU) will be contacted for additional recommendations for membership and/or anticipated pledge in 1966. It is hoped each pledge will increase over 1965, just as our opportunities and goals have increased for the coming year.

Our goal is $50,000 for 1966. This is achievable because of the contributions in time and work, as well as thoughtful concern and activity of you who have proudly carried the HCHR pledge to your community.

The weekly *Forward Times* is running a series of interesting stories on individual HCHR Board members. The fourth came out this week, and others are yet to come.

This is the last time we here at the Council can talk with you before the New Year. Therefore, we wish you the very best during the holiday season and hope the New Year will be a productive and successful one.

Rec'd 2/18/66

PUBLICATIONS

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JA 6-1829 5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

HCHR NEWSLETTER

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February

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A review of the past three months is necessary to determine in which area we have made progress and what we must now do in order to advance with programs and ideas heretofore unexplored, or if we must take another tack and approach things differently.

Before this ,I would like to express my sincere appreication to each member of the Council for the unexpected degree of support - the volunteers the contributors and the increased commitment. It is this dedication that makes the work of the Council so easy.

I submit the Human Relations Week the John Doar meeting the Fund Raising Campaign the Battaglia-VISTA Project Project Up-Grade the Businessmens' Luncheon and the Arts Committee Centers Project are all of significant value to this community.

The Council is in the process of launching or implementing the following:

A Panel of American Women
The Final Planning for a Housing Conference
A Volunteer Teacher Aid Project
An Arts Committee Production of "Raisin in the Sun"
A Retired Professional Volunteers Scholarship Assistance Project

The Council has not touched the surface in the matter of quality education for Houston's school population, nor have we made a depth analysis of the problems associated with employment testing to be followed up with adequate methods of referral and placement in employment. A comprehensive picture of the solutions available in housing for senior citizens, or among low income families and minorities is not known and the merits of zoning in the central city need to be given much study. We have not explored the areas of penal institutions, Police Community Relations nor have we given attention to the creation of Legal Assistance Centers for Harris County. The relationship between the wages paid to hospital employees and the quality of care offered in these hospitals need to be studied along with the need for professional and technical personnel in medical services following the initiation of the MEDICARE program effective July 1 1966.

Most of the above points to one thing - when we have adequate interest and volunteers the job or project gets underway; but when we don't, it does not even come up for consideration. Will you come forward or stimulate someone else to come forward so these areas may be given the proper attention and study in order that the HCHR can initiate a program intelligently.

There is one quote which seems to sum up.

> "Time is short, the hour is late, the matter is urgent. It is not incumbent upon us to complete the tasks; but neither are we free to desist from doing all we possibly can."

Ethics of Our Fathers

Houston has a poverty program in operation since November 1965. Its goals and objectives are directed toward a better tomorrow, and in one or two instances have immediate impact today.

To keep in focus just what is being delt with when we speak of poverty, let us consider Lucy Smith's poem "The Face of Poverty,"

No one can communicate to you
The substance of poverty--
Can tell you either the shape,
or the depth,
or the breadth
of Poverty--
Until you have lived with her intimately.

No one can guide your fingers
Over the rims of her eye sockets,
Over her hollow cheeks--
Until perhaps one day
In your wife's once pretty face
You see the lines of Poverty;
Until you feel
In her now skinny body,
The protruding bones,
The barely covered ribs,
The shrunken breasts of Poverty.

Poverty can be a stranger
In a far-off land;
An alien face
Briefly glimpsed in a newsreel,
An empty rice bowl
In a skinny brown hand,
Until one bleak day
You look out the window--
And poverty is the squatter
In your own back yard.

Poverty wails in the night for milk,
Not knowing the price of a quart.
It is desperation in your teenager's face,
Wanting a new evening gown for the junior prom,
After going through school in rummage store clothes.
It is a glass of forgetfulness sold over the bar.

And poverty's voice is a jeer in the night--
You may bring another child
Into the rat race that is your life;
You may cut down on food
To buy contraceptives
You may see your wife walk alone
To a reluctant appointment
With an unsterile knife--
Or you may sleep alone."

And one morning shaving
You look in the mirror--
And never again will poverty be alien,
For the face of poverty is not over your shoulder,
The face of poverty is your own.
And hearing the break in your wife's voice
At the end of a bedtime story,
You realize that somewhere along the way
The stock ending in your own story went wrong.
And now you no longer ask
That you and your wife
Will live happily ever after--
But simply that you
And your wife
And your children
Will live.

NEW VISTAS FOR COHR

> VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) is a new corps of full-time Volunteers who will live and work with the poor in the front line of the War on Poverty. Serving in the pockets of despair where the grim cycle of poverty is trapping new generations, they will work side-by-side with the poor in crowded tenements, on the sidewalks of slums, in decaying mill and mine towns, in unpainted shacks on worn-out farms, in migrant worker camps, and on Indian reservations. VISTA makes the War on Poverty local and personal and carries assistance and opportunity into neighborhoods and homes.

This short description from the Vista pamphlet explains in broad terms the goals of the Vista Volunteers who are sent to deepen and extend efforts to assist the poor. On March 1st, twenty of these Volunteers, armed only with the determination that here is a job to be done, will come to our city to live and work for a year. They will live and work, on subsustance pay, in five of OUR communities. They are expected to find new paths and new methods and to involve the poor themselves in the shaping of programs designed to aid them. Their skills, ages, and backgrounds may differ, but they are alike in their dedication and they are here to help us better our community.

WHAT DOES VISTA DO?

VISTA
- recruits
- selects
- trains
- assigns and maintains Volunteers in communities which have requested their services to aid in the fight for full economic opportunity.

WHAT DOES THE HCOHR DO?

HCOHR
- supervises
- coordinates
- assists

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

You can donate furniture dishes, pots and pans, bedding

All contributions are tax deductible. They will be picked up at your home if necessary. Call the Council office (JA 6-1829) or Mrs. J. C. Reynolds (PR 4-5253) These donations are important because they represent the personal involvement of the members of the HCOHR in the work of the Volunteers.

VISTA

COUNCIL COMMITTEES AT WORK

Tentative plans for a "Youth Conference" are being made by the HY-COHP group. All interested high school students are urged to contact the Council office or Jo Bead at JA 2 4783.

The Employment Committee is preparing resumes to be sent to selected companies in the Houston-Harris County area in conjunction with it's Project Up-Grade. Interviews are continuing in order to place under-employed, or un-employed, people in positions which will utilize their talents and education.

Mrs. Paul Schenck reports that the Arts Committee's Cultural Enrichment Program for deprived and semi-deprived citizens in Houston and Harris County is now well underway, and that a revival of"Raisin in the Sun" is now in the production stage. Commercial performances of the play will be given on a limited engagement basis beginning about the middle of April. When these performances have been completed, the play will then road-show in Houston and Harris County. At this date, six roadshow bookings have been arranged for locations in the inner city poverty area. Dates and locations for the commercial and roadshow performances will be announced in the March Newsletter.

The Housing Conference proposed by the Housing Committee will be held on May 12 and 13. It is being planned to compliment the annual Prairie View A&M Housing Conference in order that we may have significant national and local figures as guest speakers. These will include Robert Weaver, HUD, the Mayor of Houston, and the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Houston Housing Authority. Sponsorship of the conference will include those groups in the city and county who are in the business of providing shelter in any form, the HCOHP, and Prairie View A & M.

The basic theme of the conference will be an effort to show non-committed groups what needs to be done and what can be done in providing housing for low income families in Houston.

NEWS ITEMS

We are fortunate to have Deolores Lopez and Caroline Robinson of the Job Opportunities for Youth program at the Council. The girls are learning office procedure while continuing their high school education in this project administered by the Vocational Guidance Service through a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Irwin L. Glatstein who will leave Houston after eleven years of dedicated work toward creating a harmonious progressive climate in our city is being honored by several groups and individuals in the community. The Council wishes to add their thanks and appreciation for the beneficial heritage he leaves.

THE BUREAU OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION Department of Health Education and Welfare-Report on Head Start Follow-up

May I ask you to stress the importance of helping young children who participated in last summer's Head Start programs keep the "Head Start" which they obtained. I know you feel as I do that it is important that Head Start children receive continued help through education programs, medical and dental services, and family service programs.

It should be clear to local educational agencies that Title I funds can be used to preserve the gains made by children in Head Start and other pre-school programs for deprived children. Also, part of the funds which the Office of Economic Opportunity has earmarked for Head Start from their Fiscal 1966 budget can be spent for this same activity. Requests for this money would have to come from a local Community Action Program and be sent to the Office of Economic Opportunity. Head Start follow-up services could also be jointly funded by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Title II-A of the Economic Opportunity Act.

The new title I guidelines indicate that the funding of such joint projects could be provided on a pre-arranged formula basis. In any case, the progress which these children have made is too precious to allow it to slip away. Would it be possible for you to alert your local education agencies to the importance of this opportunity?

B'nai B'rith Brotherhood Lodge #2222 is searching for the Law Enforcement Officer in Harris County who best typifies Brotherhood in his daily activities.

Nominations for the Fifth Annual Award will be made by letters from the public at large, and will be judged on actual reasons and facts, not on presentation. Any Law Enforcement officer in Harris County including all Sheriff's Deputies and smaller city policemen are eligible. Nominations should be mailed to "Brotherhood Award", Post Office Box 8038, Houston, Texas 77004, before February 16th.

The winner of the award will receive a wrist watch and plaque, and the writer of the winning letter will also receive a wrist watch. These awards are to be presented at a banquet February 23, at Westwood Country Club in conjunction with Brotherhood Week.

The winning officer will be selected by a panel of three judges consisting of Criminal District Judge Miron A. Love, Dr. S. M. Nabrit, President of Texas Southern University, and Fred Nahas, Advertising and Public Relations Executive.

Past winners of the Brotherhood Award include Detective Louella Breedlove of the Houston Police Juvenile Division, Chief Deputy Sheriff Lloyd Frazier, Houston Police Inspector Larry Fultz and Sheriff's Captain Melvin Patton.

The award has received the past endorsement of Mayor Louie Welch, Chief of Police Herman Short, and Sheriff Buster Kern. It has also won the "Sidney Kusworm Award" for the outstanding citizenship project in the Southwest Region of B'nai B'rith.

President of Brotherhood Lodge is Alan Gaylor, Owner of Al's Formal Wear, and Project Chairman is Marvin Rich, Vice President of Phil Rich Fan Mfg. Co.

A NOTE FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

According to Sylvia Porter, only a little over half of the 17 million eligible old folks have signed up for Medicare.

The O.E.O. has a "Medicare Alert" program aimed at spreading the word that Medicare's $3 per month voluntary doctor insurance plan must be applied for by March 31st.

The O.E.O. will provide payment of $1.25 per hour, plus transportation for persons to visit lists of eligible people provided by the Social Security Administration. If you are interested in this program, call O.E.O. at once, but first call your Social Security office to find our (1) what has been done, (2) exactly what the rules are concerning election of this coverage, and (3) whether or not the local office will provide lists of eligible people.

WILL YOU MAKE A CONTRIBUTION ?

Plato and Aristototle felt that a true community would reflect Truth, Beauty, and Justice in it's very organization and in the actions of it's citizens. Greek society, however, did not live up to the ideas of it's philosophers.

The American experiment 2000 years later was an attempt to realize these ideals in a government for a diverse people living under many different circumstances. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments can be seen as a continuing process to bring all people into a system where the individual can expect Justice and Equality from his fellow man and his government.

In our growing megalopolis these values are often shunted aside--people are forgotten in the urban rush. Our city needs an organization which is vigilant in it's concern that each Houstonian shares in the American dream. We need people who are concerned that our city does not become a wasteland devoid of the values that historically have marked a civilized and humane society.

The Houston Council on Human Relations can be such an organization. But it needs people who are not satisfied with the progress of Houston in the area of human values. The Council has many standing committees--art, housing, education, to name a few--which are interested in additional active members. It is here that the Council will make it's mark in the future of this city. Will you make a contribution?

Money is an inevitable subject when you talk about an organization. WE HOPE TO RAISE $50,000 IN OUR CURRENT FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN. Progress has a price. But, here is a real opportunity for you to be involved personally in making Houston a better place to live. Do not make a dicotomy between yourself and this organization--Be the organization with your time and money!

PLEASE CONTACT ME TO WORK IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

_____ Education

_____ Housing

_____ Arts

_____ Employment

_____ Health & Welfare

_____ Youth Programs

_____ Office Work

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NEWSLETTER

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Improving Human Relations in Houston is our legitimate business. In that connection, and as a refresher, it might be of value to recall .....

> "So, then, to every man is chance - To every man, regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity - To every man the right to live, to work, to be himself, and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him - This, seeker, is the promise of America."
>
> - Thomas Wolfe

Before a man can feel free to realize his promise of America, he must know his chance is not fettered or restricted by artificial means. To assure this freedom and to remove those restrictions which do exist, the Council is endeavoring to facilitate communication and create a climate of responsibility. In the various phases of the community - employment, housing, education - the Council aims at the ideals of equal access, equal opportunity and self-help. Some very significant events serve to illustrate a growing awareness and interest both nationally and locally:

1. The arrival of our VISTA Volunteers in Houston bringing a "total commitment" to the ultimate objective of replacing despair with hope in poverty areas.

2. The Southern Regional Council meeting with Attorney General Katzenbach in Atlanta devoted to a reporting of the status of voter registration in the South.

3. The interest of the local construction industry in the Houston Council's Housing Conference and its proposed aim of effective code enforcement.

4. The success of the Employment Committee's Project Up-Grade due to the response of many large firms interest in fair hiring practices.

These events and many more like them help the individual citizen achieve to his highest point and then affect and influence others, whether they be organizations or individuals, to strive to achieve the same for themselves.

If Not You ... Who

Outlook

Houston has come a long way in the field of Human Relations in the past few years, but the primary contact the people in minority groups have with the government is through the city police department. These relations become strained through such incidents as the Eugene "Lucky " Hill shooting, where all facts are not known and justice is seen through many different eyes. Any progress that is being made in the field of Human Relations is lost in the fog of charges and counter charges. Police Departments so not like outside interference from anyone, especially where one of their own is concerned, but they do have a respnsibility to the people whose rights they are supposed to uphold and whose safety and property they are supposed to protect. When the Police Department and the city government do not accept or recognize this responsibility it must be pointed out. Acusations of POLICE BRUTALITY and RACIAL INEQUITY cannot be leveled lightly but if they do exist they must be investigated. The channels of communication can be opened by a full investigation of the facts and a report made if action is taken. The Council on Human Relations should take the initiative and offer assistance and support in the opening of channels of communication in such cases, between responsible members of the city government and various groups in the city.

The government has announced tighter rules to eliminate dual schools as it is in the South- separate schools for Negroes and Whites.

This will have little effect on Houston's current desegregation schedule. All grades will be intergrated by the fall of 1967.

Schools assigning pupils on attendences basis will be required under the new rules to establish boundaries free of racial gerrymandering and follow zones strictly in making assignment. In schools where there is a "freedom of choice" pupils must show that his plans are free of coercion and will bring about a twofold increase in desegregation.

ESTIMATED NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

Compiled by the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project.

State	1/62	1/65	1/66	Age-Eligible*
Alabama	68,300	111,000	148,000	481,320
Arkansas	69,000	105,000	104,000	192,626
Florida	182,500	300,000	289,792	470,306
Georgia	175,500	270,000	282,000	612,910
Louisiana	151,700	164,700	202,062	514,589
Mississippi	24,000	28,500	57,800	422,256
North Carolina	210,500	258,000	270,000	550,929
South Carolina	90,900	144,000	142,780	371,104
Tennessee	150,900	218,000	225,000	313,873
Texas	242,000	375,000	380,000	649,412
Virginia	110,100	200,000	205,000	421,051
Total	1,475,400	2,174,200	2,306,434	5,000,286

*1960 Census. Georgia voting age 18.

GOVERNMENT WINNING WAR ON POVERTY, SAYS SHRIVER

Sargent Shriver tossed aside the barbs of congressional critics Tuesday and declared the administration is winning the war on poverty, which he directs.

"In every war there are temporary setbacks," he said, "and we have had ours." But Shriver piled up statistical evidence before a House poverty subcommittee that he said pointed to success.

In the 17 months it has operated, he said, the antipoverty program has put 561,359 preschool children through a child development program, placed 20,000 young men and women in Job Corps centers, provided work for 400,000 youths in neighborhood projects and helped 104,071 unemployed heads of families.

Chided by Republicans for operating what they termed a "fuddle factory" and presiding over an "administrative shambles," Shriver said, "If this be an administrative shambles,' I am proud to be its director."

Asked to name the single most successful program in the anti-poverty campaign, Shriver picked Head Start the pre-school program that was launched last summer and then cut back because it ran low on money.

Shriver said he hoped to nearly double the money available for the program next year and take care of 700,000 children.

ON IMPROVING WELFARE

To hear some people tell it, practically any public welfare problem can be solved merely by pouring in more government money. That theory, however, got a sharp jolt in New York City the other day.

The occasion was a hearing called by State Senator William Thompson, chairman of a Joint Legislative Committee on Child Care Needs. With some 300 welfare representatives in attendance, the committee hoped to elicit recommendation for improving child welfare work.

Committee members got suggestions all right. But instead of asking for more local, state or Federal funds, as welfare agencies might have been expected to do, the agencies requested such things as a single state agency to be reponsible for coordinating and planning child welfare work, a central registry of all agencies that work with children and a central reporting system for all agency contacts with courts and police.

The idea obviously is to reduce the confusion and overlapping effort that lead to waste in present programs, a situation that is hardly limited to New York. As Chairman Thompson commented in some surprise, "Nobody wants to build anything new; they want better use of what we've got.

A sensible notion, indeed, well calculated to improve children's welfare. If widely adopted, it could do a lot of the taxpayers' welfare too.

V I S T A S A R R I V E

Well, they've arrived. Eight VISTA Volunteers arrived March 7th to start work here in Houston with the Council. They are being oriented to Houston and prospective neighborhoods, and are moving into these neighborhoods. They will begin their assignments on Monday. They seem ready to start work after completing a seven week training program at the Columbia University School of Social Work in New York City. They hail from all parts of the country and will bring to Houston, and the specific areas where they will be working, the knowledge they have gained from past experience and a genuine desire to combat the War on Poverty. The volunteers will attend a Chamber of Commerce meeting on March 16th and will be officially welcomed by Mayor Louie Welch on March 17th.

Many thanks to all who have supported the VISTA'S by contributions of household goods, time and moral support. We have also had many contributions from the communities in which the volunteers are living. The combination of these two efforts have enabled us to set up five households.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee is expanding from the School Volunteer Project, which is now in the process of negotiation with the Houston Independent School District, into a College Readiness Program. Under the latter, promising young people from culturally deprived backgrounds would be assisted in preparing and gaining admission to college by sponsors with knowledge or experience in the process as the result of having prepared a son or daughter for college or in some other context. The sponsorship would be on a one-to-one basis and the sponsor would take a direct interest in the student from the junior year in high school through the freshman year in college

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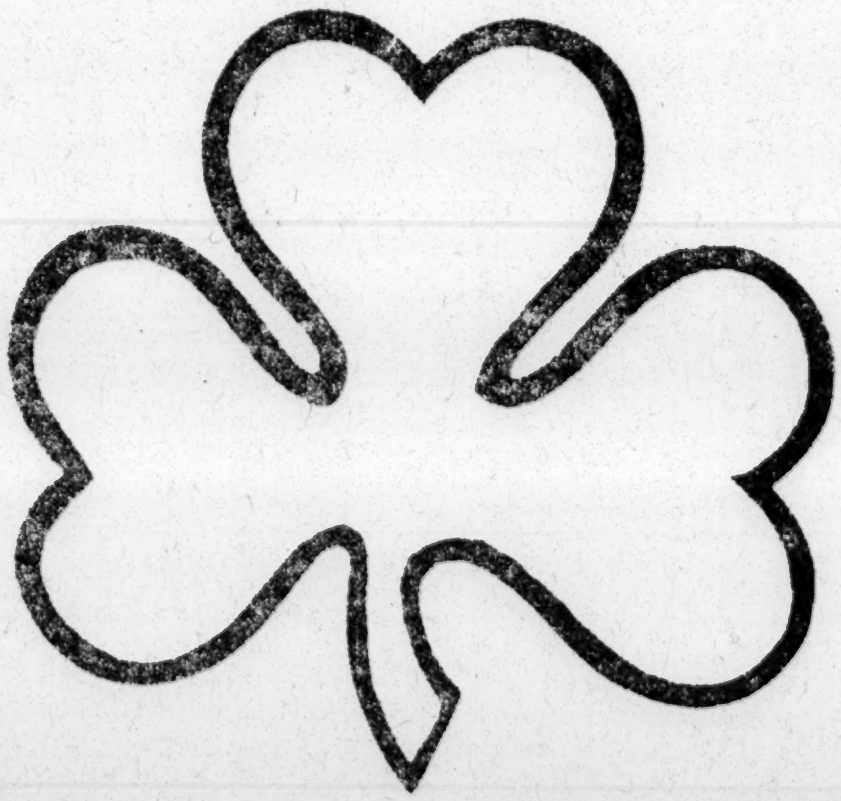
The United States Commission on Civil Rights has requested that we forward any information we have about reports or published studies available in Texas and Houston dealing with race and education. Contact the Council at JA 6-1829 if you have any such information.



THE HOUSTON YOUTH COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNOUNCES A

Y O U T H S E M I N A R

April 2, 1966

at

Camp Manison, in Friendswood

The theme of the seminar will be

Houston: A City

We will have eminent speakers on

The Political Structure of the City

The Ecology of the City

Psychology of the Individual in the City

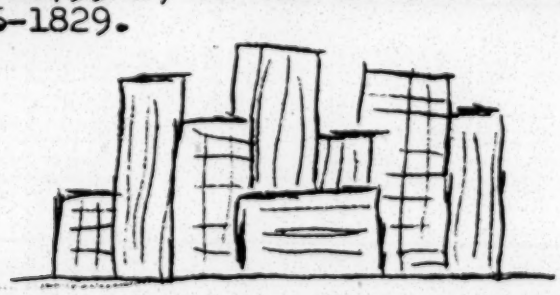
and

Employment Problems in the City

A bus will leave from the parking lot of the First Presbyterian Church at 5300 Main, across from the Museum of Fine Arts, at 8:45 A. M., and return to the church by 6:00 P. M. Lunch will be served at the camp.

If you wish to participate, please send the registration form below, along with a 50¢ registration fee, to Jo-Hanna Read, 1819 Dunstan Road, Houston, Texas, 77005.

If you have any questions, call Jo-Hanna Read at Ja2-4783, Susan Jacobs at Mo75541, or the Houston Council on Human Relations at Ja6-1829.



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REGISTRATION FORM

H.Y.C.O.H.R. YOUTH SEMINAR April 2, 1966

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ TELEPHONE _____

SCHOOL _____ GRADE _____

Please include the 50¢ registration fee with the form.

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

PUBLICATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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JA 6-1829

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NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1966

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

We are in the business of making it easy for people to be human, i.e., providing them the excuse (or framework) to grow, develop and, when necessary, change. This is one of the basic reasons for our existence. We should treat effects and we should also treat causes.

The second reason is to prepare minorities for fair share involvement and participation in our community existence. Are you aware that there are people living in Houston in 1966 who feel it is a privilege to be tolerated in this community? This attitude means for some, "They don't want us in fine restaurants, so we don't go; they don't want us to vote, so we won't; they don't want us at the symphony, so we don't go." The crucial question is how does one communicate when there are two levels of awareness, understanding and involvement? Yet we, you and I, seldom listen and hardly ever concern ourselves with understanding and empathy.

The third basic reason for our existence is to serve as the voice of the silent ones who can't or don't speak out in their pursuit of justice, dignity honor and equity; the ones who are silently crying for life, liberty and a chance to participate in the American Dream.

We should call attention to the dual standards applied in many areas. We should also call attention to the paradoxes in our community existence.

When we boast of prosperity, growth and progress, are we considering the hospital employee who works on a 3-11 shift, five days a week at a $.80 per hour wage and must keep three children in school without the benefit of a husband's help. The children are free to not study or to get involved in the many temptations of the community and the odds are they will join the ranks of the excessive number of illiterates produced by the Houston Independent School District each year. This group becomes the social drag of this community, while at the same time, we expend millions in a war against poverty. This year Houston will spend $13 million for programs to combat poverty. We, in Houston, have adopted an attitude or a philosophy which says we have this amount of money so let's find his many needs. The logical result, and its happening in Houston, is that objective planning is short sighted or nonexistence. Medicare planning is an example. There has been little consideration of plant equipment and/or personnel requirements.

You, as Council members, have a responsibility to yourself and to the community to challenge me in each of these areas; to maintain a constant stream of ideas and actions, to generate the movement and accomplishment necessary if we, in Houston, are to attain the full potential of our City. We should come to grips with the reality. The Council needs research in many areas. It does not have the money. We can stay where we are and live through October 31, 1966, but we can't hire a full time Research Associate or a part-time fundraiser-public relations representative for the purpose of broadening the base of support and generating the community image.

These things will allow us to do a more effective job. We must move into the void of "Community Relations" with all the resources at our command and we must move NOW.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

HOUSING - Henry Groppe, Robert Alexander, and Dr. Stewart Wilber, representing the Council on Human Relations and the Housing Committee, met last week with several representatives of the Apartment Owners Association, the Builders Association and the Real Estate interests of Houston. The meeting was called by the Council for the purpose of investigating how the private building interests in Houston could mobilize to meet low cost housing needs of the Houston metropolitan area.

This meeting was the second in a series of get-togethers designed to make constructive efforts in meeting the overall housing needs of low income families. Those present, too numerous to mention, were generous and free in their observations and comments and by all indications are interested in the Council's concern in these matters.

The recent Seminar held by the American Association of Architects and an editorial comment in the Houston Post would suggest to the Committee that private investors are interested in the housing needs of Houston and willing to cooperate with interested groups in constructive efforts in housing.

It is apparent to members of the Council that the question of housing has many facets, among which are: desegration, irradication of slums, and more important, perhaps, the prevention of slum growth. This approach by the Council is one step in meeting all of these problems, recognizing that all interested parties --private, governmental and volunteer -- must be involved. The commitment of any one of these groups will be only to the extent that a clear rational solution to the problem can be evolved based on the technical and management capabilities of each.

EMPLOYMENT - The Employment Committee has continued work on its "Project Up-Grade" by interviewing additional graduates of T.S.U. and mailing our resumes to prospective employers. To date we have had numerous inquiries from many different companies about our "Talent Search" applicants and a good number of the applicants have been interviewed. One "Talent Search" applicant who was working as a bellman at a local motel has been employed by Continental Oil as a Gauger with an increase in salary of about $245 per month.

The Committee is presently considering developing "Talent Search" project by registering persons from the community areas, rather than from college graduates alone. This project is being considered because the local labor market has a need for technicians and research assistants who are not necessarily college graduates.

BUS TOURS

As you are already aware the Housing Committee, in response to a desire for a more intimate knowledge of the history, development, and/or degeneration of some of the areas of Houston, has provided Bus Tours of these areas with interesting and thought-provoking historical commentary. The sub-committee which runs these informative tours has had to step up its activities due to an ever-increasing demand from a multitude of interested community groups which range from sociology classes to women's church organizations.

The burden of the organization, research, and actual running of these interesting tours has been handled untiringly by Kenneth Rachal and his sub-committee, but the demand is too great for these dedicated few to handle and still be able to live their family lives on the numerous week-ends involved.

The search is on for interested volunteers who are willing and, more important, able to contribute their time to help organize and run these tours which are a vital part of the attemot to bring an awareness and understanding of the nature and culture of poverty as it has developed, and is continuing to grow, in Houston to those who would otherwise be uninformed about an important and growing percentage of the City's population.

Inquiries should be address to Dr. Stewart A. Wilber, Chairman of the Committee or Mr. Rachal at the Council offices.

VISTA

STUART BUMAN
513 Avenue F West
Bismarck, N. D.

Stuart, 20, attended the University of North Dakota, majoring in Public Administration. He has been employed as a highway construction worker, factory hand, and shoe salesman. He has toured Europe. Special interests encompass politics, current events and social problems. His reading preferences are historical and ethnocultural.

JULIE WAHLGREN
413 - 21st Avenue
Moline, Illinois

Julie, 25, is a registered nurse who in spare time has taken evening and summer college credit courses. Her prime interest is the social sciences, and she enjoys tennis, ice skating and camping. Her hobby is knitting.

DONALD SZESZYCKI
5858 S. Narragansett
Chicago, Illinois

Donald, 25, got his high school education in Chicago. Shortly thereafter, the Army sent him to Germany, where he spent 1½ years. After his VISTA service, Donald looks forward to furthering his training in either the field of social work or education.

WINIFRED POLLACK
2211 28th Avenue
San Francisco, California

Winifred, 48, was born in England, emigrating here after the Second World War. She is a graduate of San Francisco State College. She has an avowed interest in people, and enjoys music and theater.

Photograph

not

available

ALICE McBRYDE MARSH
815 East Hillsboro
Tyler, Texas

Mrs. Marsh, 74, has been a teacher for 50 years. She taught in California, and there, was principal of a Latin American elementary school. She traveled with her husband all over the United States and has continued her interest in traveling. Her Sunday school in Tyler awaits her return from the VISTA project.

MELINDA BYRD
4321-1/2 Avocado
Los Angeles, California

Melinda, 21, attended Los Angeles City College. She has worked as a social director and been a nursery school teacher for over a year. She especially enjoys folk music and confesses to being an inveterate reader.

WARING FINCKE
1233 Wynn Road
Pasadena, California

Waring, 20, studied at Williams College, where he was involved in the numerous aspects of technical theater, specializing in lighting and construction of scenery. Special interests are American history and politics, and he is indiscriminately devoted to all music, from jazz to classical.

MICHAEL HAYWARD
14806 Adams Road
Granger, Indiana

Michael, 21, did a stint in the Navy, touring the Caribbean. He enjoys all sports and has a special interest in contemporary American literature. He intends to complete college after his VISTA service.

THE VISTA VOLUNTEER

By Waring Fincke

THIS will be the first part of a VISTA's view of his own role as (1) a service oriented community worker, (2) a community leader, (3) an educator, (4) a Federal employee, and (5) an agent of change. The overall purpose is to achieve a definition of the VISTA as a vital and viable part of the community in which he lives, his function in attempting to help the nation's impoverished join the mainstream of American Society with as little imposition of that soceity's standards upon valid cultural patterns as possible, and the philosophy and concept of this type of volunteerism with respect to its validity as an honest effort on the part of the "establishment" to bring about the social changes necessary at least to prevent a chaotic social upheaval. Consider this an open dialogue as I will attempt to respond to any questions and comments mailed to me at the Council.

PART I

Service

THE VISTA Volunteer is trained and placed in order to serve the impoverished residents of the neighborhoods and communities to which he or she may be assigned. Depending upon the particular circumstances in the community and the ability of the volunteer, this service may and does take many forms. The service may be the seting up and operation of a Day Care Center, a Golden Age Club, a Community or Tenants Organization attempting to resolve common problems. A Teen Center, a Thrift Shop, or just working with individuals who have tangible and, to them, insurmountable problems. But, whatever service the volunteer renders, the prime prerequisite for for the rendering of the service must be that a clear and present need for it be prevalant within the community in which he is working.

IT then becomes the initial task of the volunteer to become known in his community in order that the members of that community are able and willing to communicate their desires and feelings to him. This, I believe, is the most difficult task the VISTA has to face and overcome, for without a knowledge on the part of the people whom he is trying to serve as to his purpose and orientation, this all-important part of his work becomes ineffectual at best. The poor are naturally suspicious of someone who just wants to help. No one has ever given them something for nothing before and they see no reason to believe that its happening to them now. I have been accused of being an F.B.I. Agent and a host of other nefarious, to their way of seeing things, occupations just because I have moved into a neighborhood where the people are of different color than myself and I am insane enough to try to make them believe that I just want to help.

A better part of the VISTA's year in service will be spent simply gaining the trust and confidence of the people in his own neighborhood, on his own street, even in his own building. Once this has been accomplished, however, even with only a handful of people, this is when the volunteer's work really begins. The volunteer says that he wants to help but if he does not succeed with those whose confidence he has gained, all the time he has spent stockpiling confidence and building up hopes and dreams will be lost to him forever and he will have to start all over.

ONE method which I am using to try and gain the confidence and trust of my neighbors and, at the same time, render service in working with and befriending their children. There is never a lack of young children in 10w-income areas as the knowledge of family planning and the use of the methods of birth control are obviously nonexistent. I have started an after school homework help and study center for the elementary school children in my area and I am slowly staffing it with local high school students who are willing and able to help. The main problems now are materials, space, and milk and cookiers. I would also like to obtain a television set capable of receiving the educational stations as a way of bringing a knowledge of other cultures to these children, most of whom have never seen a play or heard a symphony and a multitude of other cultural benefits which are taken for granted by most middle and upper income families and their children.

ANOTHER method by which I am making myself known is by door to door calling. When I meet a family or an individual in this manner I introduce myself and explain why I have moved into the area and inquire if there is any way in which I might help them personally. If I cannot be of service in this respect, as is usually the case,

because of a reluctance to reveal themselves to me, my next step is to see if there is anything which seems to them to be an important community problem or if there happens to be any other families or individuals in the area to whom I might be of service. So far, all the families and individuals who have needed my services or knowledge of where to call to get a particular service have been referred to me by other families or relatives. Some of the individual problems with which I am attempting to deal are, problems concerning both the State and County Welfare Departments, medical and health problems, Social Security benefits and Medicare, and scholastically slow and retarded children. The need for a park in the immediate area is the only community problem that a majority of the people see and, at this point, are willing to tell me. The only place where the children can play is in the streets where the motorists have little regard for the laws of the road or the children's lives.

A third method I am using to become known is by contacting and attempting to enlist the active approval and support of the local clergy and school officials. So far, these contacts have been very co-operative and I am sure that working and meaningful relationships can and will be established.

FROM my experience in the field, I would have to conclude that the basic orientation of the VISTA Volunteer must be one of service to his community both on the community and individual levels with the stipulation that the services rendered be dictated by the needs of the community. Any attempt to render a service which is uncalled for, either by the community or an individual, is doomed to failure before it starts. Organizational efforts on the community level are especially prone to fall down if there is no need, as time to work on community projects is a rare commodity when one has to worry if his paycheck is going to be large enough to feed his family of ten for the coming week. The idea is summed rather concisely in our title-----VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA!

NEXT month I will discuss the VISTA's role as a community leader and this role's effect upon the volunteer's effectiveness in his community. You will also hear from our other VISTA's on their community roles.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM VISTA TO YOU

It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to announce the termination of the drive to provide the initial VISTA Volunteers with the essentials of housekeeping. We wish to sincerely thank all those who search their garages and attics and came up with pots, sheets, refrigerators, beds and other homey paraphenalia needed by we VISTA's. I can assure you that it greatly facilitated our being able to get out into our respective communities and start the job we came here to do.

It behoves me, however, to announce that twelve (12) more VISTA Volunteers will be arriving during the month of April and that another drive will have to be initiated to provide them with the same necessary household goods. Also, I must add, several things are needed by the VISTA's in the field to make their programs the success that they must and will be. A list of all the things needed, both for the newly arrived and already established VISTAS, is given below. The items that you wish to contribute can be delivered directly to the VISTA's homes which will give you a better picture of what we are doing and how we are doing it.

1. Stuart and Don 919 Nicholson	Old pool table Books (childrens, teens, adults)
2. Waring 1312 Summer	Old T.V.
3. Melinda and Julie 1403 Cage	Children's clothes One garbage can
4. Mrs. Marsh 7924 Channelside	Old sewing machine
5. Mike 4749 Buck	Refrigerator, old rugs, table and chairs, one garbage can

Thank you very much for your understanding and diligent work. We thank you for making this all-important contribution to a program which is long over due - not only in Houston but throughout the nation.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

LONDON has Queen Elizabeth

NEW YORK has Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy

LOS ANGELES has Loretta Young and

HOUSTON has Mrs. Chris (Katie) Dixie

During the latter part of March Houston had the pleasure of entertaining Prince Phillip, The Duke of Edinburgh, who was here for a Variety Boys' Club Benefit.

There was to be a dinner held at the Rice Hotel that evening for the Prince. Entertainment was to be provided by the Lamar Choralettes. Remembering this Mrs. Dixie thought it a good idea to have His Highness hear the Andante Glee Club of Central High School of Galveston, one of the participants in the T.S.U. Music Festival.

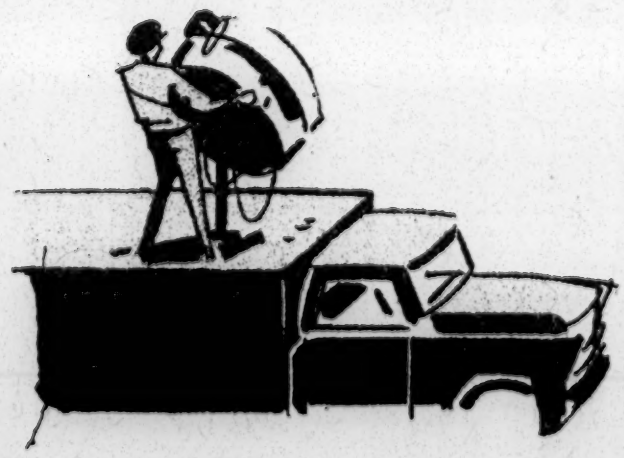
Being an "AMBASSADOR OF GOOD WILL" she set the wheels in motion and was able to secure a place on an already planned program at the Variety Boys' Club located at 4600 Edsee.

The Andante Directress, Mrs. Rosemarye McKinnis, was contacted and asked to do the honor. After arriving at the Club the group sang several songs for the Prince, including an appropriate welcome song that was composed by Mrs. McKinnis. As they were preparing to leave, His Highness wanted to meet Mrs. McKinnis.

Holding her hand in both of his, in an informal gesture, Prince Phillip said, "I am touched by the sincerity of your welcome and the magnificent sound of your group. What is your name and where is your group from?

So, London may have Queen Elizabeth, New York Jacqueline Kennedy and Los Angeles Loretta Young, but we in Houston are quite fortunate in having an individual with the nobility, charm and elegance of all three.

Mrs. Dixie, you are truly in the "SPOTLIGHT".



Thanks to Mrs. Carter Wesley, The Houston Informer

Houston - PUBLICATIONS

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NEWSLETTER

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

MAY 26, 1966

8:00 P. M.

Wheeler Avenue Baptist Church
3826 Wheeler Avenue

- PROGRAM -

VISTA PROJECT
HOUSING COMMITTEE REPORT
EMPLOYMENT REPORT

BE AN INFORMED COUNCIL MEMBER

LBJ CONFAB TO PROBE BIG THREE BIAS AREAS*

The 29-member Council of the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" will concentrate major work sessions at the forthcoming June 1-2 Conference on the problem areas of jobs and economic security and welfare education and housing.

"While recognizing the importance of many other areas in fulfilling the rights of the American Negro the Council was of the opinion that these three areas are of the utmost urgency and magnitude as to require the closest attention" Ben W. Heineman Council Chairman declared.

Heineman said the decision had been reached in a series of weekend work sessions of the past month.

Heineman added that staff papers are also being prepared on the Administration of Justice and Health for possible inclusion on the Conference agenda.

The Conference was first proposed by President Johnson last June in a speech at Howard University when he said its object would be "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which after the long time of injustice he is finally about to secure."

About 2 000 persons will participate in the two-day session which will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel. A. Philip Randolph ,dean of the nation's civil rights leaders ,is the honorary chairman of the Conference.

Heineman , who is Chairman of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company ,explained that task forces , under the supervision of Edward C. Sylvester Jr. Vice Chairman of the Conference have been assisting the Council in developing action-oriented programs in Housing,Education ,and Jobs and Economic Security and Welfare.

"Without in any way minimizing the vital role of the Federal Government the major purpose of this Conference is to attempt to bring other segments of society--business labor and state and local governments--into the cause of helping to make the American Negro an equal partner in the society" Heineman said.

Serving on the 29-member Council are Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Conference Vice Chairman, who is also Washington Director Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Ben W. Heineman, Chairman , Chicago and Executive Director, NAACP; Clifford Alexander Jr., Deputy Special Counsel to the President; John Lewis , Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; and Edward C. Sylvester Jr., Conference Vice Chairman.

*Pittsburgh Courier

BAYTOWN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SECOND ANNUAL HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL BANQUET

WHEN	7 P. M. Wednesday May 18th
WHERE	Tower Restaurant
SPEAKER	Honorable John Doar Assistant U. S. Attorney General Department of Justice Civil Rights Division
ENTERTAINMENT	Dramatic Presentation By: Wanda Brown Henry Mays Jo Nell Wilson
TICKET PRICE	$3.50 Per Person

Tickets are available at the Council office - 5403 Austin.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Proposals submitted to OEO by the Houston Harris County Economic Opportunity Organization:

I "Out Post" Offices of HHCEOO
Staffed with a community organizer neighborhood development assistant and persons indigenous to the area this office will make "maximum feasible participation" a reality.

II Law Offices in poverty areas
Two full time lawyers will represent the community residents in nine neighborhoods.

III Year Round Head Start
In nine areas of Harris County 18 Head Start Centers(50 children in each Center) will carry on the Head Start Program on a full time basis.

IV Summer Head Start
8 300 children will take part in Summer Head Start. Employees will be local community residents.

V Day Care Centers and Day Home Centers
Centers will be set up throughout the County and Home care centers are being developed in homes for working mothers.

Part 2

The VISTA as a Community Leader

By Waring Fincke

One important part of the VISTA's work is that of the Community Organizor. In creating or working with pre-existing community organizations, the people may look to the VISTA for leadership. At first, the volunteer will have to provide this leadership until indigneous leadership is established and recognized. The utilization of local people at all levels of any community based organization is extremely important. The VISTA's length of service, being as short as it is, demands from him that he be able to turn over any worthwhile mechanism or organization to local leaders so that it may endure after he leaves. To be able to do this, the volunteer must bring to the indigenous leader the knowledge of how to work in, with, and against the power system as it exists.

After an organization is on its feet and operating the VISTA must begin to delegate responsibility, educate the membership as to his and other methods of operation, and turn the policy and decision making powers back to the organization. If the organization is the VISTA's it will fall apart when he leaves. If the organization belongs to and is run by the people it can, under responsible leadership, perpetuate itself and grow after the volunteer leaves the community. It's as simple as that. Once local leadership has been established the volunteer should assume the role of an advisor and, in this way, see that the organization's goals remain realistic and its progress steady.

If the VISTA's work over the period of one or two years is to have any lasting effect upon his community he must rely upon indigenous leadership and enthusiasm to provide the impetus for the forward motion of any community organization. To assure this the VISTA must help the people of his community choose and attack soluble problems and attain results quickly. When this is not the case the organization will fall flat. Above all the VISTA must choose for his guiding principle -----

THE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF THE POOR

White House Civil Rights Conference

The Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Washington Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was in Houston last week in order to get a feel for some of the problems and their possible solutions in this city. In his two days here, Fauntroy talked to people on all levels and with varied interests and viewpoints. He left Houston with at least a more through knowledge of it's unique situation and possible solutions.

Donations to VISTA

Our total number of Vista Volunteers has reached 17. The last four to arrive in Houston have been supplied with household supplies donated by Mr. Hunter Morris and the parishioners of St. John the Divine Episcopal Church. We welcome and applaud this participation by the interested citizens of Houston.

Elections

Congradulations to our two members of the Board of Directors, Barbara Jordan on her success in the Senatorial race and Lauro Cruz for his strong showing leading to a run-off.

Library Books

Due to the diligent work of Mrs. Frank Freed the Houston Public Library has put into the hands of the Council thousands of books to be used-on permanent loan-in the poverty areas of Houston. Many of these books will go into the neighborhood via the Vista Volunteers and the small neighborhood centers many of them are developing. The Council will also buy with money originally donated by the City of Houston to the John Battaglia Project thousands of "how to " books, remedial reading books and educational material.

HYCOHR

Jo Read, the president of the Council's high school group, announces many exciting activities (both projects and parties) to be held during the summer months. Students interested in joining the Houston Youth Council may contact her at JA 2 4783.

Employment

Gus Taylor of the Vocational Guidance Service and a member of the Employment Committee of the Council will give a talk on Tuesday, May 17, at the Council office concerning employment opportunities.

William H. Koch states that "seeking an end that is beneficial to all, in which there is justice and equity...each member of the community gives a little of himself which helps both himself and his neighbor, in a high level of human relation."

If Not You... Who

Rec'd 7/14/66

What does it mean?

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT - Henry Groppe

A few days ago I received a letter from Bob Alexander presenting his resignation, which I accepted on behalf of the Council with regret and deepest appreciation for his many contributions during the busy months since he joined us. He has helped lead us to a new level of involvement and achievement and set a pace which will be difficult to sustain.

So, on behalf of the Board of Directors and the entire HCHR membership, our best wishes to Bob for happiness and continued success in his endeavors.

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

THE FUTURE

This Organization has the brightest future of any now on the Houston scene. It has unlimited opportunity to fulfill its destiny and to achieve its purpose. The support and participation of its members will, in the final analysis, determine the degree of success in meeting this challenge of opportunity.

Webster defines council as "a group of people meeting together for advice, discussion and consultation." The Houston Council on Human Relations has contact and influence in the following facets of community life, i.e., The Community Council, the School Board, the Office of the Mayor, the Human Resources Development Board, the Bill of Rights Foundation, the several university administrations, the Chamber of Commerce, the NAACP, the nationalist effort, the Hospital District Board, the Houston-Harris County Economic Opportunity Organization, several churches of Houston, the Labor Council, the liberal and conservative political organizations, Houston Action for Youth, the business community, youth organizations, the news media and many others.

The Houston Council on Human Relations should look at the long-range prospects and chart the course for human relations in Houston for the next five or ten years. The staff must work in the limits of that course on a day-to-day basis. In that connection, each of us should be proud of the "Meet the Mayor" program, the Battaglia-VISTA project, HYCOHR, Human Relations Week, Project "Up-Grade", the Housing Resources Survey, the Upward Bound Project, the Businessmen's Luncheon and the "Industry Conference". Most of these were Council initiated and/or sponsored.

The future suggests the challenge of opportunity is the effective utilization of the contacts in these many facets of the body politic to build the kind of human relations city we must have. The present demonstrates that we have not utilized these contacts as we could have; but rather, we have turned our efforts in and not reached out to involve each and every segment, facet and institution as a force for the elimination of hostility in humanity and prejudice.

As your servant I have tried, and it works. Meetings with ministers, the news media representatives, the Mayor's office, the industry representatives, have been successful. We should increase this type of activity and provide opportunity for specific actions by such groups. The future says we must.

I am sorry to say good-bye, but I must for a while. Each of you will be with me wherever I go.

Good wishes and God speed.

FOR THE COUNCIL: A CHALLENGE

Can the South make use of democracy and self-government? Can it pull together voting strength, political and social leadership into a realistic approach to its needs and problems?

"The Slaves", a poem by James Oppenheim, reads:

They set the slave free striking off his chains
Then he was as much of a slave as ever
He was still chained to servility
He was still manacled to indolence and sloth
He was still bound by fear and superstition,
By ignorance, suspicion and savagery
His slavery was not in the chains,
But in himself.
They can only set men free ---
And there is no need of that;
Free men set themselves free.

In Houston, the challenge is with the Council - to help free men understand that they are indeed free - that the government is theirs to move and redress - that the schools shall give all children a fair and qual education - that society is themselves and they have the power to activate it, change it and grow with it.

An organization such as the Council, moving freely among all the city and county agencies and governmental bodies, must act as the catalyst for the basic demand of the people, to be in touch with the real power and decision making.

It must make room for dialogue and for controversy, for hostility and for the abating of the hostility and finally for the commitment of its citizens to their own development, enrichment and dignity.

HCHR COMMITTEE REPORTS

EDUCATION - Dr. R. L. Motard, Chairman

The Committee wishes to thank those who attended the June 20th orientation for Upward Bound sponsors at TSU and those who called the Council offices to express interest. Details of this program were published in the June Newsletter.

Many more sponsors are needed. Next event in this program is an informal meeting with Upward Bound students at TSU late in July. If you are interested in helping to counsel a student into college, please call the Council offices (JA 6-1829) or scribble a note today so that we can place you on the sponsors' mailing list. IF NOT YOU; WHO?

HOUSING - Dr. Stewart A. Wilber, Chairman

The survey of the waiting list for public housing, requested by Mayor Welch, is well underway. It will be completed by mid July at which time we hope to present the material to him and perhaps to the Board of Commissioners of the Houston Housing Authority.

Plans are in the making for a visit by Mr. Morris Milgram of Modern Community Development, an example of a successful developer and builder of integrated housing. We hope to have a forum with Mr. Milgram and interested builders, realtors and civic minded groups. This will be an open meeting for the entire community.

The Committee has been asked to assist a group in the Harrisburg area to get started on a non-profit building program for that area. This deserves the support of the entire Council.

ABRAMS LEADS QUEST TO IMPROVE CITIES*

By William L. Rafsky

THE CITY IS THE FRONTIER by Charles Abrams

The frontier in the new Charles Abrams incisive and colorfully written book is not only in the title. His blueprint for American cities brings us to a new frontier in

the quest to free our urban areas from deterioration, discrimination, and despair.

All the bases are touched and well covered -better design, green spaces and parks, full economic opportunity, strengthening neighborhood values, sound mass transportation system, improved public schools, more livable cities. In presenting a comprehensive package of programs, the package gains additional impact because it is more than a listing of activities. Tied together are interralated programs both physical and social which add up to an effective prescription of our cities' ills.

With urban renewal the high point of the present state of the art, the author uses this operating weapon in the arsenal for the fight against blight in evaluating current programs. Unlike other critics, however, Abrams provides a balance sheet giving the accomplishments and shortcomings. Although one would have wished more questioning of the urban renewal "anti's" (whose attacks are quoted without back-up justification or documentation) he cites, a clear-cut case is made about the limitations of urban renewal.

In the course of developing solutions to problems, we reach plateaus where stock-taking provides new insights. "The City is the Frontier" is more than stock-taking, however. Present efforts to cope with our urban shortcomings are evaluated, eliminated, improved upon, and new concepts introduced. Out of the process comes a most welcome organized plan of attack on urban blight.

The statement of objectives, the blueprints and the philosophy, are not startling in themselves. When viewed as a total and unified set of measures to strengthen our cities, they reflect the sharp insight, the intensive experience, and the brilliant analytical mind of Charles Abrams:

- Freedom of housing choice is more than nondiscrimination and fair housing practices laws. Low-income families, made up in great part of minority groups, can only find decent shelter if subsidies are made available for rental and sales housing.

- Government housing programs such as FHA should concentrate on providing housing for the disadvantaged, not for middle-income groups who basically can take care of themselves.

- The central city and suburb are dependent on one another. Programs for strengthening the central district as well as providing for population growth through new town planning should be part of the overall package.

Once again Charles Abrams has pointed the way to new directions. He has identified the false paths which have been followed, and clearly marked the roads which will be most productive. His call for a new philosophy of cities is the beacon which will light future developments in the field of urban affairs.

COUNCIL FAMILIES ENTERTAIN VISITORS

Ten families of the Houston Council on Human Relations entertained twenty African journalists on the 4th of July for the Manned Spacecraft Center and the Department of State.

The visitors are here on a 30-day tour of the United States - for many of them their first trip. It is the plan of the State Department to bring members of the communication media of various countries to an exposure of the United States.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR VALLEY STRIKERS - IF NOT YOU.....WHO?

We urge the Council members to send food, clothing or financial contributions to the Valley Farm Workers Aid Fund, a committee which has been set up to assist the 1,000 or so hungry and needy families on strike for $1.25 per hour in the Rio Grande Valley.

The strike started June 1 and is centered, at this time, in Starr County (Rio Grande City). It is taking hold and expected to spread all along the Rio Grande Valley which is populated mainly by agricultural workers.

The people need staple food items (flour, rice, sugar, canned meats, fruits, etc. - please, no more canned beans), and clothing of all sizes and descriptions.

Contributions may be delivered or mailed to Father Gonzales, Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, 7539 Avenue K, Houston, Texas 77012

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* Book review from "Trends in Housing", a publication from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. Mr. Rafsky is executive vice president of the Old Philadelphia Development Corporation.

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

Houston - PUBLICATIONS

SEPTEMBER 1966

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FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Our most important announcement as we enter a new and busy season is Fran Dukler's appointment as interim Director. She began work August 22nd and will continue to serve until a permanent Executive Director is found.

We are delighted Fran was willing to undertake this role. Her competence, enthusiasm, and familiarity with the Council and its work insure an immediate full program of activity and provide the time needed to make a careful search for a new Director.

COMMITTEES IN ACTION

The Nominating Committee which has as its job finding officers and Board members for next year has as its chairman, Leland G. Marsters, Jr. Committee members are Mrs. Frederic A. Fleming, Jr., Woodrow Seals, Mrs. Morris Glesby, John Stewart, Mrs. Frank Freed and Gus Taylor. They will report to the HCHR Annual Meeting in the 1st part of November (date and speaker to be announced later). The Committee welcomes suggestions from HCHR members for future officers and/or Board members.

The Replacement Committee, which is chaired by Dr. Stewart Wilber is in search of a new Executive Director. Committee members are George Lloyd, Kenneth Rachal, Mrs. Adolph Susholtz, Rev. William A. Lawson and William J. Salman. This Committee also welcomes suggestions for a potential new Director.

FROM THE HOUSING COMMITTEE - A FULL AND SUCCESSFUL AUGUST.

The Housing Committee has sponsored two significant meetings this last month.

(1) At the first meeting, August 11, 1966, Mr. Morris Milgram, a builder and developer of housing and rental units for the avowedly open occupancy market presented his thoughts and views on one approach to solving the problems of segregation in housing.

A man with fresh, viable and exciting ideas, Mr. Milgram is a financially successful member of the National Association of Home Builders.

The meeting was attended by approximately 350 Council members, friends of the Council, as well as other interested people.

No costs will accrue to the HCHR - the expenses being borne by the Housing Committee members and those who wish to contribute.

The Housing Committee wants to publically thank the Houston Home Builders Association for the use of their auditorium for this meeting.

(2) On August 24, 1966, the Housing Committee met with representatives of various groups throughout the City who are interested in doing something about low-cost housing in Houston. Those groups represented were the Department of Economics and the Department of Architecture of the University of Houston, the Inter-Faith Housing Committee, the Houston Housing Authority, the Legal Office of the Mayor's office, the Federal Housing Authority and the HCHR.

Mr. William Sewell of the HHFA, Fort Worth, explained in detail the "Workable Program" and the requirements a city must fulfill to be eligible for federal aide in housing. Mr. Sewell's presentation was provocative and enlightening.

A goal of the Housing Committee is to dream up a working paper for presentation to the Mayor which hopefully will lead to more positive action in meeting the requirements for a "Workable Program".

The two requirements of greatest importance are zoning and a housing code, neither of which seem on the immediate horizon.

The Committee thanks Dr. John Sieber and Mr. Richard Viebig for this meeting.

Mr. John Stewart and Mr. Clarence Pittman, both of TRW Systems, are finishing

a very comprehensive study of the waiting lists of the Houston Housing Authority. The computer time and programming were contributed by IBM and TRW Systems and the above mentioned did the difficult data analyses.

THE OFFICE NEEDS VOLUNTEER HELP:

- Like folks to fold and stuff Newsletter for mailing one day each month.
- Like writers for Newsletter, publicity and special projects.
- Like office help - for typing, telephoning 1/2 day per week or 2 days per month or some other arrangement convenient to volunteers.

THE FIDELITY AREA PROJECT

Donald Szeszycki, a VISTA worker in the Fidelity Road area tells HCHR members that a civic organization out there is attempting to raise funds in order to build a combination day care, health and community center. To do so they are planning a bazaar on September 24th and 25th from noon until, at Our Lady Star of the Sea, 1409 Fidelity Road. Don hopes HCHR members will turn out for the bazaar and lend their support.

SYMPHONY OR THEATRE TICKETS, ANYONE?

If you have any theatre or symphony tickets you will not be using, please contact the HCHR office, JA 6-1829. Our VISTAs would love to go any time.

AN UNFINISHED TASK*

A report from Southern Regional Council reveals the magnitude of the task remaining in voter registration. In the spring of this year 235,572 Negroes were registered to vote in Alabama; the Negro voting population according to the 1960 census was 481,320. Thus only 48.9 percent of the eligible Negroes in our state have taken the step necessary to exercise the most basic right of democratic citizenship.

GET WELL WISHES

"YOU GIVE BUT LITTLE
WHEN YOU GIVE OF YOUR POSSESSIONS
IT IS WHEN YOU GIVE OF YOURSELF
THAT YOU TRULY GIVE"

Kahlil Gibran - THE PROPHET

This quotation speaks so well for Miss Ethel Fromen, our faithful and untiring volunteer who is presently confined to a local hospital. Her presence, thoughtfulness and good cheer are greatly missed.

THE VISTA PROJECT IS IN TROUBLE

TUTORS - Several of the VISTAs are establishing tutoring programs for elementary and junior high school students this fall. H E L P !!! is urgently needed !!!! Anyone wishing to volunteer their services should contact the Council offices.

SERVICE IN MOTION - One of our VISTA vehicles, a black 1950 Buick (fondly named "The Whale"), is in sore need of tires. It takes and demolishes tires of the 7.50 X 15 variety. Any used rubber tires of this size are desperately needed and you can be assured they will be put to good use.

CURTAINS AND CUISINE - Miss Isabella Henderson is in dire need of curtains for her humble, but well used, domicile. Also, our new volunteer, Sandy McElroy, needs all kinds of kitchen utensils so that he may practice his culinary talents and, just in passing, EAT.

* Alabama Council Bulletin, August 24, 1966

October 31, 1968

Mr. John P. Murray
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 South Main Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Jack:

As you know, our Annual Meeting begins on the morning of the 13. Therefore, as much as I would like to be in attendance at your Annual Dinner on November 12, I cannot.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

December 3, 1968

Mr. John P. Murray
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main Street
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Jack:

Do keep me posted on your decisions and whereabouts.

I am so sorry that things ended this way.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002 • JA 6-1829 • EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JOHN P. MURRAY

file

November 20, 1968

The Board of Directors
The Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main Street
Houston, Texas 77002

Attention: Dr. Stewart Wilber, President

Dear Dr. Wilber:

The past twenty-one months as Executive Director of the HCHR have been action packed, often frustrating, but always exciting. The time spent with the Council has been an enriching and rewarding educational experience for me.

I wish at this time to tender my resignation as Executive Director of the HCHR. I respectfully request that my resignation become effective as of December 31st, 1968 but that my duties terminate immediately. This will allow for accrued vacation time.

I express to the many who gave support, encouragement and cooperation, my sincere and genuine appreciation. It was only through the combined efforts of many many people that we were able to achieve some goals that I fully believe have helped to better human relations in the City of Houston.

Respectfully submitted,

John P. Murray

John P. Murray

Paul: Managed to stop the group that I have been having difficulty with twice but feel that it is not worth the effort to continue with the organization as some of them will be officers again next year. Personal greetings: Jack

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Newsletter

HCHR & Head Start

Special Report

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"[illegible] many children are not emotionally, psychologically or physically ready to bridge the gap between crowded, depressive homes, where they are told to shut up and the public school, where they are asked to open up and learn. The project puts kids of four, five, and six into child development centers, where under close personal attention they will be encouraged by simple successes to avoid the spiral of failure that often starts with school's first day. They will have physical examinations, dental care, free meals. Their parents will be counseled at home, urged to help the kids.....

TIME, July 2, 1965

HCHR is operating a Head Start program from June 28 until August 20 at 11 centers spread from Carverdale School in Cypress-Fairbanks to Pleasant Hill Baptist Church in Harrisburg and Fidelity Manor Elementary School in Galena Park. There are HCHR centers at Allen Parkway Village, Augustana Lutheran Church, Bunnyland on Jackson, Antioch Baptist Church in Acres Homes, Shamrock Plaza Apartments in Foster Place, the Small Church Foundation in Kashmere Gardens, the Blue Triangle Branch of the YWCA on McGowen, and at the Pleasantville Methodist Church. Hundreds of paid and volunteer staff work with 720 children in 48 groups of 15 children per group.

How were the areas chosen? On the basis of need. They are deep poverty pockets untouched by other Head Start programs where we had contacts with people concerned about their own neighborhoods.

How were the children found and gathered together? HCHR could have sent out its own staff and volunteer people to do the job, but we didn't. Existing neighborhood organizations interested in their own children recruited the children, obtained parental consent for participation in the program, and have worked on a continuing basis with the project as workers in the centers and as consultants with the parents.

From 9 until 3, Monday through Friday, for 7 weeks, HCHR tries to help give 720 children a head start toward starting school this Fall. What happens?

Work is concentrated upon a child's health, physical activity, language, his sense of himself, and his sense of what is going on in the world around him.

Each child receives a full medical and dental examination, and a well balanced lunch every day. Any medical complications are handled on a referral basis in close consultation with the parents. Dr. Edith Erby Jones and Donna Steuver are supervising the examinations.

Every day the children participate in activities that develop coordination using their hands, fingers, and fine muscles in games and play. Language is crucial to getting somebody else's message, and to getting something you want to say over to someone else. In one of the testing programs last week, the interviewer asked, "What does a Dentist do?" and the child answered, "He rides the bus." Luckily someone guessed that the child had a friend named Dennis who rode the bus, and knew that a five year old, especially in a disadvantaged neighborhood, lives in a verbal world where fine phonetic discriminations are not important. HCHR's program concentrates on helping children listen well and speak well.

After a week of school a five year old can decide that he's a failure and can stay convinced for the rest of his life. Why shouldn't he? A whole week of school and he's done everything "wrong." Our program tries to plan easy short-term successes for children. In addition, a child learns to live with 15 others his own age, and learns that he's OK with them and the adults. (A child in his neighborhood doesn't spend the majority of his time with people his own age. He spends the whole day with his 7 year old brother and his 9 year old sister). He also gets a chance, often for the first time, to do all the things that the middle class world takes for granted as preparatory to starting school: fooling with drawing pictures, living with strange adults and lots of children his own age, and getting some individual, personal attention.

Poverty begets poverty. The children of the poor will be, most of them, undereducated and underproductive people, and their children too in their turn. The cycle goes on unless there is a determined breakthrough. Operation Head Start is a breakthrough effort.

Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman

Things and people are brought in from the outside world for the child's consideration: music, art, a flautist to ply and show how a flute works, a folk singer to sing along with the children. One of the center's coordinators discovered from the tests made among his group of children that "policeman" meant a man who shoots people and hits them and throws them in jail. When the Houston Police Department asked the coordinator what he wanted a policeman for so much time for, he told them: to play on the floor with children, and to be there for them to see and touch, and to walk down the hall holding the hand of a child. He got his man.

The world outside is a scary place to a child in our program. And the books he will soon read are about things that are foreign to his own personal world. We try to give this child some familiarity with the outside world, and to reduce his fear of it. The children take trips to Gulfgate and Sharpstown, the Randolph Gallery and the CAA, Hermann Park and Peppermint Park, KLM and Braniff operations at the airport, the Frederic Fleming, Jr.'s ranch, the beach at Trinity Bay, City Hall, and the Candle Shop in Westbury Square.

It makes all the difference in the world. Most of these kids have been living in a world two blocks square, where they never have to get along with anybody except one or two other kids. At first they were wild.... It's a matter of belonging and feeling like someone loves you. Now they work together, play together.... The eyes of a child suddenly open. And you know that the child does see.

Oliver O'Conner, Center Coordinator

In addition to our own program, HCHR has taken on the responsibility for recruiting the volunteers for the Head Start program of Neighborhood Centers Association (that's the experienced board and social worker pros who run Clayton Homes, Ripley House, Sharp Center). Many HCHR members and friends are now at work in the NCA Head Start program. Mrs. A.E. Dukler and Mrs. Paul O. Ray are HCHR's chairwomen for the project.

Why is HCHR involved in Head Start? The need is there, the program works, but why are we in particular getting involved in this business? For one main reason: that the growing edge of work in human relations that matter is not in the area of speeches and discussions and dialogues, but in the area of speeches and discussions and dialogues that translate themselves into action. We are increasingly convinced that we need to find more ways to talk that lead to more personal talk and more personal involvement. In Head Start we are working with 5 year olds, and with their parents, in a way that can make a difference for the future in their lives and in our own.

HCHR volunteers are already working hard for Head Start. Mrs. S.W. works at one center from 8 to 12; the rest of the week she works at one of our most difficult and challenging centers as the assistant coordinator. Her husband got off early one day this week and came out to the center to sing folk songs with the children and the teachers and his wife.

I come back EVERY DAY.

Larry, age 5

Bill Mares, Tyrone Joubert, Alfreda Kemper, Hadley Hartshorn, Warren Wallingford, Alvira Wardlaw, and Charles Henry work for little or nothing every day running all the needed errands, getting food and equipment and checks out to the centers, as part of HCHR's Youth Corps. Many of the rest of the Youth Corps are already at work in the centers every day.

Mrs. Q.E. rides a bus every Monday out to the center where she works as a volunteer; her aunt takes care of her two children that day. We told Mrs. A.M. that we just couldn't go into the baby sitting business and asked her if she wouldn't go out and organize a sitting program for Head Start workers herself. She did. Our Youth Corps came through for us and found most of the sitters. In fact, we ended up with more sitters than we needed. The rest are now at work in the centers.

What can you do in Head Start?

Two things.

First, you can come out and see for yourself what is going on. We have "tours" (they seem to keep ending up as personal involvements) of our Head Start centers set up for Wednesdays from 10:30 to 1:00. Call us at Ja-6-1829 and we'll take you out.

Second, you can volunteer to work in a Head Start center. We still need more help from HCHR members who want to work with 15 children, a teacher, and a mother from the neighborhood as a teaching assistant, from 8 to 12 or from 12 to 4 for at least one day a week for the next 4 weeks. Call Ja-6-1829 and volunteer.

Quarterly Report - VAU PW SA

The Houston Council On Human Relations

JAckson 6-1829 - 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

September 29, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Since our last report which brought us up to August 20, we have almost totally been involved in the business of closing out our fiscal and program year. Special committees have been working furiously to come up with our new program, with new nominations for our Board of Directors, and, or course, finding a replacement for Charles. The latter is proving to be the most difficult.

Of some interest to you might be the Council's part in allaying a series of wild rumors about a major racial disturbance supposedly to occur over the Labor Day week-end. It seems that all week a chain reaction type rumor had been circulating throughout the white community of this disturbance. Arms and munitions were being purchased at an alarming rate, there was talk of massive police build-ups and the Texas National Guard was, coincidentally, buivoiced near here. All this served great concern to city officials who on Thursday before the Labor Day week-end started telephoning the Council office for any information we had on the situation. We responded with a statement based on information gained from our sources throughout the Negro Community that the rumors, as far as we were concerned, were absolutely groundless. That evening Mayor Welch went on local TV and made a statement repeating this information and everyone had a very quiet weekend.

We are working toward our Annual Dinner which occurs on November 4 at Houston's Domed Stadium. We have obtained Dr. Martin Deutsch of the New York Medical College as guest speaker. Dr. Deutsch will also conduct a symposium on the following day.

We are looking forward to the coming year and our new program. The progress of this past year has served as a rejuvenator of interest and activity which will virtually assure the success of our new program.

Yours truly,

Jerry L. Lasater

JLL:fa
Enclosure

Houston - QUARTERLY REPORT

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
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AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

May 3, 1966

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Robert R. Alexander, Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT: The Director's Report for period November 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966

This report is prepared to cover the areas of administration which SRC has contributed $450 per quarter and an expanded grant of $1,000 per quarter for the Battaglia-VISTA Project coordinator in addition to three primary areas of activity: Housing, education and employment.

IN ADMINISTRATION - The Houston Council on Human Relations has employed an Executive Director, (effective November 1, 1965), replaced an office manager and assigned a coordinator of Battaglia-VISTA, (effective January 1, 1966). It has assigned two Neighborhood Youth Corps clerical aides (four hours per day) to strengthen membership committee operation and train for administrative assistant opportunities. We are stressing expanded committee responsibilities and the committees are responding.

IN HOUSING - After several false starts and basic shifts in this committee, they have been requested by the Mayor of Houston to initiate and conduct a housing survey to include the following housing need areas: (a) newly formed household units (newly married young), (b) Senior citizen on fixed incomes, (c) Housing Authority applicants on waiting lists and (d) families in poverty areas and poverty circumstances with large families.

The specific methods to be utilized are now being evaluated and agreed upon. The finding will be used as the basis for locally initiated

program to meet the documented needs.

IN EDUCATION - The Education Committee is developing a broad scale project in tandem with the National Volunteer Teacher Aide Program (using Volunteer Teacher Aides to assist in clerical and playground activities). The Committee is also proposing a comprehensive evaluation, analysis and comparison of the Houston Independent School District which is designed to cover administration, personnel facilities, structure and organization. This proposal is contingent on funding and who can do, how can it be done, what good it will serve and how long will it take.

The Committee is also attempting to initiate a retired professional volunteer project to aid and assist capable high school students, who are financially unable to continue their education, obtain scholarship support. (This aid to be offered on a one to one basis).

IN EMPLOYMENT - The Employment Committee has just completed a project that began in 1965 entitled, "Project Up-Grade". The Project included a survey of graduates of Texas Southern University (since 1961) to determine whether they are underemployed and if they feel that the Council can offer counselling and testing to assist in upgrading them through either promotion on their present jobs or exploring job opportunities in related or new fields. The results were encouraging enough to stimulate the Committee to recommend to the HCHR Board of Directors a new program encompassing high school graduates in addition to college students and college graduates. The decision is anticipated from the Board of Directors in May '66.

Facts and figures since project started - 33 firms have contacted our office; 121 firms have been apprised of this service; 18 individuals have secured positions as a direct result of the project; several score have been interviewed and one anticipating placement and 82 of the 500 were found to be underemployed.

THE OVERALL PICTURE - The Houston Council on Human Relations has increased membership to 1,427 from 1,183 using Mr. & Mrs. as two if contribution was $10 or more. Corporations taking out membership has increased from five to fourteen, (corporation contribution $250 and up), with prospectus for even more firms bright. The constantly improving relationship with the City administration serves as the bright spot of the future (basis for this comment is for the City to provide a better life. Most elements or segments must manifest cooperation and support in human relations endeavors).

The Mayor of Houston has agreed to meet the people in six tension areas to explain his program, to listen to the problems and accept suggestions for improvements from residents in these six areas. Our hope is that from this type of joint venture the Council will be able to exert a positive influence in creating a favorable climate in the tension areas between the City administration and the citizens of the several areas.

IN SUMMARY - The Houston Council on Human Relations has moved from basic reorientation in November of 1965 to a Human Relations Week in January '66 to a meeting with major employers and increased support from corporations to a workshop for our Youth Council, "Crisis in Local Government Challenge in the 60's" (100 participants), to the interest of local industry in vocational education in minority high schools and emphasis on improved counselling for minorities for more effective utilization of manpower resources to an admission by the home building industry representatives that they are not now able to meet the housing needs of the low income groups. These have happened because the several elements now recognize the value of joining hands for the betterment of Houston. The most recent example being the agreement by the Mayor to "Meet the People."

The picture is not without blemish; an example should suffice. In an area of southeast Houston a Negro family purchased a house and moved in. On their first day they were met by the usual ephitets of -- go back to Africa, we don't want you here. Don't cross my driveway, etc., from a neighbor. On the weekend, a neighborhood delegation came to welcome and apologize for their neighbor. Just a sign of how far we have come and how far we have to go.

To those who proceeded us with an evident philosophy of "Time is short, The hour is late, The matter is urgent, It is not incumbent upon us to complete the task; but neither are we free to desist from doing all we possibly can".

The Houston Council on Human Relations tenders its gratitude for their efforts.

The attached statements covering 1965 and October 1, 1965 to April 1, 1966 represents the annual statement for the fiscal 1965 and the operating statement of the fiscal year to date. I am sure this will suffice. Your response is invited.

This is my first director's report so tell me where it ought to be different or how you would like it.

RRA:fa
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Attachment
May 3, 1966

The Battaglia - Vista

The coordination and administration of this project is made possible through the expanded Grants-in-Aid program of S.R.C. The impact and effect of this project in Houston is broad and expansive in several areas of concern. To cite an example or two in an effort to highlight the range and scope of the activities will be helpful.

(a.) A group of senior citizens, (58 individuals), have organized and are now attempting to form an area wide Council of Senior Citizens;

(b.) Six tutorial programs are underway;

(c.) City health services are being expanded to bring visiting nurses into previously ignored neighborhoods;

(d.) One day care center being set up and staffed because Vista determined and justified the need for the center. These examples are indicative of the type and kind of activities VISTA is performing and planning.

The impact is immediate and tremendous. The effect will be felt by many for a long time.

For this opportunity The Houston Council on Human Relations is grateful to S.R.C.

HOUSTON - QUARTERLY REPORT

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Attachment
May 3, 1966

The Battaglia - Vista

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COPY

QUARTERY REPORT

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

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*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

July 5, 1966

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Robert R. Alexander, Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT: The Director's Report for period April 1, 1966 to June 30, 1966

This report is prepared to cover the areas of administration which SRC has contributed $450 per quarter and an expended grant of $1,000 per quarter for the Battaglia-VISTA Project coordinator in addition to three primary areas of activity: housing, education and employment.

IN ADMINISTRATION - The Houston Council on Human Relations Board of Directors has approved the hiring of an assistant for Program and Projects which will increase the staff to four. Thus the staff, complemented by two Job Opportunities for Youth trainees, will improve the quality and strengthen the operation of the office.

IN HOUSING - The preliminary report of the Housing Committee on its Housing Resources will be presented to the Mayor the fourth week of July, 1966. This report covers the housing needs of seventeen (1,700) applicants for public housing in unit size required, price or rental range, ability to pay and area of residence denied.

The interim report scheduled for completion in August '66 will cover the needs of families living in four (4) census tracts. It will include four hundred (400) family interviews and the updating of the 1960 census information.

The final report is planned as the basis for a substantial Housing Conference for September or October.

IN EDUCATION - The Houston Council on Human Relations and Texas Southern University are working together on "Upward Bound", a

preparatory program for disadvantaged high school students. Its purpose is to stimulate the students' interest in college and to help equip them for the demands of higher education. These students are identified and recruited from the 11th and 12th grades by the TSU Pre-College Center staff.

The Education Committee of the HCHR is seeking sponsors for the students participating in the program. The sponsor's function will be to give personal guidance to the individual student, selected by Upward Bound.

IN EMPLOYMENT - As a follow up to "Project Up-Grade" (see last report), a series of meetings with the several industry representatives to focus on the specific personnel need of the particular industry and to determine how proper and adequate training can be provided (perhaps schools, public or private, or OJT or coupled).

VISTA - The VISTA program has finally settled to sixteen (16) Volunteers due to draft, death and family hardship, with an additional twenty (20) expected in August '66.

Some of the activities to date are:

a. Proposal for a playground approval
b. Two (2) day care centers in process
c. The opening of a health station
d. Removal of 83 vacant buildings through a civic association program "Clean-up, Fix-up"
e. Stimulation of a citizens group opposed to highway rights of way and school board condemnation action.
f. An in-service training session scheduled for July 9-11 and a regional VISTA Conference in August.

THE PROSPECTIVE - The HCHR has now moved to a successful "Meet The Mayor" program. The second meeting was held June 27, 1966. Two hundred (200) + neighborhood people attended and exchanged with the Mayor their views and requests. The Mayor left the meeting with one significant statement, "I have gained great insight from this and I hope each of you have too." We must communicate so we can work together to improve Houston".

This type activity has led the Council into new areas of contact. On June 28 the Council called and convened a meeting of communication media people - newspaper publishers, TV managers and radio program directors to offer our assistance on critical issues. They, in turn, offered support for the Council.

In June, the Houston Sports Association hosted the VISTAS and our staff at the Domed Stadium with free tickets and announcement plus a sentence or two about VISTA on the scoreboard.

VISTA has served to increase awareness and high visibility to the Council on their television appearances, four radio shows and three feature stories in the press.

The day-to-day activities continue to fill eight hours and force twelve hour days to become the usual. The White House Conference, "To Fulfill These Rights", has had little impact in Texas to date. An attempt is being made to bring together Texas participants for discussion and projection. This is for the future. The meeting of council presidents was extremely beneficial. We are looking to the next meeting for the exchange and creative thinking.

A Financial Statement for the period ending May 31, 1966 in enclosed; a statement covering April '66 through June 30, 1966 will transmitted under separate cover within ten days.

RRA:fa
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

Phone - Area Code 703
648-4444 or 648-4445
David Scull, President

SPECIAL REPORT

"EQUAL HEALTH OPPORTUNITY IN VIRGINIA"

One is appalled at the difference in the health and death statistics between Negroes and whites in Virginia.

For instance --- More Negro babies die at birth than white. More Negro women die at childbirth than white women. The length of life is graded usually in this manner ... white female, white male, Negro female and the Negro male. There are more Negro deaths between ages of birth and age 21 than white deaths during the corresponding age period. Generally speaking, there is a larger percentage of certain illnesses and diseases among Negroes than whites.

When one really has the opportunity to study the health and death statistics by race in Virginia one will realize that possibly two factors do exist..... economics or the ability to pay for quality medical services, and the possibility of gross discrimination against Negroes in hospitals, clinics, or other types of medical facilities, institutions (T.B. and mental, etc.) and sometimes in the actual medical service rendered. In completing this report it was significant to note that the statement was made by various individuals in administration and medical services --- "you obtain the medical service for which you are able to pay."

This therefore causes us to review first.....

I. Previous Discrimination in Virginia's Health Opportunities

A. The Role of the Federal Government in Continuing Discrimination:

The original Hill-Burton Act provided that in adopting implementing regulations the Surgeon General should "direct the State plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in the State without discrimination on account of race, creed or color," but the Surgeon General was authorized to accept as compliance with this regulation the provision of "separate hospital facilities...for separate population groups" if "equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality" were provided for each population group. Thus, Congress statutorily incorporated the "separate but equal" concept into the Hill-Burton Act prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the School Cases declaring the "separate but equal" doctrine unconstitutional.

The Surgeon General (U.S. Public Health Services) continued to operate under the "separate but equal" doctrine until 1964 in almost all cases in Virginia. Little, if any, effort was made to determine whether medical facilities and services of the white or of the Negro were equal or just separate. It appears that the Surgeon General's regulations made no provision for reviewing the State plans in this regard, or providing for non-discrimination in health opportunities.

During the period prior to 1964 another policy developed. As an alternate to the "separate but equal" health facility, the Surgeon General approved "non-discrimination" facilities. Nearly all Hill-Burton Projects were of the so-called nondiscrimination class. But! the Surgeon interpreted the nondiscrimination statutory provision to require only that "no person.. will be DENIED ADMISSION to the proposed facilities as patients because of race, creed or color."

Under this interpretation it allowed --- 1/ The segregation of patients within the facility; 2/ The denial of staff privileges to professionally qualified persons on the grounds of race, creed or color; 3/ The denial of services other than "essential services to patients; and 4/ The State to determine whether a Hill-Burton facility was complying with its nondiscrimination assurance.

B. Discrimination in Virginia's Health Opportunities:

Due to the Federal Government's role in Health Opportunity and the attitude of the State of Virginia, a number of general conditions arose, many of which still continue.

In the Virginia State institutions, mental patients have generally been kept at separate hospitals. "Virginia's Negro mental patients are confined to the Central State Hospital at Petersburg, an overcrowded institution lacking in specialized facilities. The State's white mental patients are assigned to a variety of institutions throughout the State which are capable of providing specialized services." (Title VI...one year after, a survey of desegregation of health and welfare services in the South, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1966, page 9). The 1966 General Assembly approved money to bring only one such mental institution into accreditation, it will be the predominately white institution.

In the hospitals one would have noted, until just recently, that there existed separate drinking water fountains, waiting rooms, restrooms, dining rooms, wings or wards, and other physical evidence of gross discrimination. For instance --- until recently the only place a Negro patient could be assigned a bed in Norfolk, Virginia, was...in a Negro wing at one hospital, a basement in another and they were refused admission in another, or a Negro could go to the City Community Hospital (which was small). In Richmond, the situation was similar ---- some hospitals refused to admit Negroes, another had a separate building for Negro patients, or a certain area (the basement) of another hospital for Negro patients. In Lynchburg, again we discovered that several hospitals would not admit Negroes or in the case of the hospital which did admit Negroes the space area (i.e., number of beds, etc.) was smaller than for the whites and was confined to a certain location. In Roanoke, one hospital assigned Negroes in the attic and another received Negroes but had segregated units.

The Cities of Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke, for instance, have hospitals which refuse (in the past) to serve the Negro public. There are possibly other hospitals within the State which operate on this policy. In some of these hospitals it has been discovered that they have or now are receiving federal funds in some way (directly or indirectly). Generally speaking, this was not true of hospitals which have received Hill-Burton funds.

When one examines the staff privileges of the predominently white hospitals throughout the State one is confronted with two other facts --- the lack of staff (full and courtsey) privileges by the Negro physician and the lack of the Negro student in the Nursing and Medical training programs. Most of the Negro student Nursing Programs (Licensed Practical Nurses and Registered Nurses) have been in Negro institutions or colleges.

Therefore, to meet the needs of the Negro student who wanted to enter Nursing one had to go generally to Hampton Institute or Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. There were some other hospitals, usually religious institutions, which did allow some limited number to train. Previously, the Piedmont T.B. Hospital had Negroes training for a T.B. Nursing Program, but is now discontinued. There was also a St. Philips School of Nursing which appeared to be in conjunction with MCV of Richmond, Virginia. One of the recent changes at this institution has been a change from R.N. to L.P.N. It has been almost impossible for the Negro student to be allowed to be trained in Virginia as it has been possible for the white student. This is not to minimize the great work done previously by the all Negro institutions. The important factor to remember is Negro prospective nurses must be trained in previously all white schools due to the cut back in such programs, i.e. MCV, Piedmont, etc.

Traditionally, the Negro has been unable to obtain his medical training as a physician (or specialist) or as a dentist. The two schools of Medicine (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond) would not previously admit a Negro or claimed they could find the qualified applicants. This condition has changed slightly, the answer given now is -- "we cannot find qualified Negro applicants." Thus, the Negro has had to go outside of the State of Virginia for his medical training to prepare for a career as a dentist or physician. It appears that these institutions still do not have a strong program or policy which would encourage more Virginia Negroes to be trained in Virginia.

Negro Staff Privileges (courtsey and full time) are in question in most cases in Virginia. The two local medical associations (Negro and white physicians) had little contact with each other in the past. Few predominently white hospitals allow Negro physicians and dentist to have staff privileges. There is the Old Dominion Medical Society for Negro physicians. The Medical Society of Virginia for white physicians. Locally for instance, in Norfolk you have the Norfolk County Medical Association for the white physician and Norfolk Medical Socity for Negroes; while in Richmond you have the Richmond Academy of Medicine for white physicians and the Richmond Medical Society for Negro physicians

The admission policy and bed assignments in Virginia hospitals still, to date pose a problem.

"Commission staff members noted desegregated rooms and wards, including the obstetrical ward, when they visited Richmond Memorial Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, in July. Segregation was still in evidence in the nursery, however, where Negro babies were kept in a separate room. The hospital also administers Sheltering Arms, a non-profit, privately endowed charity hospital for the medically indigent which had previously accepted only white patients. The hospital administrator said a new policy allowed the admission of Negro patients to the Sherltering Arms. Only one Negro had been accepted as a patient, however. (In January 1966, the administrator of Richmond Memorial Hospital reported that the nursery was desegregated soon after the Commission field team pointed out that Negro babies were confined to one room of the hospital nursery. He also reported a slight increase in the admissions of indigent non-welfare Negroes to the formerly all-white Sheltering Arms.) (U.S. Civil Rights Comm. Report 1966, p.7.)

"There are four separate buildings - Medical College of Virginia Hospital, St Philip Hospital, Memorial Hospital, and E.G. Williams Hospital - in the Medical College of Virginia hospital complex in Richmond. St. Philip, a 177-bed facility across the street from Medical College of Virginia Hospital, was built in 1919 for Negro patients. In July 1965, it still was used only for Negroes. Officials of the hospital told Commission representatives that St. Philip patients requiring surgery or other medical services not available at St. Philip were taken to Medical College of Virginia or other hospitals in the complex for the necessary service and returned to St Philip... However, Negro patients receiving emergency treatment at Medical College of Virginia Hospital were transferred to St. Philip as soon as their condition permitted." (USCR Report 1966, page 8.) It should be pointed out that changes have been made at MCV which appear to have the admission and bed assignments in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Section 601.

It can be safely stated that no hospital had a complete nondiscrimination policy in all of its phases of operation until just recently (1966) in the State of Virginia. This means that in the School of Nursing Program, Staff privileges, Staff assignments, admission policy, bed assignments, dining room facilities, waiting rooms, etc. -- some phase of the hospital's operation was out of compliance with the CRA-64, Title VI, Section 601. It has been stated unofficially that, as of May 7, 1966, 17 of 150 public and private hospitals in Virginia have been given clearance by the Federal government as satisfying civil rights requirements for providing care under Medicare. There have been two court cases against hospitals in Newport News. One demonstration several years ago against a hospital in Suffolk. As of April 1, 1966, there were 13 hospitals which had complaints filed against them for non-compliance. As of March 1966, one hospital in Richmond was out of compliance and undecided about its status. Three hospitals in Richmond were out of compliance and not anticipating a change.

II. Laws and Court Decisions Which Should Provide Equal Health Opportunity in Virginia

A. Fourth Circuit Court Rules Hospitals Must Stop Discriminatory Practices

The Simkins vs. Cone decision (323 F. 2d. 958, Fourth Circuit, November 1, 1963, Certiorari denied by Supreme Court of the United States, March 2, 1964, 84 S. Ct. 793) has very significantly advanced the doctrine of equal access to health facilities. This case was brought in the Federal District Court in North Carolina by Negro physicians, dentists, and patients, all of whom alleged discriminatory practices by two Greensboro hospitals and their administrators and directors. Both hospitals had been constructed with Hill-Burton funds under the "separate but equal" provision. The Negro plaintiffs asked the Court to--

(1) Order the hospitals to cease denying Negro physicians and dentists the use of staff facilities on the ground of race;

(2) Restrain the hospitals from denying and abridging admission of patients on the basis of race;

(3) Restrain the hospitals from refusing on the basis of race to permit patients to be treated by their own physicians and dentists in the hospitals; and

(4) Declare the "separate but equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Act and implementing regulations of the Surgeon General unconstitutional under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The District Court decided against the Negro plaintiffs. On appeal, the Fourth Circuit Court reversed the lower Court's decision and granted the relief sought by the plaintiffs. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case, thereby leaving intact the ruling of the Fourth Circuit which held for the Negro plaintiffs.

B. Guidelines For Compliance With Title VI of The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Hospitals in compliance with the Act are characterized by absence of separation, discrimination or any other distinction on the basis of race, color or national origin in any activity carried on in, by or for the institution affecting the care and treatment of patients.

Specifically, the above would include (but not be limited to) the following characteristics:

1. The hospital provides inpatient and outpatient care on a non-discriminatory basis; all patients are admitted and receive care without regard to race, color or national origin. Declaration of an open admission policy may not be sufficient to effectuate compliance in some instances, particularly where the hospital has previously served only or primarily patients of one race. Where there is a significant variation between the racial composition of patients and the population served, the hospital has a responsibility to determine the reasons and take corrective action if they are due to discriminatory practices.

2. All patients are being assigned to all rooms, wards, floors, sections and buildings without regard to race, color or national origin. In communities with non-white population, this results in bi-racial occupancy of multi-bed rooms and wards and use of single bed rooms on a non-discriminatory basis.

   Patients are not asked if they are willing or desire to share a room with a person of another race. Transfer of patients is not used as a device to evade compliance with the Act.

3. Employees, medical staff and volunteers of the hospital are assigned to patient services without regard to the race, color or national origin of either the patient or employee. Courtesy titles (Mr., Miss, Dr.) whenever used, are being used throughout the hospital including patient care areas and news releases announcing admissions, births, deaths, etc.

4. The granting of permanent or temporary staff privileges is carried out in a non-discriminatory manner. Staff privileges are not denied professionally qualified personnel on the basis of race, color or national origin, or on the basis of non-membership in an organization which discriminates on the basis of race, color or national origin. Removal of staff privileges and other disciplinary actions shall not be based on race, color or national origin.

5. Non-discriminatory practices of the institution include all aspects of training programs, and require recruiting and selection of trainees at both predominantly white and Negro schools. The same recruiting procedures are used at all such institutions. Third parties are not permitted to select trainees on a basis which, if done directly by the hospital, would be violative of the Civil Rights Act. These requirements apply to interns (medical, dental, OT, PT, dietician), residents and training programs such as graduate nurse, practical nurse, medical technology, x-ray technology, etc.

6. All services rendered by the institution, its employees or vendors to patients or others are provided without regard to race, color, or national origin. This would include:

   A. Administrative services (admission, medical records, fiscal, etc.).

   B. Medical and dental care for inpatients and outpatients (all specialties-clinical, diagnostic and other pathology services).

C. Paramedical care and ancillary and supporting services (food, pharmacy, social services, laundry, toilet facilities, waiting rooms, entrances, exists, snack bars, gift shops, visiting hours, doctor's lounges). Patients and visitors are using all cafeteria facilities without regard to race, color or national origin; no dining facilities are used only by non-whites by "custom" or "preference".

D. Ambulance services.

7. Employees and medical staff have been notified in writing of the hospital's policy for compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

8. Hospitals which have recently changed from discriminatory practices have taken steps to notify those who previously had been excluded from hospital services (e.g., letters to Negro physicians or physician organizations and Civil Rights leaders, notices to newspapers, posting of signs in hospitals, etc.).

9. Hospitals which have had dual facilities to affect racial separation have either converted one of them to a different purpose or have taken steps to change the traffic flow so that they are actually used biracially.

III. Some Areas of Major Concern Which Still Exist Toward Accomplishing Equal Health Opportunity in Virginia

A. The Role of the Federal Government in Requiring Full Compliance:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, -- Public Health Services, Office of Equal Health Opportunities, has launched a major effort to seek compliance with all health services obtaining federal monies. In Region III, OEHO, PHS, DHEW, 200 Seventh Street, Charlottesville, Virginia, Civil Rights Compliance Officers have been working since April 1966 to review each hospital which is seeking to apply for Medicare, using Federal Funds, or anticipating the usage of Federal Funds.

These questions remain -- will the Federal Government be strict in requiring compliance, will the U.S. Department of Justice sue a municipal government (Title III, CRA-64) for failure to comply or will the Federal Government sue for collection of Federal Funds by a state or local government, or a medical institution when they refuse to comply?

Will the Federal Government strengthen the case against discrimination in the employment of personnel by health institutions and services? Will there he a stronger guideline in the area of employment as there has developed in the field of education by recent court decisions on faculty and administration? Will there develop future court cases initiate these cases, or will it still be the burden of the person or group who is being discriminated against to file suit?

Let us not overlook the many accomplishments which have been achieved through DHEW, PHS, and through the efforts of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights by their surveys and reports, by Civil Rights Organizations, by the Medical Associations, and by the hospitals themselves. May we point out that many hospitals and medical associations have been willing to comply. Granted there are some in Virginia who will do as little as possible and as much as is necessary to comply.

B. The Role of the Virginia State Agencies in Requiring Compliance:

Again, this is another area where it has been unfortunate that the State was not willing to exercise States Rights to move from the unequal and separate phase of health opportunity to an equal health opportunity. The State, in many respects, has failed and is continuing to be slow in providing equal health opportunities for all of the citizens in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, there is possibly developing an even more tragic story -- the lack of a positive policy, in some cases program, and a plan of action by the Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Department of Public Health, and other related Virginia State Agencies which are responsible for Health Opportunity.

This is not to say that medically the State did not perform its function. But the State operated by the philosophy "separate" which by its very nature in many cases did not produce the equal health opportunity for all. There are too many statistics one can produce which give evidence of a possible gross injustice by the State and local government, and private institutions in providing equal health opportunity in Virginia.

The General Assembly probably has contributed to this factor by not requiring a positive plan of action and policy which would provide Equal Health Opportunity to ALL citizens residing in the Commonwealth... regardless of their race, color or national origin.

The many State Agencies which signed HEW Form 411 Compliance last year and required local agencies which receive Federal Funds to sign the same compliance ARE in most cases paper compliance! There is ample evidence to prove that to date (May 10, 1966) several State Agencies have allowed separate facilities and services to continue with little change by the local hospitals, Schools of Nursing, Medical Training, Mental Institutions, and other related health services and institutions to change their policy and practices so that in actual practice discrimination would cease NOW! There is evidence when cases of actual complaints were filed by CORE, NAACP and others against hospitals, etc., and the U.S. DHEW officials investigated and found facilities were in non-compliance (by the existing visual evidence), and apparently the DHEW recommended to the Virginia State Agencies not to continue the use of the facility in question (because the State Agency was administering Federal Funds and had signed a compliance form too); YET, there is little evidence that the State Agencies ever ceased to use the facility in question. It could well be that there might be evidence of gross illegal usage of federal funds as it is related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Section 601, and the directives and policies which the State Agencies have agreed upon by signing HEW Form 411 Compliance.

It would also appear, if this is a proven fact, that the State of Virginia has a legal and a moral responsibility to cease such practices as it relates to Equal Health Opportunity in the administration of federal funds as required by the Civil Rights Act.

It would further appear, if this is a proven fact, that the U.S. Department of Justice has the legal responsibility to protect all of the citizens residing in the Commonwealth of Virginia by filing suit to cease such practices by the State of Virginia, certain local governments, and certain private health institutions and services.

We hear so much today -- "We are law abiding citizens." Yes, it is hoped that we are. It is also believed that so should the Commonwealth of Virginia and local governments be law abiding as they achieve the greatest and best Health Opportunities within this Commonwealth.

[see p. 2 - present officers] [1961] DUP

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. The Commission was founded in that year by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Through the ensuing years it built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset. It worked to encourage an interchange of ideas and mutual trust between the South's two peoples. The notion of cooperative action by persons of good will, both white and Negro, took firmer root and has continued to grow.

In time the Commission sought ways of expanding its activities to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. This led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, which was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council.

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with moral values, with democratic principles, and with the best interests of the country and this region. The Council has, therefore, an announced point of view. It has, furthermore, a single-minded devotion to the method of fair, open, and well-informed discussion. It believes that Southern problems cannot be satisfactorily solved unless Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically. The Council's program is planned and its publications are prepared to serve that end.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. The latter include national foundations, many church denominations, and various trade unions and business firms.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) it carries on research and publishes frequent reports of findings; 3) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio, and television; 4) it is a clearinghouse and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

The Southern Regional Council seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It is an educational organization. It believes that each community in the South must find its own answers to social issues within the framework of law and conscience. It offers no blueprint, no panacea for the South's human problems. It does offer a method--that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

* * *

Present officers of the Southern Regional Council:

President

James M. Dabbs
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Vice-Presidents

Josephine Wilkins
Athens, Georgia

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Marion A. Wright
Attorney and Past President, SRC
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Chairman, Executive Committee

John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Executive Director

Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6/24/61

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL CHAPTERS OF THE
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1965-1966

ATHENS: Mr. Wilbur P. Jones
300 Glenn Avenue
Athens, Georgia 30601

AUGUSTA: Mr. Jack Munsee
Apt. #37, Aumond Villa
Augusta, Georgia 30904

COBB COUNTY: Mr. Clyde Ferguson, Temporary Chairman
309½ Cole Street
Marietta, Georgia 30060

COLUMBUS: Dr. Robert L. Wright
804 - 4th Avenue
Columbus, Georgia 31901

DEKALB COUNTY: Dr. Donald Ross Green
1419 Cornell Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

GLYNN COUNTY: Mr. Edward F. Parrish, co-chm.
1015 Bartow Street
Brunswick, Georgia 31520

Mrs. Morgan Grant, co-chm.
650 Beachview Drive
St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522

HOUSTON COUNTY: Mr. Harry T. Eaves
214 Ward Street
Warner Robins, Georgia 31093

KIRKWOOD: Mr. John Evans, chm.
80 Bates Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30317

Capt. Daniel S. Bryan, co-chm.
110 - 2nd Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30317

Mr. Sylvester Cunningham, co-chm.
289 Murray Hill Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30317

LAGRANGE: Mr. Jim McLean
420 Park Street
LaGrange, Georgia 30240

MACON: Mr. Thomas Jackson, co-chm.
755 Monroe Street
Macon, Georgia 31201

Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr., co-chm.
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia 31207

NORTH DEKALB: Rev. Howard J. Mack
4112 Deacon Lane
Chamblee, Georgia 30005

NORTHSIDE: Rev. W. L. Scarbrough
3012 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Dr. Rives Chalmers
3500 Ridgewood Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

ROME: Mr. J. W. Carten
914 W. First Street
Rome, Georgia 30161

SAVANNAH: Rev. James L. Hooten
110 Harlan Drive
Savannah, Georgia 31406

STATESBORO: Dr. Gordon DeWolf
Fair Road, Route # 6
Statesboro, Georgia 30458

May, 1966

~~Board Lists~~ NC. - LISTS

REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

to the
ANNUAL MEETING

January 22, 1966

OFFICERS

Chairman	Mr. John R. Taylor	Greensboro, N. C.
1st Vice Chairman	Dr. S. E. Duncan	Salisbury, N. C.
2nd Vice Chairman	Dr. C. E. Boulware	Durham, N. C.
Secretary	Mrs. Chase H. Benson	Greensboro, N. C.
Treasurer	Dr. Emery L. Rann	Charlotte, N. C.
Assistant Treasurer	Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler	Charlotte, N. C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Term expiring in 1968:

Mr. Fred D. Alexander	Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen	Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. Andrew A. Best	Greenville, N. C.
Mrs. George O. Clifford	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mr. Carl J. Dockery	Shelby, N. C.
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan	Greensboro, N. C.
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy	Greensboro, N. C.
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson	Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Robert T. Kimzey, Jr.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. Edward A. McDowell	Wake Forest, N. C.
Dr. Carlyle Marney	Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom	Concord, N. C.
Dr. Harmon L. Smith	Durham, N. C.
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass	Raleigh, N. C.
"Hoppy" Lee	Raleigh, N.C.
Herman Wright (Sir Walter Inn, Rm. 127	Raleigh, N.C.

Term expiring in 1967:

Mr. William W. Barbee	Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Moses S. Belton	Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.	Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.	Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Ruben J. Dailey	Asheville, N. C.
Mr. Thomas G. Donnelly	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Rev. James R. Hampton	Sanford, N. C.

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Mayor McDonald
Mrs. Alex Hall
Fred Hoffman
Mrs. Leo Allen
Jack Lane (CAP)
Rev. B. Frank Hall
Rev. Albert
Hope McKeni (architect)
Thomas Jeffreys (Mayor) (Bulletin)

Term expiring in 1967: (continued)

Mr. Watts Hill, Jr. Box 61	Durham, N. C.
Rev. W. Judson King	Bricks, N. C.
Rev. Robert A. Massey	Fayetteville, N. C.
Mrs. Max I. Miller	Greensboro, N. C.
Rev. Robert E. Seymour	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mr. McNeill Smith	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Clifton Stone	Carrboro, N. C.
Mr. John H. Wheeler	Durham, N. C.

Term expiring in 1966:

Mayor O. O. Allsbrook	Wilmington, N. C.
Dr. McLeod Bryan	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg	Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. Guy B. Johnson	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Jr.	Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. Howard G. Miller	Raleigh, N. C.
Mr. William S. Page	Kinston, N. C.
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans	Durham, N. C.
Dr. Daniel Tosteson	Durham, N. C.
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson	Sanford, N. C.
Dr. Charles D. Watts	Durham, N. C.
Mr. Nathaniel B. White	Durham, N. C.
Dr. Robert L. Wilken	Sanford, N. C.
Dr. T. Franklin Williams	Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ex Officio Members:

Mr. Cecil Butler, A & T. College President, Youth Educational Services	Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. William Pollard, Shaw University Treasurer, Youth Educational Services	Raleigh, N. C.

Respectfully submitted,

Vernon C. Tyson, Chairman
Guy B. Johnson
Emery L. Rann

Board lists

NOMINATIONS FOR THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1966

President

Mr. David H. Scull
Turnpike Press
Post Office Box 170
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Be sure he still gets newsletter, although no longer president

First Vice-President

Mr. M. C. Martin, President
First State Bank
Union & Spring Streets
Danville, Virginia 24541

Vice-President

Professor John A. Lapp
Eastern Mennonite College
897 College Avenue
Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801

Vice-President

Mrs. George E. Mattus
1502 South Main Street
Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

Vice-President

Mr. Henry E. Howell, Jr., Member
State Senate
808 Maritime Tower
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

Secretary

Dr. Edna M. Colson
Box No. 10
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia 23806

Treasurer

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
316 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

1966

VCHR LOCAL PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES

Alexandria	Mr. Burton B. Moyer, Jr. 2423 Menokin Dr., #202 Alexandria, Va. 22302	Mrs. Verl H. Gibson 1605 West Braddock Road Alexandria, Va. 22302
Arlington	Mr. Dudley Babcock, Pro-tem. 4831 N. Old Dominion Road Arlington, Va. 22207	Mr. Dudley Babcock 4831 N. Old Dominion Road Arlington, Va. 2207
Blacksburg (Montogomery)	Dr. Chas. E. Aull University Drive Blacksburg, Va. 24060	Mrs. Frank Bannister 506 Jackson Street Blacksburg, Va. 24060
Charlottesville	Dr. Daniel N. Mohler 1813 Yorktown Drive Charlottesville, Va. 22901	Mrs. Althea Anderson 219 5th Street, SW Charlottesville, Va. 22901
Covington	Mr. Geo. D. Hill, Jr. 323 East Locust Street Covington, Va. 24426	Mrs. Evelyn H. Spurlock 830 East Pine Street Covington, Virginia 22426
Danville	Dr. Martin Donelson 1035 Main Street Danville, Virginia 24542	Mrs. Anne Borden (Mrs. Joel Jr.) 219 College Avenue Danville, Virginia 24542
Fairfax	The Rev. R. W. Nemser 919 Woodrow Street, NW Vienna, Virginia 22180	Mrs. Lewis Timberlake 5022 Dodson Drive Annandale, Virginia 22003
Franklin	Rev. Samuel F. Daly Post Office Box 622 Franklin, Virginia 23851	Mrs. Isaac C White Post Office Box 336 Franklin, Virginia 23851
Fredericks-burg	Mr. Wilbur Chance 207 Frazier Street Fredericksburg, Va. 22401	Miss Norman Burrus 613 Weedon Street Fredericksburg, Va. 22401
Hanover	Mr. Ira L. Andrews Randolph Apartments - #14 Ashland, Virginia 23005	Mrs. Clyde L. Anderson Route 1 Box 76 Ashland, Virginia 23005

Hopewell	Mr. Bernard F. Epps 1109 Burnside Avenue Hopewell, Va. 23860	Mrs. Sam M. Moffett 3001 Riverside Avenue Hopewell, Va. 23860
Lancaster- Northumberland	Rev. James K. Wilson, Jr. Weems, Virginia 22576	Mrs. Mary Brittingham White Stone, Virginia 22578
Loudoun Cty.	Mrs. Edward Lane Route No. 2 Purcellville, Va. 22132	Mrs. Louise Mitchell Box 382 Purcellville, Va. 22132
Lynchburg	Mrs. R. H. Boulware 1209 - 14th Street Lynchburg, Virginia 24504	Mrs. Ellen C. Moore 1 Denver Avenue Lynchburg, Va. 24505
Mercer (Bluefield)	Mr. William Sanders Law Building, Princeton, West Virginia	
New River (Giles County)	The Rev. Lewis H. George 210 Fort Branch Pearisburg, Va. 24134	Mrs. James C. Gray Box No. 85 Pearisburg, Va. 24134
Norfolk	Mrs. Robert Stern 1322 Magnolia Street Norfolk, Virginia 23508	Mrs. John Bradshaw 504 Rose Maire Avenue Virginia Beach, Va. 23462
Peninsula	Rev. Preston Hayes 3307 Chestnut Avenue Newport News, Virginia	Mrs. Elaine Miller 4 Sage Court Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia 23368
Petersburg	Mr. C. E. Stronach P. O. Box No. 1547 Petersburg, Va. 23804	
Portsmouth	Mr. Ben Haddon 1011 Wycliff Road Portsmouth, Va. 23703	Mrs. Owen R. Easley, Jr. 799 Tyre Neck Road Chesapeake, Va. 23703
Prince Edward	Mrs. Reginald O. White 605 Race Street Farmville, Va. 23901	Mr. Chas. E. Butler 602 First Avenue Farmville, Va. 23901

Radford	Mr. A. Carl Williams Route 1, Box 67 Radford, Virginia	Miss Mary Faith Sutton 606 Tyler Avenue Radford, Virginia
Richmond	Mrs. Richard M. Ballard, Jr. 4303-D North Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23222	Mrs. James G. Carpenter 3319 Hanes Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23222
Roanoke	Mr. A. Byron Smith 314 - 4th Street, NW Roanoke, Virginia 24003	Mrs. C. H. Givens 115 Lewis Avenue Salem, Virginia
Rockbridge Buena-Vista (Lexington)	Rev. C. F. Cofield, II 212 Massie Street Lexington, Virginia 24450	Mrs. R. S. Munger Route 3 Lexington, Virginia 24450
Rockingham	Mr. John A. Lapp 1318 Greystone Street Harrisonburg, Va. 22801	Mr. Harold D. Lehman College Avenue Harrisonburg, Va. 22801
Va. Beach	Mr. Robert O. Clapp 1845 Karen Lane Virginia Beach, Va. 23451	Mrs. Charles Robbins 120 S. Birdneck Road Virginia Beach, Va. 23451
Williamsburg	Mrs. J. Blaine Blayton 609 Prince George Street Williamsburg, Virginia 23185	Mrs. Clara B. Baker 419 Nicholson Street Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Ark. - L18TS

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

6 February 1967

OFFICERS:

Rev. Walter B. Clancy, Chairman
2500 N. Tyler, Little Rock

Richard Groepper, Vice-chairman in charge of memberships ok
Box 433, Camden

Mrs. John Samuel, Vice-chairman in charge of finances ok
8 Pinnacle, Little Rock

Mrs. John Gray, Secretary
28 Whitmore Circle, Little Rock ok

William T. Kelly, Treasurer
5423 Maryland, Little Rock moved

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Rev. Lymell Carter, 901 N. West Ave., El Dorado
Morton Gitelman, School of Law, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Mrs. Knight Laird, 500 Elm, Jonesboro
Mrs. Patrick Murphy, 423 Shamrock, Little Rock ok
Charles S. Nichols, 3012 N. "L", Fort Smith
Dr. Mary K. Sands, 314 Western Ave., #2, Conway
John W. Smith, 415 W. 21st, North Little Rock
Dr. William H. Townsend, 1304 Wright Ave., Little Rock ok

AFFILIATES:

Conway Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Robert Goodloe, Jr., President, Route 4, Conway
Fayetteville Community Relations Association, Mrs. Lodene Deffebaugh, President, 208 E. Meadow, Fayetteville
Fort Smith Council on Human Relations, Rev. Paul Lanier, President, Wesley Methodist Church, 2200 Phoenix, Fort Smith
Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations, Rev. Don Sheffield, President, Box 462, Pine Bluff ok.

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STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

North Little Rock Council on Human Relations, Mr. W. H. Williams,
President, 616 Vine, North Little Rock ok

Tenn. - LISTS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board Members
February, 1967

Class	Name and address
President	
1968	Dr. William G. Pollard 191 Outer Drive Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
Vice-Presidents	
1967	Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair 1721 Saxton Street Knoxville, Tennessee 37915
1968	Dr. Vasco Smith 1189 Englewood Memphis, Tennessee 38106
*1969	Mr. B.J. Stiles P.O. Box 871 Nashville, Tennessee 37202
Secretary	
*1969	Mrs. Ernest Silver 107 Lehigh Lane Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
Treasurer	
*1969	Mr. W.D. Hawkins, Jr. 1713 - 18th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208
1967	Mrs. Ray Allen 359 North McLean Memphis, Tennessee 38104
1969	The Rev. William L. Barnes 1802 E. Belmont Avenue Nashville, Tennessee 37212
1967 **	Mr. George Barrett 618 Stahlman Building Nashville, Tennessee 37201
1969	Mrs. Walter Bishop 102 W. Lake Forest Knoxville, Tennessee 37920
1969	Mr. Robert Booker 1515 Wilder Place Knoxville, Tennessee 37915
1969	Mr. Will Campbell 1207 18th Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Class	Name and Address
1967	Mr. David Caywood 128 North Court Memphis, Tennessee 38103
1969	Mr. Roger Cloutier 168 Cumberland View Drive Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
1969	Mrs. Lawrence Coe 262 Stonewall Drive Memphis, Tennessee 38112
1968	Mr. John Compton Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee 37203
1968	The Rev. W.T. Crutcher 2459 Brooks Street Knoxville, Tennessee 37915
1968	Mr. Dana Curtis, Jr. 711 Spring Street Memphis, Tennessee 38112
1967	Mr. James S. Gilliland 1325 Commerce Title Building Memphis, Tennessee 38103
1969	The Rev. James D. Glasse 3511 Woodmont Lane Nashville, Tennessee 37215
1967	Dr. LeRoy Graf Little Switzerland Road Route #10 Knoxville, Tennessee 37920
***	Mr. James Gregory Route 1, Highway 64 Eads, Tennessee 38028
1968	Mr. John C. Hull 1616 17th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208
1969	Mrs. Henry Harrell 1710 E. Main Street Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
1967	Mr. Clayton James 1501 Memorial Boulevard Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

1968 Miss Katherine Jones
3610 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

1969 Dr. Clifton H. Johnson
7003 Bonnalake Drive
Hermitage, Tennessee 37076

1968 The Rev. Major Jones
3709 Rogers Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37411

1969 Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore
1505 East Watauga Avenue
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601

1969 Mrs. William Knox
306 Deer Park Circle
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

1968 Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr.
Commerce Title Building
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

1967 Mrs. Phillip H. Livingston
1718 Minnedahda Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405

1969 Mr. Gilbert Merritt, Jr.
801 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

1967 Mr. M.D. Merriwether
808 Hayes Avenue
Jackson, Tennessee 38301

1967 The Rev. John C. Mickle
764 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38126

1968 Mrs. Bernice Miller
128 Malone Street
Bolivar, Tennessee 38008

*** Mr. Levi Moore
163 East End
Ripley, Tennessee 38063

1969 Mr. Norman Moore
1104 Clifton Lane
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

1969 Mrs. Rilla Moran
2004 - 20th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

1967 Mr. Harry Morgan
Capitol Boulevard Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

1968 Mrs. Hugh Morgan
3415 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

1968 Mrs. Fred Muhleman
3011 Rivermont Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415

1967 Mr. Dan Powell
5298 Revere Road
Memphis, Tennessee

1969 Mr. John Price
921 Maple Street
Kingsport, Tennessee 37660

1967 Mrs. Martha Ragland
** 3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

1969 Mr. William R. Ramsay
P.O. Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 38130

1969 Mrs. David Rogers
1163 Gateway Lane
Nashville, Tennessee 37220

*** Mr. J.R. Rutter
3512 Plumwood Road
Knoxville, Tennessee 37921

1968 Mrs. Earl Sasser
1041 0 31st Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37209

1968 Mrs. Bernard Schweid
3902 Wayland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

1967 Mr. Clifford Seeber
509 Forest Hill Boulevard
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919

1968 Mr. Seymour Shavin
334 N. Crest Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37404

1969 The Rev. Leo C. Siener
2300 Elliston Place
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

*** Dr. Lou Silberman
The Divinity School
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

1967 Mr. T.A. Smedley
The Law School
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

1969 The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
1229 Caldwell Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212 ok

1967 Mrs. Lee Spaulding
105 Rosebud Lane
Tullahoma, Tennessee 37388

1968 Mr. Whitworth Stokes
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201 ok

1969 Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr.
219 East Clark Boulevard
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

1969 Dr. G.J. Tarleton
** Meharry Medical College
1005 16th Avenue North ok
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

1969 Mr. Landon Thomas
P.O. Box 375
Ripley, Tennessee 38063

1967 Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

1969 Mr. Tom Vandervort
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

1969 Dr. Fred Vendetti
1913 Wintergreen Road
Knoxville, Tennessee 37912

1968 Dr. C.J. Walker
1218 Phillips
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

1968 The Rev. Charles Winters
University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

1968 Miss Louise Young
Park Manor Apartments
115 Woodmont Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

*** The Rev. C.E. Young
202 East Market Street ok
Lebanon, Tennessee 37087

** Executive Committee

*** Local presidents on board by virtue of presidency

March 7, 1967

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS S.C-LISTS

Local Council Chairmen

AIKEN	Mr. Allan Westerdahl 1030 Clock Road Aiken, S. C. 29801
BARNWELL	Rev. Monroe Bush R.F.D. Williston, S. C. 29853
CHARLESTON	Mr. Joseph Cabaniss 39 Broad Street Charleston, S. C. 29402
CLEMSON	Mr. Eddie Pettigrew Route 2 Pendleton, S. C. 29670
COLUMBIA	Mr. C. B. Bailey 1628 McFadden St. Columbia, S. C. 29204
GREENVILLE	Dr, W. F. Gibson 409 E. McBee Street Greenville, S. C. 29601
HARTSVILLE	Father Joseph Lucey St. Joseph's Academy Hartsville, S. C. 29550
JASPER-HAMPTON	Mr. Joseph Orr P.O. Box 531 Ridgeland, S. C. 29936
NORTH AUGUSTA	Mr. Tommie Johnson 416 Le Compt Avenue North Augusta, S. C. 29841
ROCK HILL	The Rev. Edward V. Wahl P.O. Box 895 Rock Hill, S. C. 29730
SUMTER	Rev. Edward Randall St. Jude's Catholic Church Sumter, S. C. 29150
CHERAW	Discontinued as a Council and revived as an ecumenical, bi-racial prayer group.

(ale)

7 December 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

✓Chairman, Rev. Walter Clancy, 2500 N. Tyler, Little Rock 72207

✓Vice-chairman, Mrs. John Samuel, 8 Pinnacle, Little Rock 72205

✓Secretary, Mrs. John Gray, 28 Whitmore Circle, Little Rock 72206

Treasurer, William Kelly, 5423 Maryland, Little Rock 72204

✓Charles S. Nichols, 3012 N. "L", Fort Smith 72901

✓Dr. Mary K. Sands, 314 Western Ave., #2, Conway 72032

✓John W. Smith, 415 W. 21st, North Little Rock 72114

✓Mrs. Knight Laird, 500 Elm, Jonesboro 72401

✓Rev. Lymell Carter, 901 N.West Ave., El Dorado 71730

✓Dr. William H. Townsend, 1304 Wright Ave., Little Rock 72206

Merton Gitelman, 1631 Maxwell Dr., Fayetteville 72701

✓Mrs. Patrick Murphy, 423 Shamrock, Little Rock 72205

✓U.S. Brown, 219 E. 2nd, Pine Bluff 71601

✓(ex-officio: Nat Griswold, 1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock 72202

Cards made

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

LOCAL AFFILIATES	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
Conway Council on Human Relations ✓Mrs. Robert Goodloe, Jr., President Route 4, Conway 72032	51
Fayetteville Community Relations Association ✓Mrs. Lodene Deffebaugh, President 208 E. Meadow, Fayetteville 72701	40
Fort Smith Council on Human Relations ✓Rev. Paul Lanier, President 72901 2700 S. Savannah, Fort Smith	10
Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations 71601 ✓Rev. Don Sheffield, President P.O. Box 462, Pine Bluff	128
North Little Rock Council on Human Relations ✓Mr. W.H. Williams, President 616 Vine, North Little Rock 72114	41
El Dorado Council on Human Relations ✓Rev. Lymell Carter, President 71730 901 N. West, El Dorado	7
Forrest City Council on Human Relations Rev. J.F. Cooley, President 222 S. Beach, Forrest City 72331	22
Wynne Council on Human Relations Rev. C.M. Kennedy 72398 P.O. Box 454, Wynne	21
Ouachita County Council on Human Relations Dr. James Guthrie 530 Jefferson Street, S.W., Camden 71701	new

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ga - LISTS

Board addresses enclosed on tape

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1965-1966

OFFICERS:

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, President, Macon
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Vice President, Augusta
Rev. Austin Ford, Vice President, Atlanta
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Secretary, Atlanta
Mr. John Glustrom, Treasurer, Atlanta

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Term to expire 1966:

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Atlanta
Miss Rosetta Gardner, Atlanta
Rabbi Alfred Goodman, Columbus
Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Macon
Mr. Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
Mr. Gordon Kitchen, Columbus
Mrs. Stephen May, Kennesaw
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Dr. J. M. Richards, Decatur
Mr. Gerard E. Sherry, Atlanta
The Rev. H. W. Shipps, Savannah
The Rev. Dennis Walsh, Atlanta
Mrs. Arnette Waters, Savannah
Dr. Edward K. Weaver, Atlanta
Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta
Mrs. Prentis Q. Yancey, Atlanta

Term to expire 1967:

Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Dr. David Broiles, Athens
Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, Augusta
Dr. George E. Clary, Atlanta
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta
Father Dale Freeman, Rome
Mr. J. C. Hope, Brunswick
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta
Mr. J. D. Milton, Atlanta
Mrs. W. C. McNeely, Brunswick
Mr. William Randall, Macon
Mrs. W. J. Reese, Jr., Albany
Mrs. Fredrick Robin, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta
Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta

Board of Directors continued:

Term to expire 1968:

Mr. Harry Adley, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Macon
Mr. A. J. McClung, Columbus
Rev. Howard J. Mack, Chamblee
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Rev. Carroll Payne, Chamblee
Rev. H. R. Payton, Statesboro
Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, Atlanta
Mr. David Snider, DeKalb
Mrs. Frank Spencer, Savannah
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon
Mr. Albert Thompson, Columbus

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Term 1965-1966:

Mr. Joseph Hendricks, President, Macon
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Vice President, Augusta
Rev. Austin Ford, Vice President, Atlanta 1790 La Vista Rd., N.E.
Mrs. Harry Richardson, Secretary, Atlanta
Mr. John Glustrom, Treasurer, Atlanta 1860 Wellborne Dr., N.E.
Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Dr. David Broiles, Athens
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mr. William Shields, Atlanta 31 Muscogee Ave., N.W.

Nominating Committee:

Mr. David Snider, Chairman, DeKalb
Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus
Mr. Vernon Jordan, Atlanta
Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr., Macon
Mr. Max Schaible, Rome

Chairmen of Chapters of Georgia Council:

Albany,	Dr. E. D. Hamilton
Athens,	Dr. Donald Tailby
Augusta,	Rev. M. E. Braxton, Co-chm.
	Rev. Edward Waldron, Co-chm.

Chairmen of Chapters of Georgia Council continued:

Columbus,	Rabbi Alfred Goodman
DeKalb County,	Mr. David W. Martin
Glynn County,	Mr. Edward F. Parrish, Co-chm.
	Mrs. Morgan Grant, Co-chm.
Houston Co.,	Mrs. Harry T. Eaves
LaGrange,	Mr. Jim McLean
Macon,	Mr. Thomas Jackson, Co-chm.
	Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr., Co-chm.
North DeKalb,	Mr. Ray P. Levy
Northside,	Mrs. Nancy Collinson
Rome,	Mr. Max Schaible
Savannah,	Mr. John Ralston
Statesboro,	Mr. Gordon DeWolf

SC - LISTS

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Officers and Executive Committee

Dr. W. H. Wesson - - - - - - - President
Rev. M. D. Mccollom - - - - First vice-president
Dr. Robert J. Moore - - - - Second vice-president
Mrs. C. O. Spann - - - - - - - Secretary
Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr. - - Treasurer
Mr. John Hills - - - - - - - - President for preceding year
Mrs. C. B. Bailey)
Mrs. John F. Potts) Members-at-large
Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.)

1967 Board of Directors

Expiration Date	Name	Address
1968	Sister Mary Anthony	77 America Street, Charleston, S.C.
1967	Mrs. C. B. Bailey	1628 McFadden St., Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mr. Hudson L. Barksdale	331 N. Dean St., Spartanburg, S.C.
1969	Mr. William B. Barron	689 Sedgewood Dr., Rock Hill, S. C.
1967	Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.	P. O. Box 837, Columbia, S. C.
1968	Mr. Sanford P. Bradby	310 Barnwell St., N.E. Aiken, S. C.
1969	Dr. L. E. Brubaker	9 Churchill Circle, Columbia, S. C.
1969	Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole	1540 W. Market St., Cheraw, S. C.
1967	Mrs. J. M. Dabbs	Rt. 1 Mayesville, S. C.
1969	Mr. Ervin C. Dargan	Rt. 3, Box 311-A, Darlington, S. C.
1969	Mr. Austin V. Edwards	Box 1887 State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
1969	Mr. David G. Ellison, III	1019 Rickenbacker Rd. Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Lydia C. Fleming	9 Hillcrest Drive, York, S.C.
1968	Mr. John Hills	4405 Winthrop Ave., Columbia, S.C.
1968	Rev. James M. Hinton	1222 Heidt St., Columbia, S. C.
1967	Mrs. Thomas Ivey	106 Washington St., Sumter, S. C.
1967	Dr. William H. Knight	173 Chartwell Road, Columbia, S. C.
1969	Rev. Howard G. McClain	2519 Stratford Road, Columbia, S. C.
1969	Rev. M. C. McCollom	P. O. Box 423, Walterboro, S. C.
1967	Mr. Earl Middleton	P. O. Box 227, Orangeburg, S. C.
1968	Dr. H. D. Monteith	6505 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
1967	Mr. John Montgomery	2918 Delano Drive, Columbia, S. C.
1967	Dr. Raymond A. Moore	6354 Eastshore Road, Columbia, S. C.
1968	Dr. Robert J. Moore	835 Stebondale Road, Columbia, S. C.
1968	Dr. Joseph D. Novak	802 Poinsettia St., Columbia, S. C.
1967	Mrs. Marian Paul	2324 Washington St., Columbia, S. C.
1968	Mrs. John F. Potts	Voorhees College, Denmark, S. C.
1969	Mr. Hemphill P. Pride, II	4042 Coronado Drive, Columbia, S. C.
1968	Mr. I. Mayo Read	103 Tradd Street, Charleston, S. C.
1969	Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.	4600 Daniel Drive, Columbia, S. C.
1968	Rev. James O. Rich	324 W. Reed Street, Anderson, S. C.
1968	Mrs. Dorothy D. Robertson	Rt. 5, Box 19-C, Anderson, S. C.
1967	Rev. Harold Roland	225 Dutton St., Orangeburg, S. C.
1967	Prof. Selden K. Smith	617 Glenthorne Road, Columbia, S. C.
1969	Mrs. C. O. Spann	2200 College St., Columbia, S. C.
1969	Mr. John Stevenson	1906 Oak St., Columbia, S. C.
1968	Dr. C. H. Thomas	Box 1778 State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
1969	Dr. W. H. Wesson	4511 Shannon Springs Rd., Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Roscoe Wilson	1604 Craven St., Columbia, S. C.
1968	Dr. James T. Womack	607 Woodrow St., Columbia, S. C.
1967	Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	1730 College St., Columbia, S. C.

Honorary Life Members of the Board of Directors

Mr. J. E. Blanton	Rt. 1, Box 252, Cordova, S. C.
Miss Mary E. Frayser	229 W. Johnston St., Rock Hill, S. C.
Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St., Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. Charlotte A. Hickman	Columbia, S. C. (deceased)
Dr. L. P. Hollis	Box 1377, Greenville, S. C.
Miss Rebecca Reid	Sumter, S. C. (deceased)
Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St., Columbia, S. C.
Dr. J. M. Dabbs	Rt. 1, Mayesville, S. C.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Officers and Executive Committee

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Rev. M. D. Mccollom - - - - First vice-president
Dr. Robert J. Moore - - - - Second vice-president
Mrs. C. O. Spann - - - - - - - Secretary
Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr. - - Treasurer
Mr. John Hills - - - - - - - - President for preceding year
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1967	Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	1730 College St., Columbia, S. C.

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Mrs. Charlotte A. Hickman	Columbia, S. C. (deceased)
Dr. L. P. Hollis	Box 1377, Greenville, S. C.
Miss Rebecca Reid	Sumter, S. C. (deceased)
Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St., Columbia, S. C.
Dr. J. M. Dabbs	Rt. 1, Mayesville, S. C.

Va.-LISTS

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires - 1967

Rev. A. M. Beardslee - white
Chaplain Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

Henry Berne - white
Binswanger Glass Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Roger P. Bristol - white
College Professor
Charlottesville, Va.

Rev. C. M. Cofield, II - white
On leave out of the state
Lexington, Virginia

Harold O. DeWitt - Negro
Director of Employment
Colonial Williamsburg
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dr. John M. Ellison - Negro
College professor
Richmond, Virginia

Rabbi E. A. Frank - Jewish
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Nelson Greene - white
Alexandria, Virginia

Miss Ruth L. Harvey - Negro
Attorney - at - Law
Danville, Virginia

Abraham Hecht - white
Vice-President - Wards TV
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin - white
Housewife
Alexandria, Virginia

Dr. Edward C. Kollman - white
College professor
Hampton, Virginia

George P. Lawrence - Negro
Attorney - at - Law
Roanoke, Virginia

Edwin Lynch - white
Real Estate Executive
Burke, Virginia

Rt. Rev. W. H. Marmion - white
Bishop Episcopal Diocese
Roanoke, Virginia

Mrs. George E. Mattus - white
Educator
Blacksburg, Virginia

Rev. J. J. McMahon - white
Director Catholic Charities
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss - white
College professor
Farmville, Virginia

The Most Rev. J. J. Russell - white
Bishop of Richmond Diocese (Catholic)
Richmond, Virginia

David H. Scull - white
Co-owner - Turnpike Press
Annandale, Virginia

Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy - Jewish
Co-owner - Troy's Dept. Store
Richmond, Virginia

W. R. Walker - Negro
Real Estate
Newport News, Virginia

Mrs. Carolyn Worrall - white
Housewife
Keswick, Virginia

Dr. J. Rupert Picott - Negro
Field Representative
National Education Assoc. - Richmond

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires - 1968

C. Douglas Adams, Jr. - white
Attorney - at - Law
Annandale, Virginia

Carl E. Auvil - white
Government Executive
Falls Church, Virginia

Mrs. R. M. Ballard, Jr. - Negro
Housewife
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. Dr. W. R. Bowie - white
Va. Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia

The Rev. W. C. Brooke - white
Minister
Roanoke, Virginia

Louis Brenner - white
Attorney - at - Law
Portsmouth, Virginia

Dr. A. N. Brown, Jr. - white
Publisher
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. G. W. C. Brown - Negro
College professor
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Edna M. Colson - Negro
College professor - retires
Petersburg, Virginia

Moses Riddick - Negro
School Teacher
Suffolk, Virginia

Dr. Harry W. Roberts - Negro
College professor
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. A. Byron Smith - Negro
Businessman
Roanoke, Virginia

Rev. B. R. Cosby - white
Minister
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Monroe E. Couper - white
DuPont executive
Waynesboro, Virginia

Rev. Samuel F. Daly - Negro
Minister
Franklin, Virginia

Mrs. Eugene Foster - white
Housewife - On leave in England
Charlottesville, Virginia

Miss Susie Peach Foster - white
House Mother
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. E. M. Gregory - white
Minister
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. L. Francis Griffin - Negro
Minister
Farmville, Virginia

Mrs. John Haines - white
Housewife
Virginia Beach, Va.

Dr. Thos. H. Henderson, Pres. -Negro
Va. Union University
Richmond, Virginia

John A. Lapp - white
College professor
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland - white
College professor
Lynchburg, Virginia

Aaron Parsons - white
Virginia Beach, Virginia

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires - 1969

Rev. C. T. Ashby - white
Community Organizer
Roanoke, Virginia

Victor J. Ashe - Negro
Attorney - at - Law
Norfolk, Virginia

Rev. H. S. Beckwith - white
Minister
Annandale, Virginia

Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn - Negro
Minister
Charlottesville, Va.

Rev. Warner DuBose, Jr. - white
Minister
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. George A. Eddy - white
Housewife
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Isabella Fey - white
Housewife
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Arthur F. Goodwin - Negro
Virginia Beach, Va.

Robert J. Habenicht - white
Atty. for Pharmaceutical House
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. Curtis W. Harris - Negro
Minister
Hopewell, Virginia

Dr. Thos. E. Holmes - white
Minister
Roanoke, Virginia

Dr. Douglas M. Lawson - white
Randolph Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

M. C. Martin, President - Negro
First State Bank
Danville, Va.

Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel - Negro
College professor
Petersburg, Virginia

Dr. Sam M. Moffett - white
College professor
Hopewell, Virginia

Winfred Mundle - Negro
Vice Mayor - Richmond, Va.

Dr. Samuel Newman - white
Physician
Danville, Virginia

Dr. M. F. Robinson - Negro
333 S. Lexington St.
Covington, Virginia

Mrs. E. A. Smyth - white
College professor
Blacksburg, Virginia

Carrel I. Tod - white
Arlington, Virginia

Rev. P. T. Travis - Negro
Minister
Radford, Virginia

L. Douglas Wilder - Negro
Attorney - at - Law
Richmond, Virginia

Charles A. Womack - white
Publisher, etc.
Danville, Virginia

James B. Woodson - Negro
Leesburg, Virginia

Mrs. George Warden - Negro
Dir. Neighborhood Youth Corps
Richmond, Virginia

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1967 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Officers

Position	Name	Local Chapter
President	Mr. M. C. Martin	Danville
First Vice-President	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Vice-President	Mr. John A. Lapp	Harrisonburg
Vice-President	Mrs. Geo. E. Mattus	Blacksburg
Vice-President	Mr. Henry E. Howell, Jr.	Norfolk
Secretary	Dr. Edna M. Colson	Petersburg
Treasurer	Dr. J. Rupert Picott	Richmond

Chairmen of Committees

Civil Rights Compliance	Miss Ruth L. Harvey	Danville
Education	Mr. Louis Brenner	Portsmouth
Employment & Business	Mrs. Richard M. Ballard, Jr.	Richmond
Finance	Mr. David H. Scull	Fairfax Cty.
Local Chapter Activity and Membership	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Nominations	Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss	Prince Edward
Personnel	The Rev. John J. McMahon	Richmond
Program Planning	Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.	Richmond
Public Relations and Resolutions	Mr. Carl E. Auvil	Fairfax Cty.
Student Chapters and Campus Activity	The Rev. E. M. Gregory	Richmond

Executive Committee-at-Large

	Mr. Roger P. Bristol	Charlottesville
	Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin	Alexandria
	Dr. Harry W. Roberts	Petersburg
	Mr. A. Byron Smith	Roanoke
Ex officio	Mr. Robert Lee Combs	Exec. Dir.

Annual Institute for Secretaries

Dinkler Plaza Hotel

April 22, 1967

Note: New Addresses

Lisbon Berry
413 N. 10th St.
Wilmington, N.C

Mrs. Doug St. Angelo
1310 Parga
Tallahassee, Fla.
32304

New South
5 FORSYTH ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

300 High St.
Walpole, Mass.
02081

Pull

Dr. Gordon DeWolf
~~Fari Road~~
~~Route 6~~
~~Statesboro, Ga.~~ 30458

RETURN TO WRITER
FORWARDABLE

30

FILING SYSTEM
1967

ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

1967

ANNUAL AUDITS
CITYWIDE COMMITTEE OF INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONS
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
CRIME AND CORRECTIONS
ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
FOUNDATIONS
GRANTS-IN-AID, 1967
HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING
LABOR EDUCATION
MATERIALS
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MEMOS---OUTGOING
MISCELANEOUS
MITCHELL AWARD
NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
NEWSLETTERS
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SIC DIRECTORY
SIC MEETING (APRIL, 1967) (SEPT, 1967)
SPEECHES AND REPORTS
SOUTHERN RESEARCH AND INFORMATION PROJECT
SOUTHERN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS PROJECT
SRC
VEP (VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE FOLDER
FOLDERS -- A-Z

Cooperative Development Program
Student work

CLIPS AND INFORMATION

1967

ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
ATLANTA
CHURCHES
COMMUNISM
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
CONDITIONS
COURTS
CRIME AND CORRECTIONS
EDUCATION
EMPLOYMENT
EXTREMISM
FEDERAL POLICY
FEDERAL PROGRAMS
FLORIDA
FOUNDATIONS
GEORGIA
HOSPITALS
HOUSING
JUSTICE
KKK
LEGISLATION
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
MOVEMENT
NEWS MEDIA
NORTH CAROLINA
PERSONALITIES
PREJUDICE
POLICE
POVERTY
RIOTS
RURAL PROBLEMS
SCHOOL DESEGREGATION
SEX DISCRIMINATION
SOUTH CAROLINA
SOUTHERN COURIER
STUDENTS
TENNESSEE
TEXAS
URBAN PROBLEMS
VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION
VIRGINIA
VOTING
WELFARE
WOMEN'S WORK
WORLD PROBLEMS
Peace Movement

AGENCIES

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE
ACLU
AFSC
AJC
CITIZENS CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY (CCAP)
ESCRU
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
NAIRO
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
NCCIJ
OEO
SCLC
SELMA INTER-RELIGIOUS PROJECT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD
SSOC
U.S. YOUTH COUNCIL
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
ASCS
Nat'l Civil Liberties Clearing House
H.E.W.

STATE COUNCILS, GENERAL

1967

ALABAMA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CHAIRMAN
RAP DIRECTOR
CORRESPONDENCE, GENERAL
DOPE
FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP
GRANTS-IN-AID
LISTS
LOCAL COUNCILS
MISCELANEOUS
MINUTES AND MEETINGS
NEWSLETTERS, ETC.
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT (RAP)
QUARTERLY REPORTS

ARKANSAS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CHAIRMAN
BROCHURES
CORRESPONDENCE
DOPE
FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP
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REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

FLORIDA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June, 1967

Paul Anthony, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

ALA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 1310
Auburn, Alabama 36830
A. C. 205 887-3438
Exec. Dir.: Robert Valder
Chmn.: C. G. Gomillion
RAP Dir.: Lewis Black

ARK. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
A. C. 501 FRanklin 6-3541
Exec. Dir.: Elijah Coleman
Adm. Asst.: Mrs. Carole Taylor
Chmn.: The Rev. Walter B. Clancy

FLA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida 33124
A. C. 305 691-0220
Exec. Dir.: August VandenBosche
Chmn.: Mrs. Henrine W. Banks
RAP Dir.: Gye Long

GA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
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Mr. Mario Vasquez, Chairman (Off. 299-3841)
California G. I. Forum (Res. 243-5967)
2329 Raggio Avenue
Santa Clara, California

Mr. Mario Obledo (Off. 475-4721)
Post Office Box 12074 (Res. 465-5723)
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas

Rev. Jorge Lara-Braud, Director (GR7-9150)
Hispanic-American Institute
100 East 27th Street
Austin, Texas 78705

Mr. Edward O. Reyes (444-4742)
1419 Broadway
Oakland, California

Mr. Marlovio Barraza
United Steelworkers of America
2406 Miracle Mile
Tucson Ariz. 85701

Mr. John B. White, President
Oklahoma Equal Opportunity Association
Post Office Box 11197
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111

Senator Barbara Jordan
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas 77020

Mr. Thomas D. Armstrong
1213 Thirty-first Street
Galveston, Texas

Mr. Clarence A. Laws (Off. RI7-0057)
1725 Poplar Street (Res. HA1-3267)
Dallas, Texas 75215

Senator Ernest N. Morial (947-4252)
1821 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

The Rev. A. J. McKnight (232-9206)
Post Office Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Mr. Robert Smith
c/o Mr. John B. White
Post Office Box 11197
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111

Rev. C. William Black
Mt. Zion First Baptist Church
333 Nebraska
San Antonio, Texas

Mr. Henry Mathis
910 Allen Street
Dallas, Texas

The following names and information were provided by Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director of The Field Foundation:

Rev. Wendell Chino, Chairman
National Congress of American Indians
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

(Mr. Chino is a Mescalero Apache. I am uncertain whether he lives in Washington or New Mexico, but he can be reached at the Washington address. The executive director of NCAI is Mr. John Belindo, but my information is that it would be better to invite the chairman at this point. NCAI is sort of like the NAACP, but very weak. They are close to getting a Ford Foundation grant, however, which should strengthen the organization.)

Mr. Vine Deloria, Jr. (747-4221)
2440 South Monroe
Denver, Colorado 80210

(Mr. Deloria is a past-executive director of NCAI who resigned to study law. He is now in the University of Colorado Law School at Denver. He is a Standing Rock Sioux.)

~~Mr. Andrew Dreadfulwater, Chairman~~
~~Original Cherokee Community Organization~~
~~605 East Downing Street~~
~~Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464~~

Mr. Stuart Trapp
Legal Counsel
Original Cherokee Community Organization
605 East Downing
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

(The Original Cherokee Community Organization is a group in rebellion against the conservative, establishment-oriented leadership of one W. W. Keeler, who is chief of the Cherokee Nation and a Vice-president of Phillips Petroleum. The Field Foundation is helping the "rebel" group, and Les Dunbar advises us to work with them.)

Mr. Domingo Montoya, Chairman
All-Indian Pueblo Council
907 Indian School School Road, N. W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Mr. Raymond Nakai, Chief
Navaho Nation
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

(Les Dunbar describes Mr. Nakai as "probably the most influential" man among American Indians.)

Mr. Thomas Diamond
Diamond, Thorne, Leslie and Schwartz
1208 Southwest National Bank Building
El Paso, Texas 79901

(Mr. Diamond is an Anglo, but very interested in Indian affairs. He seems to have the respect of American Indians. He also happens to be chairman of the county committee of the Democratic party.)

Mr. Jack Rushing
School of Law

Texas

Fred Rooth, NAIRO

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights
Don Slaiman, Director
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights
E. T. Kehrer
40 Marietta Street, N. W., Suite 1422
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

American Baptist Convention
Rev. J. Martin England
Post Office Box 10201
Federal Station
Greenville, South Carolina 29603

American Baptist Convention
Rev. J. C. Herrin
Box 188
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

American Civil Liberties Union
Charles Morgan, Southern Regional Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

American Friends Service Committee--Southcentral Regional Office
Garnet Guild, Executive Secretary
4717 Crawford
Houston, Texas 77004

American Friends Service Committee
Miss Constance Curry
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 502
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

American Friends Service Committee--Southeastern Regional Office
Wil Hartzler, Executive Secretary
Post Office Box 1791
High Point, North Carolina 27261

American Jewish Committee--Atlanta Area Office
Charles Wittenstein, Director
The Hartford Building
100 Edgewood, N. E., Suite 526
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

American Jewish Committee--Southwest Regional Office
Gustave Falk, Regional Director
1809 Tower Petroleum Building
Dallas Texas 75201

American Jewish Committee
Harry Fleischman, Race Relations Coordinator
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

American Jewish Congress--Southeastern Region
Joseph I. Yanich, Executive Director
Congress Building, Room 714
111 N.E. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida 33132

Amistad Research Center
Dr. Clifton H. Johnson, Director
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith--Southcentral Regional Office
A. I. Botnick, Regional Director
535 Gravier Street, Suite 806
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Irwin Schulman, Director
1715 City Federal Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith--Southern Office
Ted Freedman, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith--Southwest Regional Office
Andy Friedbery
1513 Melrose Building
Houston, Texas 77002

Anti-Defamation League
Monroe Schlactus, Director
Practonian Building
Dallas, Texas 75201

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Mr. Jerome L. Levingrad, Director
700 East Main Street, Suite 1006
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Christians Social Relations Board of Missions--The Methodist Church
Mrs. J. Ben Stalvey
6780 S. W. 75th Terrace
South Miami, Florida 33143

Committee for Racial Justice NOW--United Church of Christ
Charles Cobb, Executive Coordinator
289 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10003

Committee for Racial Justice NOW--United Church of Christ
The Rev'd Harold K. Schulz, Executive Secretary
289 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10003

Committee of Southern Churchmen
Will Campbell
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Community Relations Service
Rev. Cornelius Tarplee
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Congress of Racial Equality
Richard Haley, Core Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Disciples of Christ, United Christian Missionary Society
Ian McCrae
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46207

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Rev. David B. Nickerson
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 200
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Jewish Labor Committee
Mr. Irving Gordon
630 Ansley Court, Apt. 15
Atlanta, Georgia 30324

Jewish Labor Committee
Emanuel Muravchik, Director, Field Services
25 East 78th Street
New York, New York 10021

Mennonith Service Committee
540 Houston Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

The Methodist Church, Women's Division, Dept. of Christian Social Relations
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, Secretary
1752 Old Niles Ferry Pike
Maryville, Tennessee 37801

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Southeastern Regional Office
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
Miss Jean Fairfax
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Southwestern Regional Office
Clarence Laws, Director
2600 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas 75204

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
Southern Field Service
Jack Sisson, Director
8017 Palm Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70125

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director
1307 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60005

National Conference of Christians and Jews, (Ga. & Ala.)
Don McEvoy, Director
1009 First Federal Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

National Conference on Religion and Race
Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

National Council of Churches
The Rev'd Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, Director
Commission on Religion & Race
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

National Council of Churches
Rev. Bruce Hanson
Commission on Religion and Race
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

National Council of Churches, Commission on Religion and Race
Edward Brown
499 Emory Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

National Council of Jewish Women
Miss Hannah Stein, Executive Director
1 West 47th Street
New York, New York 10036

National Council of Negro Women
(1) Miss Dorothy Height, President
(2) Miss H. Elsie Austin, Director
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

National Urban League, Southern Regional Office
Clarence D. Coleman, Director
78 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

National Sharecroppers Fund
Jac Wasserman
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Penn Community Services
Courtney Siceloff, Director
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina 29920

The Potomac Institute, Inc.
(1) Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice-President
(2) Arthur J. Levin, Staff Director
1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

The Presbyterian Church in the United States
Board of Christian Education
Malcolm P. Calhoun
8 North Sixth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Protestant Episcopal Church
Executive Council
815 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Selma Inter-Religious Project
Francis X. Walter, Director
810 - 29th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Southern Baptist Convention, Christian Life Commission
Foy Valentine, Executive Secretary
460 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Rev. Andrew Young
334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Southern Baptist Convention -- Home Mission Board
Dr. Victor T. Glass
161 Spring Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Paul Anthony, Executive Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Southern Student Organizing Committee
Jody Palmour
Box 15474
Atlanta, Georgia

Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee
360 Nelson Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

Union of America Hebrew Congregations
816 Congress Building
Miami, Florida 33132

Unitarian Universalist Regional Office
Cliff Hoffman, Consultant
1145 Peachtree, N. E., Room 422
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

United Automobile Workers
Earl H. Henderson, Field Representative
1776 Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

United Church of Christ Council for Christian Social Action
S. Garry Oniki, Associate Secretary
289 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10010

United Presbyterian Field Office
J. Oscar McCloud
40 Marietta Street, N. W., Suite 1418
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

United Presbyterian Church
Rev. Albert C. Saunders
110 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20202

USNSA
Steven McNichols
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

YMCA, Southern Area Council
Dunbar Reid
1611 Candler Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

YWCA, National Student Council
Miss Rosetta Gardner
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

YWCA, National Board
Miss Eileen E. Muir
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mrs. H. V. Richardson
671 Beckwith Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Dr. Charles S. Spivey, Jr.
Executive Director
Dept. of Social Justice
Nat'l Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive. Rm. 552
New York 10027

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

MINUTES ONLY

All State Council Directors

ACLU
Mr. John DeJ. Pemberton
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

AFSC
Mr. Noyes Collinson
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Georgia Council of Churches
Mr. Ed Driscoll
26 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
Mr. Galen Martin
311 Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

YWCA, National Board
Miss Edith Lerrigo
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

YWCA, Executive Community Division
Miss Mary Jane Willett
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

MAY 1964

LOCAL COUNCILS CAN SERVE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

All local councils are asked to serve their local communities in preparation for and compliance with the anticipated passage of the Civil Rights Bill now before the U. S. Senate. Some of the ways by which local councils can be of invaluable service are:

1. Open lines of communication and discussion among community leaders concerning the TRUTH of the Bill itself. Distribute the brochures entitled, "Some Questions and answers on the Civil Rights Bill". This brochure can be obtained by writing: Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Room 314-704-17th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006, or calling Area Code 202, 783-8032, Washington.

2. Point out to community leaders that Title II (Public Accomodations Section) is law the next day after the President signs the Bill. This section of the Bill prohibits discrimination in hotels, theatres, motion picture houses, sports arenas, gas stations, specialty shops, etc.

3. A section of the Bill prohibits anyone from assisting in the denial of services in the above places and this could mean that police departments would be enjoined for making arrests under the trespass law of Virginia based on race, color, or religion.

4. Seek to determine which places within your community, if any will be most likely to deny services and cause problems and create suits. Seek to work with such places prior to, and immediately following, the passage of the Bill, pointing out that compliance to the law is in the true Virginia tradition.

5. Report to the VCHR office in Richmond, names of any places where defiance is likely to take place before the passage, and be CERTAIN to report any defiance to the state office as soon as it takes place after the passage of the Bill.

6. Keep all community leaders within your local councils alert to the constructive role local councils can play during the transition period of adjustments to the law.

VCHR'S STAFF KEPT BUSY THESE DAYS

Since the last newsletter went out in March, the Staff of VCHR has been very busy all over the state.

The Executive Director appeared as a panelist on the Richmond Forum; attended meetings in Atlanta, Georgia, with thirty other organizational leaders discussing the Civil Rights Bill; addressed meetings in Fairfax County, Charlottesville, Danville, Arlington, Front Royal, Richmond, Covington and Lexington.

Henry Caravati has been in Fairfax County, Arlington, Alexandria, Danville, Fort Lee, Charlottesville, Petersburg, Franklin, and Richmond as well as Washington, D. C.

Mary Finch has visited in Tappahannock, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Hampton, Newport News, Prince Edward County, Petersburg, Ashland, and Winchester. In addition, Miss Finch was chosen as one of 150 to represent Protestants, Catholics and Jews in visit to President Johnson in Washington, D. C.,when she had a chance to shake hands and chat with the Chief Executive.

Even the secretaries have been kept busy acting as hostesses for formal and informal discussion groups and even speaking to church groups on occasion on the work of VCHR.

IMPORTANT STUDENT MEETINGS HELD IN MAY

The newly formed High School Council of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council held a Youth Seminar on Human Relations at the YWCA in Richmond, on Saturday, May 2. The theme was "My Phoney Phobias", and some seventy-five students attended, indicating their desires to join the local High School Council.

About one hundred students from several colleges met in Farmville - Prince Edward County, on May 8-9. Mr. Bill Delano, Associate-Director of the Peace Corps, Washington, D. C., was the keynote speaker. Heslip Lee moderated a panel on Saturday, May 9, and group discussions were held on Saturday afternoon. The results of the Conference were most gratifying and a word of congratulations are in order for the effectiveness of this inter-racial meeting in Farmville.

The Richmond Area College Council sponsored a state-wide meeting for college students at the First Baptist Church in Richmond, on Sunday, May 17. Aprox. one hundred students from thirteen colleges across Virginia were in attendance. Speakers were Mr. Henry Marsh, III, NAACP Lawyer from Richmond, and Heslip Lee. Questionnaires were filled out which indicated the desire for more college councils in Virginia with more state-wide college meetings next year.

THIRTY AFFILIATED LOCAL COUNCILS AND/OR CO-OPERATING GROUPS THROUGHOUT STATE

Lest anyone feel that they are operating in isolation, may we remind you that VCHR has councils or co-operating groups in the following areas of Virginia:

Alexandria, Arlington, Ashland, Charlottesville-Albermarle (and High school Council), Covington, Danville, Fairfax County (and High School Council), Franklin, Fredericksburg, Hopewell, Jefferson (Univ. of Va.), Lancaster Co., Lexington, Loudon County, Lynchburg, Mercer-Tazewell (Bluefield), Montgomery County (Blacksburg), Norfolk, Peninsula (Hampton -Newport News area), Petersburg, Prince William County, Radford, Richmond (plus area college and high school councils), Roanoke, Rockingham County (Harrisonburg), Warrenton and Williamsburg.

We ask each council to: 1. Furnish VCHR office with names and addresses of any change in officers; 2. Furnish VCHR office with minutes of meetings and notices of any developments within your communities; 3. Ask for brochures, membership forms and finance forms as needed, plus any other materials which you may desire.

VEJOB DIRECTOR LEAVES VCHR FOR POSITION IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Gregory E. Shinert, Director of the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau, for VCHR, leaves his position effective May 31. Mr. Shinert has accepted the position as Executive Director of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations in Lexington, Ky., and will assume his duties there on June 1. We wish to express our appreciation to "Greg" for the services rendered VCHR and wish him success in his new position.

The Employment Committee of VCHR met recently with top industrial leaders of the state in the William Byrd Hotel, Richmond. The purpose of this meeting was to re-evaluate VCHR's services, which were begun under VEJOB, to the business and industrial firms of Virginia. The industrial leaders present at the meeting were very helpful in advising the Committee, and this item will be discussed very thoroughly at the next meeting of VCHR's Executive Committee scheduled to be held in Richmond on Saturday, June 13.

LOCAL COUNCILS HAVE PAID 50.2% of 1964 QUOTA

$16,750.00 of VCHR's 1964 Budget was subscribed by local councils. As of this date, $8,407.35 has been paid by local councils - or 50.2% of the total. This is a rather good record; however, many local councils have a long way to go in order to meet their quotas.

Please remember that the work of VCHR has become more and more demanding, and we are dependent upon those within Virginia for the support of our basic financial needs. Foundation grants meet the needs for special projects, but the basic operation of the salaries of the Executive Director and his secretary, plus office expenses, must come from Virginians.

Make an all-out effort now to meet your quotas before the summer vacation and slack in financial giving hit us.

The following local councils need honorable mention: Alexandria leads all local councils with 90.7% of its quota paid and more than enough pledged to meet the total. Fairfax County has paid 79%; Williamsburg - 57%; Radford - 50%; Charlottesville - 51%; Fredericksburg - 72%. All others are below the 50% mark.

We realize that money matters are not the most pleasant of subjects. However, we ask you to consider Alexandria Council with a quota of $2,000.00 and already they have paid $1,930.00. Mrs. George A. Eddy can testify to the fact that raising money is not as bad a job as most believe. She would be happy to share with you her simple but effective ways of receiving responses from the Alexandria membership toward the work of VCHR.

ITEMS WORTHY OF NOTE

Henry Caravati, Director of Development for VCHR, has developed some plans for VCHR to work more closely and constructively with all Military personnel within Virginia. More details will be forthcoming as plans are made final.

Also, Mr. Caravati is working with the Presidents of four Negro Colleges, plus several Negro Educators within Virginia, in preparation of a proposal for funds to employ a full time staff member to work exclusively in the field of developing information on, and the implementation of securing job opportunities for college graduates and to study opportunities for scholarships for deserving high school graduates.

The Alexandria Council has made public a "Progress Report on Desegregation in Alexandria 1958-1964". This report includes education, employment, public facilities, housing and Professional Associations. Mrs. George A. Eddy, President of the Council, said, "Most of the obvious barriers are down now, but much remains to be done before we Americans will really be practicing what we preach about democracy, justice and equality of opportunity". For a copy of this report, write Mrs. Eddy, 5235 Polk Ave., Alexandria.

Warrenton Council is sponsoring AMERICA TODAY, a Spring Sememster of Seminars on Contemporary Issues, at Airlie House, for the teachers of Fauquier and adjacent counties in Virginia. The Seminars are conducted by the College of General Studies of George Washington University. For further information about this exciting project write: Mr. J.H. Berne, Associate Director, Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia.

FOR HUMAN BEINGS ONLY, Sarah Patton Boyles' latest book, will be published June 4, by Seabury Press. Phamplet enclosed.

A L L G I F T S T O V C H R A R E T A X E X E M P T

human highlights

Race Issue Presented To Students

The executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the Rev. Heslip M. Lee, told approximately 75 college students yesterday that they must help bring the race issue out in the open.

"I challenge each of you in your homes, in your schools and in your total community activities to help the people of Virginia get the race issue out from under the rugs and out of the closets and on top of the table, where it can be dealt with fairly and objectively without emotion," he said.

The meeting was sponsored by the Richmond-Petersburg Area College Council on Human Relations. Students from 13 colleges throughout the state attended the meeting at First Baptist Church.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Mr. Lee, was "to explore ways and means for college students to work together for improved human relations."

The area college council and a compus council at the University of Virginia are affiliated with the Virginia Council. Officials hope to establsh councils on additional campuses.

Lesson For Mother On Integration

A story told by Boston's Cardinal Cushing tells of how children adjust to each other in newly integrated schools. When a little white girl returned home from her first day in an integrated school her somewhat anxious mother began to question her. The child said, "I sat with a little colored girl." The mother continued her query, "Well, what did you talk about? What did she say? What did you say?" The daughter answered, "We didn't say a word. We were both so scared we just sat there and held hands all day."

Darrell E. Davis, comparing public apathy on civil rights issues to the outcry at the President's tugging at ears of a dog: *"Only in America can we be so small minded as to be more aroused over a dog being pulled by his ears than we are by a human being pulled by a dog."*

"I will say this—I repeat it, I have said it again and again: wherever Federal funds are expended for anything, I do not see how any American can justify—legally, or logically, or morally—a discrimination in the expenditure of those funds as among our citizens. All are taxed to provide those funds. If there is any benefit to be derived from them, I think they must all share, regardless of such inconsequential factors as race and religion."

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, press conference, March 19, 1953.

Race Action By Churches Advocated

Missionaries and churches have been urged in a formal statement by a group of 35 Christian missionaries to become more involved in current developments in race relations.

At a Richmond meeting called by the Virginia Council on Human Relations, the missionaries stressed their views that experiences and insights from living in multi-racial societies should be shared with fellow-Christians.

The missionaries declared that: "The effectiveness of Christian witness abroad is curtailed by racial strife and discrimination in America."

The statement stressed the importance of finding "ways to encourage and participate in the social changes that are taking place."

Missionaries signing the statement represented six denominations — Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Mennonite, Presbyterian, U.S., and the Lutheran Church in America. They have served in 11 foreign countries.

GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

When a matronly lady was accused of being Communist before a Senate Committee, alleges the Metal Polisher, Buffer and Plater, she hit the ceiling. "You call me a Communist because I once lived in Russia," she cried, "but I'm not! I once lived in Germany, too, but that didn't make me a Nazi."

Then, as an afterthought, she added, "In fact, I've even lived in the Virgin Islands."

A VIEW FROM ABROAD

A cartoon in an Italian magazine depicts an African native woman telling two little boys about the world. "On the banks of the Mississippi," she says, "there still live ferocious tribes of white men."

"Civil Rights" horse race line-up:

Catholic jumped the gun and off at fast clip.

Episcopal off and running in hot pursuit.

Presbyterian foaming at the mouth and with 55 Richmonders laying on the whip is determined to place or show.

Methodist off to slow start, but with some coaxing from jockey is picking up speed and hopes to finish fourth—four years.

Baptist? Perhaps didn't hear the starting gun and still at the post. Maybe has decided to wait for next race. Tsk tsk.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

YES, I will be one of a concerned company of people in Virginia to contribute ___$10; ___ $5; or, $ _____ per month to the important work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the next twelve (12) months.

NAME (print) _____

Address _____ Date _____

City _____ Zone ___ State _____

Please return promptly to:

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va.

NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - V C H R

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219 PHONE: 648-4445

January 26, 1965

V C H R'S T E N T H A N N I V E R S A R Y

A LOOK IN RETROSPECT

We quote from minutes of VCHR's organizational meeting: " The meeting to organize the Virginia Council on Human Relations was held at the Central YMCA in Richmond, on February 22, 1955... Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, was present to explain the terms on which the SRC could assist a Virginia Council".

Twenty-five people were present for this organizational meeting, many of whom are still active in the participations of VCHR - many have expanded their talents and are working in nation-wide efforts for better human relations. This issue of the VCHR Newsletter salutes those members present for the organizational meeting who are still actively engaged in the continuing struggles for better human relations in Virginia:

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams, Richmond; The Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Roanoke; Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Charlottesville; Mr. Roland D. Ealey, Richmond; Dr. J. M. Ellison, Richmond; Dr. T. H. Henderson, Richmomd; Mr. M. C. Martin, Danville; Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, Lynchburg; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond; Miss Susie Peach Foster, Richmond; T. W. Young, Norfolk.

The Rev. W. Carroll Brooke was elected as the first VCHR president and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker (at that time a pastor in Petersburg and presently associate to Dr. Martin Luther King) was the first secretary. Others to serve faithfully as VCHR presidents are: The Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Annandale; Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Richmond; and the Rev. Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., Richmond. The Rev. John H. Marion was elected as the first Executive Director followed by Mr. Paul Rilling, The Rev. Dan Bowers and the Rev. Heslip M. Lee.

Our Tenth Anniversary meeting is being planned for sometime in April, with a nationally noted speaker. Highlights in accomplishments will be reported at this meeting and plans set forth for future activities as a group.

We tend to get discouraged as we think on our present needs in the field of human relations, but, as we look in retrospect, we take courage. Tremendous accomplishments have been made in the past ten years ..... After the resistance to the Supreme Court Ruling in 1954, who would have believed that the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 could have met with the compliance that it has! All this goes to prove that education is the

(on back)

answer, and we in the VCHR are not so modest but what we believe that we have had a part in this educational process.

TAKING INVENTORY - Membership has grown from a charter membership of forty to a membership of approx. 4,000 during this ten year period. Presently we have thirty-three affiliated and cooperating chapters meeting in as many different locations throughout the state.

1965 RESOLUTIONS - As we begin thinking on new goals for the VCHR, our first task is to select a new Executive Director. Heslip "Happy" Lee, left us in December to join the staff of the North Carolina Fund, Inc. as Project Director, after three and one-half years of fruitful service as our leader. The Personnel Committee of the Board of Directors is busy in its endeavor to select a replacement. If any concerned member has a suggestion, please write: Dr. T.. H. Henderson, Chairman of Personnel Committee, 1500 N. Lombardy Street, Richmond, Virginia 23220.

A most important listing on the agenda for 1965 is to enlarge our membership. Since this is our tenth anniversary, a good goal to set would be for every local council to increase its membership at least ten per-cent! An increase in membership means enlargement of our entire program - which brings us to.....

The third item on the agenda...Pledges. Since our state wide meeting usually held in December or January, is being postponed until April, our main financial drive of the year is being delayed. We are, therefore, taking this opportunity to enclose a 1965 pledge form, which we hope you will detach from the Newsletter and send to your local treasurer or to the VCHR office. Local quotas will be the same as last year (with the exception of one or two) with the new councils falling under the "New and General" category. In order to prevent our budget from running in the red, we hope you will fill in your pledge form and mail it right away.

Running a close race for top priority would be the importance of beginning integration of faculty of public schools as our school integration continues. To our knowledge, Stafford County is the first school system to make a move in this direction. Every local community could well make a careful study on this subject.

CHANGE IN POLICY - NEW SOUTH is no longer subscribed through the VCHR office. Send your subscriptions to: Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.30303. Subscriptions are $2.50 per year. To those new members who are not acquainted with NS - it is a publication published by SRC filled with articles of interest for all concerned in civil rights, as well as the result of up-to-date information from what we feel is the best research on developments throughout the South.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order to those local councils who met their 1964 quota. Henry L. Caravati, Acting Director, expresses appreciation for the state staff for the loyal support given from local chapters in our over all state work.

COLLEGE COUNCIL NEWS - In the area of college activities, there is significant news to report. Pat Knight, Ed Peeples and Bobby Doctor have made great contributions with reference to the establishment of a Virginia College Council. Pat, formerly with the National Student Association, was asked by the VCHR to help coordinate her efforts with those of Ed Peeples (local college professor) and Bobby Doctor (VCHR Staff Intern) in setting up a college council. At present this organization is at its embrionic stage but with support of the local chapters of the VCHR, we hope to make this College Council on Human Relations a great reality.

Mr. Doctor has recently conducted a Civil Rights compliance Survey. He reports that Virginia has made progressive strides in accepting the new Civil Rights Law. There is, however, still quite a bit of progress to be made in the following areas: education, employment, recreation, hospitals, and public accomodations.

PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPHS - by Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President, VCHR

In bringing my term of office to a close, I want to express my genuine thanks to the leaders and members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. These include our notable Board of Directors, the presidents of our 33 local chapters and Board members of local chapters, and the hundreds of our members across Virginia.

Expecially do I wish to pay tribute to the efficiency and devotion of the staff in our state office. We all owe them a debt which we cannot repay. Then, I am sure that I speak for all our membership in underscoring our feelings of gratitude for the distinguished service of Heslip Lee as our executive director. He has made friends for the cause throughout the state and he has led us to new levels of concern and effective effort. In the new work to which he has gone he will have our lasting good wishes and friendly interest.

No one would deny that we have far to go until justice is realized and all people have opportunities which are not fettered by considerations of race, religion or national origin. But the gains of the past ten years are almost unbelievable and we should record them with gratitude. That we have advanced so far with so little difficulty should rebuke our lack of faith and send us to face the new day of opportunity with courage and optimism.

Our new leaders will need your encouragement and loyal support. You will be quick to reveal your interest, I am sure, by the generosity of your financial gifts and the dedication of your personal service. The work of the VCHR was never more needed than it is today in establishing understanding and working for goodwill among all our people.

For the rewarding friendship which I have enjoyed with you and for the enlarged provilege which has been mine in knowing and becoming identified with you in facing many of your most insistent challenges, I am profoundly grateful. Let us move ahead under our new leadership with confidence and enthusiasm to meet the opportunities which are opening up before us.

Recd 3/16/65

PA AV & some good program suggestions MM

NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues troubling our society. Affiliated with the VirginianCouncil on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

March 1965 Editor: Mrs. G. A. Eddy, 931-3172

FRONT AND CENTER is the news that our Home Study - Tutoring Program is now an actuality. We've talked about offering one for two years but now it is a real live project, thanks to Mrs. Prentice and fifteen volunteers.

Our program is being offered to children and parents in the Mudtown-Braddock Road area who attend Minnie Howard and George Mason. Tutors work in pairs with groups of children in grades 1 through 7 -- not more than six children in a group. Each pair of tutors meets with their group one night a week (7-8:30 pm) in one of the children's homes. The sessions are divided generally into three parts: Help with a school subject, a period of games involving word or number skills, and the reading of a story. Each group of children has two teams of tutors and thus will get help twice a week. Some weekend outings may also be arranged.

Doesn't that sound like human relations at its best? We should all be very grateful to Mrs. Prentice -- without whom this program would still be in the talking stage -- who has given and is giving such care to the children and their families.

Of the fifteen volunteers, eight are Seminary students. Substitutes are needed. One of the high school students asked if there was to be any program for them -- which there isn't yet. All we need is people power to start a pre-school program. Call Mrs. Prentice at TE 6-0930.

- -

MARCH MEETING 8:15 pm Thursday, March 25 8:15 pm MARCH MEETING

Who: Mr. Raul Rilling, Executive Director of the District of Columbia Human Relations Commission. Those of us who knew him when he was Director of our Virginia Council remember well what a lively informative speaker he is. Do come, bring friends and let us think together as he talks with us on

What: The Changing Role of Human Relations Councils

Where: Meade Memorial Church, 32 North Alfred Street

ANNUAL MEETING, election of officers, pithy committee reports. To be elected: a secretary and two Board members. Present officers are: Mrs. Eddy, president; Col. Johnson, Vice-president; Mrs.Weingarten, treasurer. Elected Board members: Rev. Davis and Mr. Lawrence Day to serve until 1966; Mr. Edward Bell and Mr. Wilbert Hrriss who two-year terms are ended. Eight other Boardmembers are then appointed by these eight elected officers.

- -

WELCOME ABOARD to new member: Mr. & Mrs. Stephen O. Jackson, 304 W. Myrtle St. Total Number of Individual Members: 118; Total separate memberships: 71

Mrs. Harold Ober is an additional member for the Membership Committee which is telephoning to remind you about meetings and dues. Mrs. Norman McCuen will be Hospitality Chairman which means coffee for sociability after meetings.

- -

MONEY TALKS: The Board, Finance Committee and the Virginia Council are truly grateful to the following who have made gifts and pledges to the Virginia Council since the last Newsletter:

Mr. & Mrs. William Bryant
Mrs. William S. Jones
Mrs. Alice C. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Livingston
Mrs. David D. Lloyd
Mrs. Dorothy McCoy
Mrs. Janice Newman
Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Young

This brings our total to date to $1652.50. Our quota is $2,000 of the $16,750 in the budget to come from local Councils. Support from local councils is an absolutely essential ingredient to the existence of the state office and its work of encouraging, inspiring and organizing local Councils. Foundation money is simply not available for our modest budget of $28,000. Only the Southern Regional Council grant helped on this and it has been reduced by $2,250 this year. If you have not yet contributed, you may send a tax exempt check made out to VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS to our treasurer, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, 303 Aspen Place. Or, you may make a pledge of $5 a month or some such.

- -

MAJOR HAWES drew a good audience at our February meeting and the question session was lively. There are as yet no Negro policemen in Alexandria, though we are one of only a very few Virginia cities in which this is the case. There are vacancies. Two candidates from the Richmond police force were rejected on the basis of the polygraph test. Some months ago our Job Committee actively recruited these candidates. After their rejection, the committee wrote a strong letter of inquiry to Chief Hawes, questioning the use of the polygraph based on House Committee hearings and statements of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Recruiting of any candidates is difficult because of the availability of other jobs. One of our members commented afterwards that at least the Police Chief seems embarrassed now about the situation, which he wasn't several years ago. Too bad we forgot to bring up the Police Boys' Camp situation which last summer was the only group of its kind still excluding Negroes. It is a private group and is not affiliated with UGF.

- -

PERSONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT is a heavy title but that is what a new committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Daniel Fulmer has started working on. This results from Board desire (1) to provide some kind of information about the pitfalls of installment buying and borrowing from finance companies and (2) need for education about budgeting and availablity of banks and savings and loan associations. To date the committee consists of Mrs. Howe Bancroft, Col. Johnson, Mr. Hellickson of the Colonial National Bank. It is going to prepare some real life Alexandria case histories on pitfalls and round up speakers which it can then suggest as program material for existing interested groups. Call Mr. Fulmer (683-0861) if you would like to help or know interested people whether or not they are Council members.

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DAVID SCULL of Fairfax is the new president of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Owner of the Turnpike Press in Annandale, Quaker, board member of the Southern Regional Council, former director Nationwide Insurance Company, former chairman of Burgundy Farm School, staunch supporter of the Virginia Council since its inception. He is the first businessman to head the Council, all the previous presidents having been ordained ministers. He won in the Supreme Court a case which destroyed one of the Virginia Assembly's massisve resistance persecution commissions.

ARE YOU A GOOD GUY OR A BAD GUY? Herewith the list of the GOOD GUYS who have paid their 1965 dues. This is really to help you and to help the Membership Committee and your Editor so they won't have to keep reminding you and nagging you to do what we know you want to do. Join up so we can love you, too. Because we do thank you who have joined. Without you there would be no Council.

Mr.&Mrs.Frank Campbell ✓
" " " Douglass Cater ✓
" " " David Abshire
Mrs.John W.Anderson
Mr.&Mrs. Markham Ball
" " " Howe Bancroft
Rev."" William Basom
Mr. " "Edward U. Bell
" " "Alfred Bernstein
Mrs. Mattie Brooks
Miss Mayme Brooks
Mrs. Ruth O. Dade
Rev. John Davies
Dr.&Mrs. John Davis
Mr.& " John deWilde
" " " Robert Dowling
" " " George A. Eddy
" " " R.S.Elliot, Jr.
" " " Hugh Everett III
" " " Daniel Fulmer
" " " Wilbert Harris
Mrs. Alice E. Hatch
Mr.&Mrs. Robert L. Higgins
" " " Wilson Hodgin

Mr.&Mrs. Harry Clayton
Mrs. Hugh B. Cox
Dr. Margaret Ives
Mr.&Mrs. Stephen Jackson
" " " William S. Jones
" " " Joseph Kahoe, Jr.
" " " Frank Katz
Mrs. Harold C. Kelleron
Rev. Robert O. Kevin
Mrs. Frances S. Knight
Mr. Robt. & Miss NancyKubal
Mrs. Helen M. Gagon
Mr.&Mrs. Victor Gauthier,Jr.
" " " Verl Gibson
" " " Arthur Goodkind
Mrs. Edmund J. Lee
Mrs. Alice Leonard
Mrs. Alice C. Lewis
Mr.&Mrs. W.S.Livingston
Mrs. David Lloyd
Mr.&Mrs. Owen J. Malone
Mrs. Shirley Matthews
Mrs. Dorothy McCoy
Mrs. Norman W. McCuen

Dr.&Mrs. Charles McKeon
Mr.&Mrs. William Montague
" " " Burton Moyer, Jr.
" " " Peter Muirhead
" " " Eugene Mulligan III
" " " J.A.Neuendorffer
Mrs. Harold Ober
Mr.&Mrs. Paul O'Day
Mr. William Pitts
Mr.&Mrs. Walter Rasmussen
" " " John H. Rodgers Jr.
" " " Robert S. Roe
" " " John C. Rothberg
" " " Wm. Sengel
Miss Else Smithcors
Mrs. Ernest Stewart
Mr. Newman C. Taylor
Mr.&Mrs. Thomas Thompson
" " " Harry Weingarten
Mr. W. A. Weiss
Mr.&Mrs. Ernest Wiecking
" " " Tully Wise
" " " Walter A. Wright
" " " Robert S. Young

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LOOKING AHEAD: Rev. Robert Combs, the new Director of the Virginia Council, will be with us on Thursday, April 22. Put the date on your calendar, NOW!

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Clip Clip Clip

Send to: Alexandria Council on Human Relations
Mrs. Harry Weingarten, Treasurer
303 Aspen Place
Alexandria, Virginia

____ $5.00 membership (Single or couple, includes $2.50 for Virginia Council dues)

Name: _____
(Mr. & Mrs. please if possible -- every name helps show support)

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Interests: __Jobs __Homes __Tutoring __Membership ___Other

NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219 - Phone 648-4445
ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

Volume I April 1965 Number 2

LWD
AUV
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Title VII

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

THE LAW: This title (1) sets up an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, whose main job is to investigate and help in settling disputes based on discrimination in employment; and (2) forbids certain employment practices.

When does this Title go into Effect?

The unlawful employment practices part goes into effect July 2, 1965. The rest of the title is in effect *now*.

These Employment Practices are Unlawful (as of July 2, 1965):

(1) No employer may fire you or refuse to hire you or discriminate against you in your wages and conditions of employment, or segregate or classify you in any way that might deprive you of job opportunities or of your rights as an employee, because of your race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

(2) No employment agency may refuse to refer you for employment, or classify you, or discriminate against you in any other way, because of your race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(3) No labor union may exclude you from membership or discriminate against you, or segregate or classify its membership or refuse to refer you for employment or limit your employment opportunities in any way, or try to get an employer to discriminate against you, because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

What is NOT an Unlawful Employment Practice?

(1) Religion or sex or national origin may be considered when it is a qualification necessary to the normal operation of a business.

(2) Persons of a particular religion may be hired by schools owned or controlled by members of that religion or by schools which foster a particular religion.

(3) This title does not apply to actions taken against members of the Communist Party or of Communist organizations required to register by final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board, or to jobs covered by a national security program where the person involved does not have clearance.

(4) Indians may be given preference by a business operating on or near an Indian reservation.

(5) Veterans preference laws are still applicable.

(6) Different rates of pay and conditions of employment may be based on a seniority, merit, quantity or quality production system, or on the fact that the work is done in different locations, or on the results of a professional ability test where there is no intention to discriminate.

(7) Differences in pay may be based on sex if the employer is complying with the Equal Pay Act of 1963.

Which Employers, Labor Unions and Employment Agencies are Covered?

(1) Employers whose business affects interstate commerce (that is, if things or people connected with the business cross state lines), and all national and international labor unions and their subordinate bodies, and independent unions and certain other organizations, which maintain a hiring hall.

(During July 2, 1965 to July 1, 1966, the employer must have at least 100 employees and the union must have at least 100 members. In the next year, the number is 75 or more; in the third year, 50 or more; and thereafter, 25 or more. If the union has enough members to come under the law, it must also be the certified bargaining representative under the National Labor Relations Act or the Railway Labor Act. If the Union is not certified, it must be the recognized or acting representative of employees in an industry in commerce [see above], or a parent or subordinate organization of a bargaining representative.)

(2) All employment agencies, whether or not they charge for their services, including the U. S. Employment Service and state or local services receiving federal assistance.

What Employers are not Covered?

Federal, state and local government agencies (except the U. S. Employment Service), private membership clubs exempt from federal income tax, religious organizations hiring persons of a particular religion for its work, educational institutions hiring persons for its work, Indian tribes, and employers of aliens employed outside the state, are *not* covered.

Imbalance in Employment

An employer, union, or employment agency does not have to give preference to any person or group in order to correct an imbalance in the number or percentage of persons of any race, color, religion, or national origin already employed, or in the union, or already referred for employment, or in any existing apprenticeship program.

Discriminatory Advertisement

The law prohibits discriminatory advertisement by the employers, unions, and agencies covered by the law. It does not prohibit a newspaper or magazine from accepting and publishing discriminatory advertisements, but your state or local law may prohibit this.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The Act creates a Federal Commission of five (5) members which has these powers:

(1) It cooperates with and, with their consent, works with state, local, and other private or public agencies and persons to guarantee equal employment opportunity. Where there is a state FEPC, the Commission may enter into a written agreement with the proper state or local agency, and such agreement may provide that the Commission will not use its enforcement powers and that no private suits may be brought. The Commission can end the agreement when it thinks enforcement requires it.

(2) It helps persons covered by the law, on their request, to comply with the law or a Commission order and offers conciliation when any employees or union members refuse to cooperate in carrying out this law.

(3) It prepares and publishes studies necessary to carry out the act's purposes and policies; it refers cases for court action or intervention to the U. S. Attorney General, and it advises and helps him in such cases.

(4) It makes reports to the President and Congress on its actions and on the causes of discrimination and how to eliminate it, as well as recommending new laws.

(5) It issues rules of procedure and orders concerning record-keeping and reporting.

(6) It conducts hearings and examines witnesses under oath. A witness, however, may ask a court to be excused from testifying.

Records and Notices

Employers, unions, and employment agencies must keep the records and make the reports required by the Commission and must post in a conspicuous place notices approved by the Commission which deal with this Act.

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS:

(1) *Where there is a state or local fair employment practice (FEPC) law.*

(a) You must use the state or local law *before* you can complain to the Commission. Make sure you find out what your state or local law says and use the agency and procedure set up in that law in making your complaint.

(b) File your charge with the Federal Commission 60 days after you have started your state or local proceedings, or at the conclusion of that proceeding if it ends before sixty (60) days. (This 60-day period is extended to 120 days in the first year of operation of a state or local law.)

(c) *No Matter What the State's Requirements for Making a Complaint are,* send a signed statement of the facts of your complaint to the state or local authority involved, by registered mail. This is necessary to establish the beginning of the 60-day period.

Keep a copy of your statement and the return registered mail receipt card.

In addition to sending the signed statement to the proper state agency, do everything else required by your state or local law.

(d) Where there is a state or local law, your deadline for filing a charge with the Federal Commission is either 210 days after the unlawful action occurred, or 30 days after receiving notice that the state or local agency has made its ruling, whichever occurs first.

(e) When a Commission member files a charge, the state or local officials must be notified and given at least 60 days to act on the charge under the local law. (In the first year of operation of the state or local law, the 60-day period is extended to 120 days).

(2) *Where there is no State or Local Fair Employment Practices Act:*

(a) You file a charge, in writing and under oath, with the Commission, or a Commission member can file the charge.

(b) The charge must be filed within 90 days after the unlawful act occurred.

(c) The Commission then gives a copy of the charge to the accused employer, union, or employment agency. The charge must not be made public.

(d) The Commission investigates the charge. If it reasonably believes the charge to be true, it tries to end the unlawful practice by informal conference and agreement. These proceedings are not public, unless all parties agree, and cannot be used as evidence at any later proceeding.

(e) If the Commission can't get voluntary compliance within 30 days after the charge is filed (or within 60 days if it wants to extend the time), it will notify you of this fact.

(f) You can then bring suit in a U. S. District Court within 30 days after being notified. If a Commission member brought the charge, any person injured by the practice involved in the charge can bring the suit.

(g) Your suit is brought in the U. S. Court of the district where the unlawful practice took place, or where the employment records relating to that practice are kept, or where you would have worked except for the unlawful practice; or if the accused person or company isn't in such a district, suit is brought in the district where the accused has his principal office.

(h) You can ask the Federal Judge to appoint a lawyer for you and also to permit you to sue without paying any fees or costs or putting up any security for costs.

(i) The judge may also permit the U. S. Attorney General to enter the case if he certifies the case to be of general public importance.

(j) If the judge finds that the accused *intended* to break this law, he may order him to stop further violations and to do whatever else is necessary, including reinstating or hiring you, with or without back pay, less any pay you made or could have made during the time involved. Fees for your lawyer may also be allowed.

(k) If the order is not obeyed, the Commission may bring contempt proceedings to enforce the law. The accused is entitled to a jury trial on a criminal contempt charge. See page 26.

(3) *Action by the U. S. Attorney General.*

The U. S. Attorney General can bring suit if he reasonably believes that a person or a group of persons is engaged in a general practice of discrimination which is intended to deny persons their full rights under this law.

This kind of suit can be brought regardless of any state or local law, and regardless of any complaint or action which you or the Commission brings.

USE THIS MOST IMPORTANT RIGHT

If a part of your community or a number of working people reasonably believe that a person or group of persons is intentionally violating this law in order to deny persons their full rights under this law, send a complaint to the U. S. Attorney General, Washington 25, D. C. The following page shows a form which may be used for filing your complaint:

Dated_____, 19__

Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Complaint of Unfair Employment Practices under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Title VII

My name is_____. My address is_____Street, City of_____, State of_____.
I am complaining about an employer named_____, at_____Street, in the City of _____, State of_____.
This employer has been discriminating against workers on the basis of race for_____years by _____.

He does not treat white and Negro workers the same because he_____.

My rights under this law are being violated because he_____.

This employer is also discriminating against other Negro workers by_____.

He has a general pattern of violating this law by _____.

This Complaint is of general public importance because_____.

Please let me know what action you take on this complaint.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) NAME_____ADDRESS_____

(Signed) NAME_____ADDRESS_____

B-4 The Virginian-Pilot, Sunday, April 11, 1965

Norfolk, Virginia

Lawyer Says Registrars Halt Negroes

Virginia's Southside Called Discriminatory

By LUTHER J. CARTER
Virginian-Pilot Washington Writer

WASHINGTON.

Although it has been generally believed that for the past 10 years or so Virginia Negroes have suffered no discrimination in voting, an NAACP lawyer from the Southside now has challenged that assumption.

S. W. Tucker, chairman of the State NAACP's legal staff and a resident of Emporia, recently filed with the House Judiciary Committee a lengthy statement to "refute" the claims of innocence made earlier by Virginia officials.

State Attorney General Robert Y. Button, in testifying against the pending voting rights bill, was quite emphatic. "There has been no report of any recognized agency or responsible individual which even suggests that discrimination exists in Virginia in the right to vote on account of race or color," he said. Button cited the U.S. Civil Rights Commission's 1961 report which said that Virginia Negroes "now appear to encounter no significant racially motivated impediments to voting."

Carter

The Commission based its finding on the absence of complaints received from Virginia, and on the lack of voting rights suits, actions by the Justice Department, or other indications of discrimination, the report said.

Tucker sought to show that in the Southside at least, there has indeed been discrimination, whatever the Civil Rights Commission may have concluded. He described what he called the "subtle" and "insidious" practices of some local registrars and poll tax collectors.

In one instance, he was quite specific: On September 25, 1964, the U.S. District Court in Richmond granted a temporary injunction to require registrars in Greensville and Brunswick Counties and in the City of Petersburg to allow voter applicants to use the same kind of registration forms used in Richmond and other cities.

Blank Sheets Again

The registrars named by the Negro plaintiffs in their complaint were providing what might be called a modified "blank sheet" form, of the kind once required and still permitted (under State law at least) by the Virginia Constitution. Printed at the top of the otherwise blank sheet (save for a line for date and signature at the bottom) is an excerpt from the Constitution. It tells the would-be voter of the information demanded and is straightforward enough, except perhaps for one unfortunate plunge into turgidity when the applicant is told to give his occupation "at the time and for the one year next preceding." Still, legal draftsmen often have done us worse and any more or less literate person might be expected to give the information required, even without other "aid, suggestion, or memorandum" as the law insists.

But the Negro plaintiffs objected, and the Judge agreed, that they shouldn't have to read the Constitutional excerpt, then write out the data in the blank space below while voter applicants elsewhere used a form that goes item by item—name, address, occupation, and so forth—with a space to fill in by each. The difference, though not great, might mean the failure of a semi-literate person's effort to register.

Tucker suggested that the discrimination complained of was racially motivated. "We do not know and have not heard of any white person's having been denied registration for failure to make proper application," he said. "We do know that in Virginia's Southside counties, and particularly in those which have precinct rather than general registrars (e.g., Mecklenburg and Brunswick), some of the registrars are too often unavailable when Negroes want to register," he later added.

Negro applicants even have been sent to the back door of the registrar's home or place of business, Tucker said. Campaign workers have had to appeal to local Commonwealth's Attorneys to keep unwilling registrars from pretending their books were closed or from using other excuses, he said. A sizeable Negro group was disappointed last fall by a Mecklenburg County registrar who went to a tobacco festival rather than keep an appointment to register them, Tucker related. On another occasion, a large group was told by the registrar one morning that he had run out of modified blank sheet forms, he said.

Easier for Whites?

On the other hand, Negroes have seen registrars give white applicants forms to be filled in at home, or heard them promise to register the applicants at a more convenient time and place, the NAACP attorney reported.

Tucker complained of other kinds of discrimination involving the poll tax.

It is not uncommon, he said, for a county treasurer to say to a Negro: "If you don't vote, you don't have to pay the poll tax." "We are far from sure they would tell a white person that," he observed wryly.

Treasurers have been known to refuse to accept poll tax payment if tendered by a Negro who still owed his personal property tax, Tucker said. "It is illegal, but the person before the treasurer does not know it. If he does not have the money to pay it all, there is another voter we don't have."

The law's prohibition against one person's paying the poll tax of another sometimes is interpreted to mean that a Negro farmer must take the day off to go to the courthouse instead of sending the money by someone else, Tucker said. The treasurers are the "bosses" in this matter, he added, implying that on this point they interpret the law as strictly or leniently as they choose.

SUGGESTED LOCAL COUNCIL PROJECTS

Education:

Tutorials - to help students overcome educational disadvantages.

Pre-school Nursery and Kinder garten - half day programs.

Academic Classes - different from tutorials - 1 tutor to 15 stu dents, requiring a qualified teach er in a subject speciality.

Supervised Study Halls--easiest of all academic aids to operate.

Field Trips - for children in poverty areas where there is a cul tural lag.

Support the Local P.T.A. and in terest them in Human Relations.

Pre-Integration Classes in areas where the locality has had token de segregation classes.

Employment:

A "crash" program to prepare for Title VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964 which becomes effective July 2, '65 Provide opportunities for merit employment, conduct classes - personal appearance, testing, interviews, group counseling with applicant and employer, followup, implications of Title VII.

Voter Projects:

Voter Registration for ALL, Voter Education (Candidates, issues, how to use voting machines, ballot, etc Report violations to VCHR.

American Citizenship:

Classes on rights and responsibilities, etc.

High School Council on HR:

Investigate ways to begin HSCHR in your area, clear with school administration.

Housing:

Prevent discrimination in zoning and codes, expose "panic selling" techniques (urge laws to prevent the violation of Realtor's Code of Conduct), prevent discrimination in Urban Renewal and other usage of Federal Funds in Housing, Fair Hous ing Pledge and Education. Obtain a list of repossessed FHA housing in your area - such housing AVAILABLE TO ALL FOR PURCHASE.

Law Enforcement:

Support Your Local Police ------ Bring about equal and effective law enforcement - urge direct staff investigation of civilian complaints- END ALLEY COURTS (police brutality) -identify police troublemakers and urge them to be transferred to non critical jobs - Urge Banning of "trigger words" in police action- urge enforcement of politeness in the giving of traffic tickets - end investigative arrests - increase law enforcement in high crime areas -make certain that EQUAL opportunity exists for all in Department re cruitment, assignments and promotions - SEEK more police officers, better training and BETTER PAY.

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS

Hanover County is in the process of planning its annual program be ginning with its Annual Picnic on June 26.

Peninsula is working through its Job Opportunity Committee on Skill Survey Among Negroes to ascertain Who Has The Skill? What Job is Open, and Work For Retraining of The Unskilled to Match Job Opportunities.

Petersburg has organized The Econo mic Opportunity Council which has been studying the possibility of development of a community-wide program to reduce poverty through a community action program.

Portsmouth concerned citizens have met to begin making plans toward their first biracial work. A large group has expressed its interest in becoming a part of VCHR. We hope we can soon announce approval of a Portsmouth Council on HR.

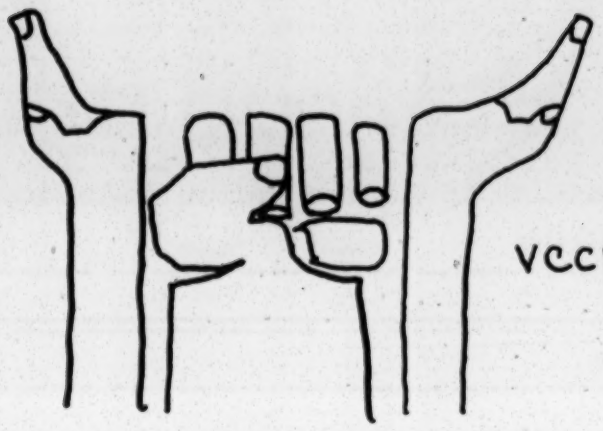
Rockingham (Harrisonburg) spearhead ed a movement to integrate Rocking ham Memorial Hospital and happy to report that the hospital now is quite fully integrated offering its maternity patients services on an equal basis with babies going to the nursery and with all the mothers on the maternity floor and using the labor room and the delivery rooms. Further, they have trained and are using two splendid Negro nurses' aides, and the program is open to others. They have further agreed to give nursing training to Negro applicants, and to employ qualified Negro orderlies.

Virginia Beach has already organiz ed and been hard at work for many months. They have elected officers and have the following project com mittees at work--Education, Employ ment, Environment, Program and Pub licity. Mr. Robert O. Clapp is president. Mr. Aaron Parson (Chief of the Seatack Volunteer Fire Dept) reports on his project - "The First integrated Civilian Volunteer Fire Dept. in Tidewater are NAS Oceana & Seatack Volunteer Fire Departments." Congratulations for a Council that has not yet become affiliated with VCHR. However, Virginia Beach Coun cil on Human Relations is making plans to apply for VCHR membership.

****

We earnestly request that all local councils and affiliates report all activities to the state office. We can report only activities known to us.

Novus Manus



VCCHR Newsletter

VIRGINIA COLLEGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS VOL. I NO. I APRIL 1965

AN IDEAL IN ACTION -- VCCHR

Fall of '63, former director of the VCHR, Heslip Lee, asked, "What are college students doing?" His question provoked a small group of the VCHR to organize students from the 6 area colleges - RPI, MCV, Univ. of Richmond, Va. Union Univ. Randolph-Macon in Ashland, and Va. State College at Petersburg - into an active CHR of their own. After several meetings with the Richmond Area College Students, a poll was taken in the Fall of '64 to determine if a state-wide organization was desired and considered worthwhile, with a majority opinion in the affirmative, the idea of state wide college council affiliation with VCHR began to emerge. With the assistance of Mr. Ed. Peeples, representatives from college campuses drew up a proposal listing the objectives and functions of this work. Over 1300 signatures were secured from various college students endorsing the proposal. The final draft was submitted and adopted at the first state - wide conference, held in January 1965 at Va. Union University.

Miss Pat Knight, formerly with NSA, joined the VCHR staff to act as field consultant. Mr. Bobby D. Doctor, NAIRO Intern, was assigned to help in establishing the campus chapters in Virginia.

The VCHR Board approved the VCCHR work in February to be reevaluated in June, to see if it should be continued.

A steering committee, selected 1 representative from each of the 17 colleges participating, met on March 22 to handle projects, publicity and general administrative responsibilities.

The VCHR has appointed a Committee for the Student Chapters and Campus Activities.

THE CLENCHED FIST ETERNAL DETERMINATION

The letterhead of the VCCHR Newsletter - a fist flanked by two slender, uplifted hands. The fist is symbolic of strength, strength that comes with an eternal struggle to overcome, to break through - the strength of a combustible force. The hands - the slender, graceful force of peace, synonomous with the uplifted attitude of peace. The force of the fist is inner, surrounded by a softening outer atmosphere of hope, ever uplifted in a plea for peace.

"OPERATION CATCH-UP" VCCHR - SUMMER PROJECT

Fifty students from Virginia colleges and universities will participate in "Operation Catch-Up" in Prince Edward County during June and July.

Organized by citizens of P. E. County the summer project is aimed at providing a compensatory educational program for some 500 county youth who have been deprived of 4 years of school and whose maximum reading level is 3 or 4 grade. Using an experimental method--The Woolman Reading Method. The volunteers will work with a maximum of 10 county youth during the project. The average work day is estimated to be 6 to 8 hours each day. Students will be instructed in the use of the method and supervised by a project director, an assistant, and representative of the Institute of Educational Research.

Recruitment for the project is being handled by VCCHR. Screening of applicants will be made by the local committee and a VCCHR Staff.

We urge the VCHR to help VCCHR in every way possible.

Tear off and return to: April 1965 VCHR Newsletter

The Virginia Council on Human Relations - 17 E. Cary Street, Richmond 23219

In support of the continuing work of the VCHR and to express my concern for the goals for which we strive, I herewith contribute the sum of $_____ toward the realization of better human relations in the State of Virginia.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Council: _____ Zip Code: _____

NOTE: Contributions will be credited to local council's quota for VCHR.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

VCHR STAFF REPORTS

The Rev. Mr. R. L. Combs, Executive Director of VCHR has visited the following local Councils - Ashland, Alexandria, Danville, Hopewell Norfolk and Richmond. He is also scheduled to go to Farmville and Lynchburg in May. Please write in advance if you desire him to attend your local Council.

Mr, Henry Caravati, Director of Development - It was with deep regret that the President of the VCHR and the Executive Director accepted the resignation of Mr. Caravati effective April 15. We are grateful to him for his tireless and dedicated efforts in trying to win friends among the Virginia Business men.

Mr. Abner Lee, Equal Job Opportunity -- continues to interview applicants for jobs and match them with requests from employers. VEJOB is becoming a major project due to the July '65 effective date of Title VII, Civil Rights Act of '64.

Miss Pat Knight and Mr. Bobby D. Doctor, Virginia College Council on Human Relations - There are now 17 Virginia College campuses represented and 5 organized. They have mailed a newsletter (see excerpts on page 5 of the VCHR news.

Miss Mary Finch, Director of Extension, has been visiting the Portsmouth and Virginia Beach area to begin organized work there. She has also visited Lynchburg, Northern Virginia, Crewe, Appomattox as well as Farmville.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA - 23219

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NEWS from

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219 - Phone 648-4445
ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

Volume May 1965 Number 3

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Today, 11 years after the historic Supreme Court Decision of 1954, the record if the progress made in school desegregation is a sorry one! This summer, however, for the first time there may exist an opportunity for substantial progress in many communities. Whether or not this is achieved will most frequently depend on the interest and work of individuals in those communities.

We call your attention especially to the Statement of Policies issued by the Department of Health Education, and Welfare (Write for copies of this Policy). Check any plans issued by your local school board against these statements.

It is very important that you keep the U.S. Office of Education (H.E.W.) informed on your interest and activity. Copy of plans, proposals, letters or petitions to school officials or reports of any activities related to school desegregation in your community should be forwarded to Washington. Send such material to:

Dr. Francis Keppel
Commissioner of Education
U. S. Office of Education
Dept. of H. E. W.
Washington, D. C.

Many agencies and groups have information, materials and professional services available. If you need assistance write one of the agencies below. They will see that your request is forwarded to the most appropriate place:

Dept. of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303

or

School Desegregation Project
American Friends Service Committee
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

LOCAL COUNCILS ARE URGED TO USE THE SERVICES OF VCHR BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF ALL COUNCILS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

WITHHELD INFORMATION FROM VIRGINIANS

It has been interesting to read City and County published budgets from the State of Virginia and to discover how they try to pass off the large sums of Federal money coming into this state.

Thus, this information maybe of interest to you. . . . . .

(GSA DC 65-18143)

U.S. Commisssion on Civil Rights
Report of
Federal Aid to
Selected Southern and Border States
1964 Fiscal Year

Source: 1964 Report of Secretary of the Treasury.

1. Federal Aid Payments to States and Local Units $ 210.599.750.00.
2. Federal Aid Payments to Individuals, etc. within the States the sum of $28,380.467.00.
3. Grand total Federal Aid Payment within the State $238,980.230.00.
4. Federal Aid as Percent of State and local General Revenue - 1963 Fiscal year.

State	Percent
District of Columbia	26.3
Kentucky	21.2
West Virginia	17.8
Virginia	16.4
Delaware	14.7
North Carolina	14.6
Maryland	11.4

Source: Summary of Governmental Finances in 1963, Bureau of Census Nov. 1964.

Part A - Federal Aid Payments to States and Local Unites, Virginia Publication GSA DC 65-18143 lists 106 out of 130 listed agencies receiving Federal money within the State of Virginia.

* * * *

Riddle of the Month - What patrols Southern streets in bands, wears hoods, carries crosses---and is not the Ku Klux Klan??? The answer is obvious, reports John Cogley in the New York Times Magazine - NUNS. (Quoted from "Let's Be Human, National Labor Service, Institute of Human Relations, N.Y., N.Y., May 1965.)

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS

Fairfax County Council on H. R. Program for May 27 was "The Right Wing Movement vs. Civil Rights. Attacks on the civil rights movement and its leaders by the 'right wing' groups have in recent years become more frequent and alarming. The extremist right-wing attempts to link desegregation with communism, and seemingly will stop at nothing to slow down progress toward racial justice. Mr. Wesley McCume, pres. of Group Research, Inc., has been a leader on exposing the financing and tactics of these fanatic groups. He was the guest speaker on this subject.

Rockingham Council on H. R. Has viewed the movie "Walk in My Shoes" produced by ABC-TV, showing various reactions of Negro people and groups to the race situation.

Richmond Council on HR recently composed a Volunteer interest finder to survey its membership on -- Tutoring, Community Centers, Voter Registration, Administrative Help. A committee is working to expose "panic selling" and exploiting the Negro purchaser.

Lynchburg Council on HR has a picnic and swim party scheduled in June.

Prince Edward County on HR was granted Economic Opportunity Funds for '65 Summer "Operation Headstart." Due to their inability to find an endorser, the VCHR had to endorse this project on an emergency basis.

LITERATURE AVAILABLE

(Local Councils write for copies)

Title VI: (Published March 1965)
"The Federal Dollar and Nondiscrimination," A Guide to Community Action Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Title VII: (Published May 1965)
"Fair Employment is Good Business," Examples of Fair Practices for Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964,
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 18th Street, N. S.
Washington, D. C.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Equal Opportunity in Hospitals and Health Facilities, the Civil Rights Policies under the Hill-Burton Program, CCR Special Publication No. 2, March 1965, U.S. Civil Rights, Washington, D. C.

Equal Opportunity in Housing: A Selected Bibliography--Materials for Study and Use, Compiled by the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, Executive Offices, The White House, Washington, D. C.

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Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, INNC
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEWS FROM

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 - Phone 648-4445
Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director - David H. Scull, President

Volume I, Number 4 August 1965 Page 1

AN OPEN LETTER TO VIRGINIANS.....INTEGRATED QUALITY EDUCATION (I.Q.E.)

This Fall hundreds of Negro children will be attending previously all-white schools for the first time.

For more than 10 years, the question of desegregating Virginia's public schools has been a court, political or racial problem. But any question affecting the well-being of our public schools should be and is fundamentally an educational one. It needs to be resolved not by politicans or lawyers, but by parents and educators working together. The question no longer is whether or not we shall desegregate our schools. That has already been decided. The question now before us is how we can provide the highest quality education for every Virginia child in the most efficient economical way. HOW CAN WE PROVIDE I.Q.E.?

We are not doing this today. We are failing to equip many of our children for their future careers. The latest figures (1964) available from the NEA show Virginia to rank low in many areas of the educational heap. We are placing a burden too, on our teachers by paying them less and crowding more children into their classrooms than most states. It should come as no surprise that we are failing to attract enough qualified teachers, especially those with the Master and Doctorate degrees. It is unfortunate that Virginia is not spending enough on education as compared with most states. By these and other ways we are handicapping our children.

The time has come for us to view desegregation not as a threat but as an opportunity. The time has come for educators and parents from every segment of the community---Negro and white---to sit down together to make the most of it, not grudgingly make the best of it. To do this, we must be prepared to deal honestly with the fears and questions of both white and Negro parents.

For example, white parents ask: "Won't academic standards be lowered by desegregation?" We might answer in a general way by saying that segregated systems of the Deep South have consistently lower standards in both all-white and all-Negro schools than the integrated systems of the North and West on every level: teacher pay, curricula, transportation, buildings, etc. --- whichever index one picks, the segregated south comes off second best. The Virginia school system has long handicapped their Negro students with not even a first rate "separate but equal" standard.

"At the meeting of the Council for the American Anthropological Association, Nov. 13, 1961, this statement was unanimously adopted: 'The American Anthropological Association repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that Negroes are biologically and innate inferior to whites, and re-affirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from the rights quaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The basic principles of equality of opportunity and equality before the law are compatible with all that is known about human biology. All races possess the abilities needed to participate fully in the democratic way of life and in modern technological civilization.' " (Report L--9, Southern Regional Council, 12/4/61.

For example, a Negro parent asks: "Must I expose my child to isolation, harassment and even physical danger when he transfers to a previously all white school? I believe in desegregation, but why must my child be a martyr to it?" We might answer in a general way by saying that many school systems in the South have desegregated smoothly and without incident. But these parents have a legitimate fear, because other systems in hostile communities have made life miserable for transferring Negro students. So working together, we are going to have to come up with a way to insure that the community and the school are prepared for transition before school opens.

We call upon school boards, administrations, principals, teachers and concerned parents of good-will to apply themselves to Integrated Quality Education for the State of Virginia.

LOCAL COUNCIL PROJECTS --- "A Council that seeks...through fact-finding, discussion and action...to attain equal opportunity for all people."

AGRICULTURE: Write for copies of directives from U. S. Dept. Agriculture Washington, D. C., and "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs," order from U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D. C. Obtain copies of "Progress Report on Elimination of Discrimination, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, June 17, 1965 -- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service.

EDUCATION: Please complete the report "Summer 1965 Report on School Desegregation Developments." Mail to S.R.C. Observe: Negro teachers' status, white teachers involved in Civil Rights, textbooks which are multi-ethnic and teaching of Negro History, plans for future school building sites, push for Integrated Quality Education - IQE.

EMPLOYMENT: Title VII and Federal Contract Employers. This area of work is not being explored as it should. Establish a committee.

HOUSING: Our greatest need and the least covered by Federal Law. Work through Title VI (Federal Assisted Programs--- Urban Renewal and Public Housing), watch for FHA Repossession which may be purchased regardless of race, color or creed. Observe panic conditions in transitional areas. Is there discrimination in building, health and zoning codes?

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Work on fair, honest and equal treatment to all. Encourage merit employment in police recruitment and promotion regardless of race or color. What are the rights of an arrested person. Improve the police image. "It is a sad commentary on modern-day law enforcement for an officer to be guilty of a violation of civil rights," stated J. Edgar Hoover in a recent message to police.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS & FACILITIES: We still note segregation in Court Houses and public facilities (Title II). Title II has given birth to new methods in segregation ----poor service, reserved tables, overcharging, restrooms with no signs for white ladies or Ladies #1 and #2. Still many places have not been tested or have reversed to their old policy after once confronted.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE: Some counties are reducing their welfare budgets. Is this a subtle means to show prejudice? The Civil Rights Commission was shocked to learn that a large hospital in Virginia had so many violations. Do not take it for granted. Remember hospitals (Hill-Burton Funds), welfare and health come under Title VI?

VOTING: Has your local council completed the Voter Registration and the Voting Survey? A few have not been received by the State Office. Sample of the survey: Name of Council____. Name of City or County Surveyed____. 1. Has there been a change from district registrars to a central registrar? When did change take place? 2. State the day, time and place of registration. 3. Is voter registration being publicly advertised? By newspapers? By printed forms posted in public places (Court Houses)? 4. Are all citizens receiving their poll tax notices? Have you discovered any device to discourage the payment of poll taxes (marked through on bill, or person told it is not necessary to pay the poll tax, or claim they do not have the proper receipts)? 5. Are voter registration lists posted in public places (Polls)? Are lists being made available to the public? Are they listed by race? 6. Are poll tax records being made available to the public? Are they listed by race? 7. Are you aware of violations to Title I of Civil Rights Act or the Voting Rights Act of '65? (Do you have a copy of these laws?) 8. Are you aware of any violations of the Virginia Election Laws? (Do you have a copy of these laws? 9. Have you noticed any pattern developing, not mentioned above, which might be a means of making voter registration more complex or might tend to discourage people from registering to vote.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS

1. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C. 20425 (Office of General Counsel, Field Services, Federal Assisted Programs.)

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN VIRGINIA RACE RELATIONS THIS SUMMER?

(Based on Newspaper Clippings, Interviews and Surveys)

CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS: (1) Southern Christian Leadership Conference -- Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCLC-SCOPE PROJECT) in Amelia, Prince George, Lunenburg, Southampton, Surry and Sussex Counties. (2) Virginia Students for Civil Rights in Amelia, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Powhatan Counties. (3) Virginia College Council on Human Relations and some Presbyterian Students in Prince Edward County for "Operation Catch-Up," a remedial reading program financed by Economic Opportunity Funds.

EDUCATION: June was the month for Negro teacher firing, demotion, etc. U. S. HEW put a stop to this policy. Cases of white teachers losing their contracts due to civil rights work. HEW has not approved some school plans.

EMPLOYMENT: Title VII and Federal Contract Employers give evidence that very little is being done as yet. The NAACP is working on a number of court cases. Mr. Abner Lee (VCHR) and the Urban League of Richmond are doing an excellent job in merit employment. And The Danville HRC is working on this as a special project. More is needed!

HOUSING: Little help in this area except in FHA loans and repossessions or public housing under Title VI (CRA). Lynchburg and Richmond have had some trouble in transitional neighborhoods. The case in Richmond was reported as arson after a Negro home was set on fire when the family moved into a white community. The Richmond CHR and the VCHR consulted with city officials, prominent members of the Richmond Board of Realtors, Real Estate Agents, and leaders in the community to discuss a 10 point program for Richmond "Fair Housing". Negotiations will be continued. Dr. Lloyd Elliot, Research Economist, of SRC, Atlanta, made a survey of "Housing Patterns in Richmond," during June and July. The VCHR and SRC made a survey of "panic conditions" in a Richmond transitional neighborhood in June with the following results-- Interviewed white owners in a 10 block area which covered 6 different streets. All the white owners concluded that "panic" was caused more by the white and Negro real estate slaesmen pushing for sales than the fact that a Negro had purchased a home in a white area. Many whites were not too upset over the fact that a Negro had purchased a home, but were afraid that the neighborhood might become all Negro due to pressure to sell. It was learned that real estate salesmen were writing letters, calling by phone, and visiting owners block by block urging them to sell and get out because Negroes had bought in the area. Many times the panic was based upon rumors and lies, creating mistrust among the white owners with their next door neighbors. In the area surveyed there were in June 15 houses for sale and 12 different real estate firms handling the sale. A comparison was made in other Richmond areas and it was learned that salesmen were not "pushing for sales" as in the transitional neighborhood. Negro purchase prices were compared with original white purchase prices, and the purchase prices to Negroes were higher or about the same, after the whites had lived in the homes for a long period of time, which indicated very little loss in the transaction. VCHR talked with Negroes in adjoining areas and discovered that their tax assessments had increased several times after their purchase. Good Project for the local CHR - Survey housing with VCHR.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: VCHR appreciates Gov. Harrison's efforts through the Virginia State Highway Patrol and the local law enforcement agencies in giving good protection to Civil Rights Demonstrations in Boykins, Lunenburg, Amelia, Sussex and Powhatan, in response to a telegram sent by VCHR. The FBI has given excellent assistance. The VCHR is still concerned with the automobile harassment experienced by SCLC-SCOPE Civil Rights workers in Amelia, Lunenburg, Sussex and Surry Counties. VCHR is concerned with the racial shooting in Charlottesville (refer to editorial, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Aug. 24). The VCHR is concerned with Circuit Court Judge D. Carleton Mayes' instructions to the Nottoway County Sheriff Wilbur Wells regarding the release of information in arrest cases. The Blackstone Courier-Record questioned his policy in an editorial Aug. 21. The Richmond News-Leader, Aug. 21, published an article, "Blackstone Editorial: Judge's Instructions to Sheriff Attacked."

What's Happening in Virginia Race Relations This Summer - Cont'd from page 3

The case in question is a Negro sawmill worker, James W. Morgan, of Nottoway County, who had been arrested and charged with arson of a Negro Church and a county school storage building on July 25. The American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP Defense Fund have been informed of the situation. A similar situation existed in Sussex County when reporters there attempted to verify a warrant in July when whites forced Civil Rights workers off the road with a shotgun. VCHR has negotiated with 3 telephone companies due to operators' claiming disrupted or discontinued service, dead phones and other related matters in Boykins, Sussex, Victoria and Blackstone. The FBI and U. S. Justice Dept. were informed by SCLC and VSCR.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS & FACILITIES: Restaurants surveyed - overcharging, two menus, not posting prices, taking stools from lunch counters, poor service. Stoney Creek Restaurant closed "On Account of Niggers," but the VCHR learned that they were giving up the lease. Violence errupted in a Powhatan County Restaurant when employees forcably evicted Civil Rights workers. Demonstrations have occurred at another Service Station in Powhatan. Negroes have appealed to the U. S. Community Relations Service to break the deadlock with County Board of Supervisors in Powhatan--grievances include segregated Court House restrooms, jobs, recognition. Amelia County service station employee threatened Civil Rights workers and refused to sell them gas. Some Southside gas stations have an unmarked door for white ladies' restrooms, or ladies #1 and ladies #2. Many Court Houses in the state still have segregated restroom facilities. There is evidence of many violations of Title II and III in Virginia.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE: In many communities there exists a double stan dard in providing public water and sewage in relationship to Negro and white communities. Some SCLC-SCOPE workers are confronting the elected officials about this discrimination. Sometimes projects have been financed with Federal money. Watch for this discrimination in your locality. Newspaper accounts revealed that Prince Edward County reduced their Welfare Budget. Is this a new trend to dis criminate against the poor. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and Investigators for Federal Assisted Programs were recently shocked to discover gross discrimination in one of Richmond's largest hospitals. VCHR realizes that many hospitals have not been confronted with the law of Title VI (Hill-Burton Funds). Some hospitals have a policy of "tokenism". The Petersburg General Hospital had a complaint filed against their policy recently by local Negroes. What about the hospital in your community?

RURAL FARM PROGRAMS: There can be no Virginia rural renaissance for the Negroes so long as the farm programs continue to isolate him through entrenched discriminatory practices. The gap between the Negro and the white farmer will continue to become worse. A brief survey of the major agriculture programs in Virginia clearly indicates that there has been a general failure to assure equal opportunity and equal treatment to all those entitled to the benefits from farm programs of the Virginia and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission in a recent report has been able to bring about some drastic changes in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. They have until this year to get their house in order.

VOTING: VCHR has received word of the first complaint of the '65 Voting Rights Bill in a Southside County concerning the payment of poll taxes. VCHR understands that this complaint has been forwarded to the U.S. Justice Department. VCHR made a survey of registration days and times in Sussex, Nottoway, Amelia, Lunenburg, Dinwiddie, Surry and Southampton and discovered that recently they had changed from district registrars to a central registrar with one day per month and short hours. Since VSCR and SCLC-SCOPE demonstrations, some of these counties have changed to longer hours and more days to register. VCHR made a survey to discover how registrars were publishing the time, place and date for registration, and found that Essex, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Prince George, Southampton, Surry and Sussex did not have posted in public places (Court Houses, etc.) the date, time and place, etc., for voter registration. VCHR has not examined the newspapers in the areas surveyed. The VCHR made a survey of poll tax payments which has not been completed in detail for the state, but in the above mentioned areas discovered one county had previously marked through the poll tax bills sent to Negroes, some county treasurers stated they did not have

What's Happening in Virginia Race Relations....(Cont'd. from page 4)

the proper receipts for back year payments, many residents are not receiving a poll tax bill, the poll tax records are being kept by race in some areas, Williamsburg City residents had some difficulty in voting recently due to confusion of poll tax records in areas recently annexed. Tax collectors make little or no effort in collecting back poll taxes. PLEASE NOTE AN ADDITION TO VOTING SURVEY FORM.....Hamm v. Virginia State Board of Elections, in the Federal District Court and the U. S. Supreme Court, under which decision Virginia localities since 1/1/65 were to discontinue maintaining separate poll tax lists for Negroes and whites, and to discontinue segregating the voter registration lists in the same manner. Some areas now use a system of maintaining registration records on cards or loose leaf binders---this is legal. BUT cannot keep different color cards (white for whites and buff for Negroes, etc.) for the two races. The use of racial information for identification purposes on registration records is still permitted. Arlington and Fairfax have interpreted the Hamm decision to mean the elimination of "race" on personal property tax returns. VCHR urges local councils to study this situation and report to the state office.

BE A GOOD AMERICAN CITIZEN
REGISTER TO VOTE - VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS
SUPPORT THE PARTY AND THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE
URGE VOTER REGISTRATION AND INCREASED VOTER PARTICIPATION IN YOUR LOCALITY.

A SAD DAY IN HUMAN RELATIONS

Copy of a telegram sent by VCHR to the Rev. Don A. Thompson, Secretary of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Miss. --Care of the Baptism Hospital. "Our prayers and thoughts go with you at this time from the thousand of Virginians who are members of the Council on Human Relations." Signed by Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, August 23, 1965. He was recently shot.

Mr. Bobby D. Doctor Accepts A New Position

Mr. Doctor, who has been with the VCHR staff for a year as an intern co-sponsored by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO)--Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and VCHR has accepted a position with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Office in Memphis, Tennessee. The Memphis Office---the USCCR's first field office---will serve as a clearing house for information on civil rights legislation and on the denial of equal protections of the laws in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

The VCHR regrets that foundation money could not be obtained in order to continue Mr. Doctor on the staff. There was not sufficient funds in the General Budget to carry on his program. This points up again the fact that there is needed a better approach for funds to be sought in Virginia to carry on the work of Human Relation through the state office and not to rely upon just foundation money.

Mr. Doctor, his wife, Joan, and two children will be leaving Richmond in September.

We are sure all who have come to know Mr. Doctor will regret his leaving the VCHR office. We wish him every success in his new work.

COLLEGE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Now that students will soon be returning to college in Virginia, the VCCHR will begin its activities again in September. We urge local councils to cooperate with College Councils in your area. If a College Council has not been started, this would be a good project for your group. Remember the VCHR recruited volunteers for the Project in Prince Edward County called "Operation Catch-Up."

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

There will be an Executive Board Meeting at the VCHR office, Saturday, September 18, 1965, 11:00 a.m., EST. Please confirm, if you plan to attend this meeting.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
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Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, INNC
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AN URGENT APPEAL

This is an urgent appeal to all members and friends of the VCHR to come to our aid, by supporting the program with your contributions.

Many people believe that "we have overcome" by the passage of the Civil Rights Act, Economic Opportunity Act, and the Voting Rights Bill. But! we have just begun to work in the field of human relations.

There are more and more increased demands upon the VCHR office and staff. ...The U.S. Government Agencies: Civil Rights Commission, Justice Department, President's Equal Opportunity Committees (Housing, Employment, etc.), Labor Department, Agriculture Department, Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Health, Education and Welfare, to name a few, which have requested our services to implement and monitor the laws of the land.....The rise of extreme right-wing conservative groups which are flooding the public with prejudice literature.....The new interest of people in areas of Virginia where we do not have Councils on Human Relations, especially Rural Areas.....The many demands from the already organized councils for assistance in organization, programming, negotiations, consultations, etc.....The newly established Newspaper Clipping Research in order to keep abreast with most activities in Virginia through the reporting of the major papers....Mr. Abner Lee's work Merit Employment or Equal Job Opportunity.....Miss Mary Finch's work in extension and as a consultant.. The Virginia College Council on Human Relations, now located on 17 Virginia College Campuses where students are interested in our aims and work, but due to the failure to obtain Foundation Money the burden of financing this project will be upon the General Funds of the VCHR if this work is to continue..... We are regretfully having to terminate the services of Mr. Bobby D. Doctor due to the lack of funds. This is an urgent appeal.

TEAR OFF AND RETURN TO: August 1965 VCHR Newsletter

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 17 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va. 23219

In support of the continuing work of the VCHR and to express my concern for the goals for which we strive, I herewith contribute the sum of $_____ towards the realization of better human relations in the State of Virginia.

Name _____

Address _____

Council _____ Zip Code _____

NOTE: Contributions will be credited to local council's quota for VCHR.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

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NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

September 1965 Editor: Mrs. T. Thompson, 548-0775

WELCOME BACK, ONE AND ALL. Hope your vacations were superb this summer. Mrs. Ball, our Program Chairman, has arranged a terrific listing for us this year. Our very first speaker is our own Mayor Frank E. Mann.

SEPTEMBER MEETING 8:15 pm Thursday, September 23

TOPIC: Progress in Civil Rights in Alexandria, Past & Future

SPEAKER: Mayor Frank E. Mann

WHERE: Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, 1415 W. Braddock Rd.

The Mayor of Alexandria is a dynamic man, keenly interested in the subject of civil rights. He is an outstanding speaker and is not reticent about answering questions, pointed or otherwise. Come and ask a friend along as well. Feel free to question or add to this vital discussion.

BY NOWYOU MAY HAVE NOTICED A CHANGE OF STYLE IN THE NEWSLETTER. There is a new skipper at the helm, the queen of the trite cliche, Ellen Thompson. Following in the footsteps of Mrs. Eddy is a difficult chore even for a former journalism school graduate. She has done a marvelous job; her breezy, informative style was magnifique. (She had had a perfect summer abroad with two of her children and will bring a continental touch to our meetings this year to be sure.)

A THOUSAND THANKS TO ALL who aided Mrs. Eula Miller in the Hopkins House OPERATION CROSSOVER program this summer. She was very happy with the turnout of tutors and students who came on a weekly basis to meet together all during this memorable summer. The program is not over.....ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN TUTORING NEGRO YOUNGSTERS IN ENGLISH, MATH, HISTORY, LANGUAGES OR POLITICAL SCIENCE.....call Mr. Yates at Hopkins House - KI 9-2850. These children are all high schoolers newly integrated from Parker Gray into the other high schools in Alexandria. It is so good for them to have an interested "guardian" during these transitional months.

ARE YOU EAGER TO WORK ON ONE OF OUR COMMITTEES? Here are the chairmen with their phone numbers. They can use your help in their programs this year.

Mr. Daniel W. Fulmer...Personal Money Management...786-2633
Mrs. Colgate S. Prentice..School Committee.....TE 6-0930
Mr. Burton B. Moyer....Job Committee.....KI 8-4889
Mr. Robert Higgins.....Housing Committee.....931-9047
Mrs. Thomas Thompson....Membership Committee....548-0775

IF YOU CAN TYPE OR LIKE TO MAKE PHONE CALLS WE CAN USE YOU TOO.....
Call Eileen Eddy....931-3172. EVERYONE WANTS TO GET INTO THE ACT, we hope.

A "sounding board" forum will soon emerge from the plans of Dan Fulmer's newly organized Consumer Education Committee. This is brand new to the Council, and is developing into an excellent long-needed program designed to help consumers better understand how to make their money work for them.

Problems affecting people in low and modest income groups will be considered at Money Management Workshops which will be held on Thursday evenings starting September 30th and continuing for eight consecutive weeks. Meade Memorial Church, Princess and Alfred Streets, has been designated as the setting for these get-togethers.

The kick-off speaker is Bruce Houston, of the Washington Urban League. He is familiar with the monetary problems of Washington's poorer citizens and will welcome questions or problems on that first evening meeting at 8pm.

At these public meetings, special attention will be given to problems that have a unique affect on Negro families, such as installment buying, mortgages, charge accounts, insurance, and legal red tape.

Other speakers will include a lawyer from the Cardozo project in the United Planning Organization, a representative of one of Alexandria's local banks, a home economist, insurance agency representative, a real estate person, and the head of one of our department stores.

Mr. Fulmer's committee of Helen Bancroft, Helen Katz, and Col. Marion Johnson have been busy soliciting the help of civic-minded organizations, local Negro clubs, churches and schools to spread the word of this program to the needy of the city who can benefit by its free information.

YOU CAN HELP AS WELL. Any problems or case studies that relate to Consumer Education such as first hand experiences of problems of obtaining credit or installment buying would be welcomed by the committee. They can be either written up and mailed to Mr. Daniel Fulmer, 2303 Glasgow Road, Alexandria, or called in to him at 768-2633.

KNOW YOUR BOARD MEMBERS 1965-66?

President: Mrs. George Eddy
Vice-President: Col. Marion I. Johnson
Secretary: Mrs. Verl H. Gibson
Treasurer: Mrs. Harry Leingarten

Mrs. John Anderson, Newsletter Mailing

Directors

Rev. John Davis
Mr. Lawrence Day
Mr. Wilbert Harris
Mr. Edward U. Bell
Mr. Harry Clayton, Jr.
Mrs. E. Lloyd Patterson

Nominating Committee

Chairman: Mrs. Wilson Hodgin
Mr. George T. Webber
Mrs. Alice Lewis

Here is a draft of our program for this year. Clip it out and have it handy for reference:

**********CLIP THIS OUT**********

Alexandria Council on Human Relations
Program 1965-66

Sept. 23 - Progress in Civil Rights in Alexandria (Past & Future)
Mayor Mann Blessed Sacrament Church

Oct. 28 - Local Civil Rights Groups and the War on Poverty
Samuel Yette, Special Asst. for Civil Rights to Sergeant Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity
Alfred Street Baptist Church

Dec. 2 - Consumer Education - to be presented by ACHR Committee on Consumer Education
First Baptist Church

Jan. 27 - The Role of the Church in Human Relations, joint meeting with Fairfax and Arlington Human Relations Councils
Church of the Holy Comforter, Vienna

Feb. 27 - Program on Negro History - arranged by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
Old Presbyterian Meeting House

March 31 - Annual Meeting - Program on Housing
Roberts Memorial Church

April 28 - To be arranged
St. Paul's Church

May 26 - Employment: Progress and Pitfalls
Meade Memorial Church

June- Picnic

NOTE: OUR MEETINGS ARE THE LAST THURSDAY IN EVERY MONTH EXCEPT FOR SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER.

----------CLIP THIS OUT----------

Let us consider the sanity of our good and faithful treasurer, Lucille Weingarten. She was still receiving dues payments in the summer. This is not necessary. Let's be prompt with our dues this year and get them paid up by March at the latest. Please encouragen any newcomers in your neighborhood to join and make it your job to get them to meetings.

DUES FOR 1965-66

Send to: Alexandria Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, Treasurer
303 Aspen Pl., Alexandria

____$5.00 Membership (Single or couple, includes $2.50 for Virginia Council dues.)

Name: _____
(Mr. & Mrs., PLEASE, if possible - every name shows support)

Address: (if New) _____ Phone _____

Interests: Jobs ___ Homes ___ Tutoring ___ Membership ___ Other ___

(New South will be solicited directly by Southern Regional Council)

Note: Dues are entirely separate from gifts to Virginia Council.

The Virginian-Pilot
Wednesday, October 27, 1965 Page 17

Today's History Lesson:

Books Say Slaves Had a Fair Deal

This is the second of three articles on Virginia history textbooks used in the state's public school system. The first discussed criticism of the books by leading educators in Virginia.

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

"You are to study this course because your state thinks you should and has directed that you must do so," says the introduction to "Cavalier Commonwealth," prescribed for use in 11th- and 12th-grade history and government classes of Virginia high schools.

The book includes such statements as:

"(The slave's) condition had its advantages. He usually worked the accepted workweek of the colony — from sunrise to sundown daily except Sunday. But he enjoyed long holidays, especially at Christmas.

"He did not work as hard as the average free laborer, since he did not have to worry about losing his job. In fact, the slave enjoyed what we might call comprehensive social security.

"Generally speaking, his food was plentiful, his clothing adequate, his cabin warm, his health protected, his leisure carefree. He did not have to worry about hard times, unemployment or old age."

Dr. Marvin W. Schlegel of Longwood College, one of three authors of the book, told The Virginian-Pilot that the Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission expurgated from the book's original manuscript whole paragraphs on the dark side of slavery.

Another passage:

"Although Virginia remained chiefly a rural state, she attained a balanced economy. And she did so without sacrificing her people's traditional adherence to fiscal sanity, to local and individual responsibility as opposed to federal aid, to a stable society characterized by conservative changes or moderate reforms, and to the fundamental virtues of rural life."

This was a description of Virginia on the eve of the Civil War.

"Cavalier Commonwealth" is one of three state-prescribed textbooks for the study of Virginia history in the public schools. It is meant to be used as a supplement to basic texts in

(See Books, Page 9D)

Books Tidy Up Va. History

From Page 17

mental virtues of rural life." This was a description of Virginia on the eve of the Civil War.

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thors are Francis Butler Simkins, Mrs. Spotswood Hunnicutt Jones, and Sidman P. Poole.

The history portion of the Simkins-Jones-Poole book ends with a brief section headed "The Spirit of Virginia":

"A majority of Virginia families have been in the state for nearly 200 years. As a people, Virginians think and act much alike. It is for this reason that the Old Dominion developed a spirit of its own—without which it would not be the Virginia we know and love.

"This spirit is made up of courtesy, neighborliness, hospitality, a deep religious faith, respect for leadership, and an ambition to promote the public welfare. So long as this spirit of Virginia lasts, so long will Virginia's present be worthy of her past."

The book informs the 12-year-old that Virginians referred to their Negroes as servants and not as slaves and has such things as this to say about slavery:

"It was not difficult for the Negroes to adjust themselves to Virginia life. They had worked hard in Africa, and so the work on the Virginia plantations did not hurt them.

"In Africa they had known a form of slavery more stern than that of the Virginia plantations. The Negroes suffered less from the diseases of the Virginia climate than did the white settlers. In Africa they had become used to the bites of insects that caused sickness, and so they were immune to many diseases.

"It is true of course, that life in early Virginia was not easy for the Negro. He liked Virginia, however, for the same reason the white man liked it. Virginia offered a better life for the Englishman than England did, and it offered a better life for the Negroes than did Africa.

"In his new home the Negro was far away from the spears and war clubs of enemy tribes. He had some of the comforts of civilized life. He had better food, a better house, and better medical care than he did in Africa. And he was comforted by a religion of love and mercy."

The book sums up the Negro's feelings about slavery this way:

"Life among the Negroes of Virginia in slavery times was generally happy. The Negroes went about in a cheerful manner making a living for themselves and for those for whom they worked.

"They were not so unhappy as some Northerners thought they were, nor were they so happy as some Southerners claimed. The Negroes had their problems and their troubles. But they were not worried by the furious arguments going on between Northerners and Southerners over what should be done with them. In fact, they paid little attention to these arguments."

More space is devoted to such material on slavery than to the role of Virginia statesmen in making the U.S. Constitution.

The book is used in Negro classes as well as white ones.

"Beloved" is a word often applied to Virginia and Virginians. Struggles against "increased federal power" rattles through the book like a drumbeat.

In the Civil War, the chapter on the outbreak of the conflict is titled "Oppression, Secession and War."

President Lincoln is pictured as threatening "to invade Virginia and use force to interfere with the state's own affairs."

The reader is told that "a Richmond magazine said that it was wicked for Mrs. (Harriet Beecher) Stowe to use her imagination in such a bad way" in writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A summary at the beginning of a chapter on modern-day Virginia contains these sentences:

"New and changing times . . . bring problems. Increasing population, complexity of life, demands for public services, and costs of government have affected the state and its politics.

"But Virginia has continued to produce political leaders with the wisdom, courage and foresight to guide the state through a difficult period of growth and change."

"Virginia: History, Government, Geography" has been branded as propaganda by some Virginia educators.

The last article in this series will examine what the authors of it and "Cavalier Commonwealth" have to say and how the books came to be.

Textbooks on Va. Criticized

(First of a series)

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

Two Virginia history textbooks used in the state's junior and senior high schools glorify the "cavalier" past and are slanted toward a conservative political outlook at the expense of learning.

A sizable body of Virginia educators thinks so. Some call the two state-prescribed books out-and-out propaganda.

Some parents, particularly those born and reared outside Virginia, feel the same way.

So do some teachers, many of them Virginians.

The authors themselves say the books were written to appeal to "the Virginia point of view." Two say the books were "purified" by state censors. They cite examples. This will be discussed in the third story of this series.

The books are:

● "Virginia: History, Government, Geography," written by Francis Butler Simkins, Mrs. Spotswood Hunnicutt Jones and Sidman P. Poole, published by Scribner's.

● "Cavalier Commonwealth," written by William Edwin Hamphill, Marvin Wilson Schlegel and Sadie Ethel Engelberg, published by McGraw-Hill.

The Simkins-Jones-Poole book is the basic history text in the 7th Grade.

"Cavalier Commonwealth" is designed as a supplement in the 11th Grade American history course and 12th Grade American government course.

A third state history book is in use in the 4th Grade, but it has not drawn as much criticism as the others. It is "Virginia's History and Georgraphy," written by Raymond C. Dingledine Jr., Lena Barksdale and Marion Belt Nesbitt, and published by Scribner's.

All three books were written and published in the 1950s under the direct supervision of the Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission. The commission was created by the 1950 General Assembly for the purpose of getting the textbooks written. They are the only comprehensive histories in the state's schools.

Chairman of the commission, which has since gone out of existence, was former Del. Cecil W. Taylor, a Lynchburg lawyer. He was asked about the question of bias.

"We never thought we had the privilege to say to the authors what should be put into the books," he said, "but let me put it this way:

"That commission was appointed by the governor, who was John Battle, who was well known to be a conservative. Sen. Garland Gray and I were pretty well known to be conservatives." Gray, a top-ranking member of the Byrd Organization, was a member of the commission.

Taylor said the temper of the nine-member commission was conservative.

"I feel sure the publishers and authors felt they were writing for a group that was more conservative than liberal," he said. "How much that colored the books, I don't know."

The 7th Grade and senior high textbooks are in wide use throughout the state. The degree of use varies.

The 7th Grade book in Norfolk and Hampton, for example has become secondary to lessons prepared locally and presented through educational television. "Cavalier Commonwealth the senior high book, is issued to stu- in Norfolk it is struck in the dents in some communitites. But high school libaries and used as a reference book.

"The teachers send students to it to look up more or less foolproof facts," said one librarian.

Because the Simkins-Jones-Poole book is a basic text, it has perhaps drawn the most criticism.

"If they'd only quit glorifying and give us some meat," one Tidewater public school administrator said. "There's not enough about government in it."

Directors of instruction or su-

(See History, Page 22)

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perintendents for 18 local school systems throughout Virginia were surveyed by The Virginian-Pilot to find out how the junior and senior high books are regarded. The systems were selected to give a reasonable cross-section of the state.

Sixteen responded. Of those, three were non-committal. Of the 13 who expressed an opinion, nine said they thought the two books were slanted in some degree.

All nine were in populous areas. Only one of the large city systems surveyed, Roanoke, found no bias in the books. The other three who found no bias were Southside Virginia localities. Southside is generally regarded as the most conservative area of the state.

Some comments from those who found the books slanted:

John Klousia, director of instruction for Norfolk city schools:

"Obviously it (the 7th Grade book) is set up to glorify Virginia and a political point of view. We ought to be teaching kids to think critically. Instead, this book glorifies a past that never was."

Dr. Franklyn Kingdon, general supervisor for Chesapeake city schools:

"Parents who come from other areas of the country have objected strongly. Even some of our teachers, Virginia-born, Virginia-bred and who when they die'll be Virginia-dead, have found certain passages (of the 7th Grade book) objectionable.

"My own child is in the 7th Grade and reads it. I'm doing my best to counteract some of it. . . ."

Kingdon was spokesman for a four-city committee of Tidewater educators who flatly refused, two years ago, to use a geography supplement prepared for the 4th Grade text. It was said to have too many inaccuracies.

From Dr. Robert R. Marks, assistant director of instruction for Henrico County (Richmond suburb) schools:

"I've had no complaints from parents, but I'm sure there must be some. You sit down and look through those books and you can tell they're slanted. I think they are, too."

Lucien D. Adams, director of instruction for Richmond city schools:

"The books are written by Virginians for a Virginia audience. You have to admit that. I assume it was done purposely."

Harold Ford, director of instruction in Fairfax County:

"It's time the whole thing was re-examined, and the public ought to be in on it this time. The books have served their purpose. We've always used them as supplementary because of the way they were written. They were commissioned and written with no competition."

James Laughlin, director of instruction in Lynchburg city schools:

"Some of the people who come here from other states, like Pennsylvania, have complained the books don't say enough about the contribution of other nationalities, like French and Germans, to this part of Virginia. The impression is that evoluton started in Tidewater."

Charles B. Shreeves, director of instruction in Newport News city schools:

"I think we have rather assumed the books would be slanted. We had assumed they would be written to glorify Virginia's past."

Dr. Joseph H. Lyles, director of instruction in Hampton city schools:

"There is a little of that (slanting), and I suppose any state has a right to put its best foot forward, almost like a product you're selling. You're going to attempt to put it in the best light. That's about what they've done in these books.

"When they make opinions into statements of fact, that's when I begin to lose patience with a book. There are a few cases where these books do stretch a point to where it's more opinion than fact."

Lyles said his main criticism of the situation is that the books are all the state provides.

Dr. Kingdon of Chesapeake also criticizes the existence of only one set of books. In all other subjects, school systems are given a choice of three or four textbooks.

"The existence of only one text in each grade gives the state a terrific responsibility to make sure the books are accurate," Kingdon said. "The best thing would be to have a choice of books."

(The second and third stories will deal with the contents of the textbooks, and how they got that way, and what the authors have to say about them.)

The Virginian-Pilot

Tuesday, October 26, 1965 Page 13

VIRGINIAN-PILOT, NORFOLK VA THURS OCT. 28, 1965 P

Book Board No Longer In Business

The Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission was characterized by its chairman as basically conservative in outlook.

The commission went out of existence in 1958 after completing its job of producing textbooks for prescribed use in the state's public schools. The books still are in use throughout Virginia.

Members of the group, appointed by Gov. John Battle, were:

Cecil W. Taylor of Lynchburg, an attorney and former member of the House of Delegates Appropriations Committee, chairman.

Dr. Thomas P. Abernethy of Charlottesville, chairman of the Department of History at the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Wyndham Blanton, a Richmond civic leader.

Daniel A. Cannaday, chairman of the History Department of Radford College. He died in 1961.

J. R. V. Daniel of Richmond, a member of the History Division of the Virginia State Library. He died in 1952.

State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, a top lieutenant in the Byrd Organization.

J. Edward Moyler, a school administrator in Franklin.

Charles J. Smith of Salem. He resigned because of ill health in 1950, shortly after the commission was appointed.

Joe P. Snead, a public school administrator in Fork Union.

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NEWSLETTER
OF THE
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

October 1965 Editor: Ellen Thompson
548-0775

OCTOBER MEETING: 8:15 pm Thursday, October 28

TOPIC: Local Civil Rights Groups and the War on Poverty

SPEAKER: Samuel Yette, Special Assistant for Civil Rights to Sergeant Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity

WHERE: Alfred Street Baptist Church (300 block of S. Alfred. Parking on the street.)

**********************TRY TO COME AND BRING A FRIEND*******************

A HEARTBREAKING APPEAL TO US ALL
From DAVID SCULL, President, Virginia Council
(Excerpts from a letter written to your Board in September)

"Virginia Council is in a financial crisis. In brief, we have only enough money on hand to meet expenses through October 15 - including the salaries of Bob Combs and Roberta McLarty, our only two salaried personnel... in dollar terms, we have trimmed our budget to the bone...

We need $4,800 during the last three months of the year. Income just about dried up during the summer months....during this same time the REVIVED KU KLUX KLAN SEEMS TO HAVE NO TROUBLE RAISING CASH.....ever hear of a hatenanny? It seems to be their latest form of diversion....

The Executive Committee rejected any suggestion that we further cut down on staff or program. Modestly, we state it, the VCHR is indispensible! For instance, just this week an inter-agency meeting was held of those concerned with the revival of the Klan activities in Virginia and the VCHR was the ONLY organization with the stature and the breadth of view which would call for such a state-wide meeting.

WILL YOU AND YOUR MEMBERS SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR THE WHOLE FALL PERIOD? WE HAVE NO INTENTION OF STOPPING OUR MUCH NEEDED WORK...."

This letter is urgent and vital in its plea to all members of our Council. It has been condensed but is essentially the heart of Dave Scull's concerned request for much needed funds. Let us not forget that the Ku Klux Klan is still a present threat to human decency everywhere.

If you are concerned enough to contribute, please send the money to our treasurer, MRS. HARRY WEINGARTEN, 303 ASPEN PLACE. Write all checks out, however, to the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

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SPECIAL COMMENDATIONS FOR OCTOBER

To Burt Moyer and his Job Committee. We have all read the newspaper accounts of the first Negro policeman admitted to the Alexandria Police Force. As our mayor noted, certain people from our Council, behind the scenes, needling him for action have made him aware of situations that needed change.

To Mr. C. C. Carlin of the Alexandria Gazette. This editor, once not so liberal in his coverage of all the news for all the people, now deserves much credit. It's an old, old newspaper, but not totally adverse to change. A salute from a former adversary.

Consumer Education Committee's Itinerary

WHERE: Meade Memorial Church, Princess and Alfred Streets

TIME: 8 pm

DATES: Every Thursday night from now through November 18

SPEAKERS: 1) October 28th, Joan Burt, a lawyer with the Neighborhood Legal Services Project. This organization is staffed with lawyers who give legal advice to low income families in the Washington area. Our speaker works in the Cardozo area and is a member of a committee in the District trying to find ways to revise credit legislation.

2) November 4, Joseph L'Abbe, manager of Cameron Station branchof the Colonial National Bank of Alexandria, will discuss various ways that a bank can give service to people of limited means.

3) November 11, a representative of the Alexandria Retail Merchants Association will talk about charge accounts and credit possibilities in stores for low income families.

Any further details needed? Call Dan Fulmer, 768-2633

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The Employment Committee, with the help of officials of Parker-Gray, got summer jobs for the following students in the office of the Secretary of Defense under the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign:

William Myers — Francine Frazier
Lawrence Carter — Prostler Samuels, Jr.
Irving Smith

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TREASURY FLASH....Hold off on those dues payments until the first of the year if you're paid off for 1965. THANKS.

Dues for 1965-66

Send to: Alexandria Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, Treasurer, 303 Aspen Pl., Alexandria

____$5.00 membership (Single or couple, includes $2.50 for Virginia Council dues.)

Name _____
(Mr. and Mrs. Please, every name shows support)

Address: (if new) _____ Phone _____

Interests: Jobs___ Homes___ Tutoring___ Membership___ Other___

Vol. I
No. 2

Victoria, Virginia
October, 1965

Rec'd 11/4/65

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The New Virginia

Virginia Students'

Civil Rights Committee

NEWSLETTER

NOTTOWAY SCHOOLS DESEGREGATED

On Thursday, Sept. 2, southside Nottoway County opened schools. The opening was as peaceful and quiet as any normal school opening day of past years. But the normalcy had a history-making quality. Into the previously all-white schools entered 151 Negro children for the first time. Not only was this a first, it also was the largest number of Negro children to desegregate schools in the southside area.

This unusual situation came about through a combination of events during the first two weeks of April. On April 6, Rev. David Gordon, a Negro candidate for a Blackstone town council seat, was disqualified on a questionable technicality. And on April 13, the Nottoway School Board released the original freedom-of-choice plan as its answer to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Title VI becoming effective this year forbids racial discrimination in all programs receiving Federal funds and authorizes the withdrawal of federal money where discrimination continues. After the release of the plan the school board made no further action to inform Negro parents of the plan's full meaning.

The county Negroes were indignant at Rev. Gordon's disqualification and scoffingly skeptical of the school board's plan. The Negro community felt it was the school board's duty to desegregate the schools without equivocation and not place Negro parents' necks on a chopping block of economic and physical intimidation, in having to personally make such a choice.

Out of the frustration came a determination and a county-wide meeting on Sunday, May 2, at Springhill Baptist Church in Blackstone. From a capacity crowd under the guidance of Farmville's mighty champion and State NAACP president, Rev. Francis Griffin, also Reverends David Gordon, Robert Craghead, Green-

(continued on page 2)

STUDENT THANKSGIVING PROJECT PLANNED

VSCRC will sponsor a Thanksgiving project for college students to do volunteer work on the southside project.

The project will last from Nov. 24 - Nov. 28. Lodging, and possibly some meals, will be provided in the local community. Students provide their own transportation to southside. Students may work the entire four days or less time, if necessary.

Detailed information on the Thanksgiving project will be provided at the November conference in Lynchburg. Some tentative plans have already been made.

In Nottoway County workers are needed to canvass in Blackstone to get signatures for a petition requesting public sewage for the Negro residential areas. Help is also needed to decorate a float to be entered in the Blackstone Christmas parade by the Nottoway Civic Development Council, a Negro organization. Negroes have never before participated in the parade.

In Lunenburg County, students are needed to leaflet the county to further strengthen the selective buying campaign in Victoria against merchants who refuse to denounce the Klan and who, in some cases, actively support the Klan. Another much- needed job to be done is working with the youth in a recreation program in Victoria. The Negro citizens own a community center but it is little-used due to a lack of people to supervise recreation.

Students with specific skills are also needed. VSCRC staff member, John Washington, wants student assistance in doing some photography work. Students are also needed to assist in secretarial and accounting work.

VSCRC has seven staff members working in Amelia, Brunswick, Lunenburg and Nottoway counties. The central office is located in Victoria. Field offices are located at Blackstone, Lawrenceville, and Amelia Courthouse.

Negroes Respond To Klan With Selective Buying

Since Sept. 8, Negroes in Lunenburg County have conducted a selective buying campaign in Victoria. The demand of the Negroes is quite simple: merchants of Victoria, the site of the first Klan rally in Southside Virginia, should publically denounce the Klan and refuse to support it. The peopla refuse to spend their money at a store whose owner may contribute directly to the support of the Klan. The battle is being led by the Lunenburg Citizenship Organization, a countywide Negro civic group that was organized in June.

At a mass meeting of Negroes, a committee of five men was elected to represent the Negro community in negotiations. This committee met with members of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by Robert Williams, Victoria town council member, agreed the Chamber would issue a statement denouncing the Klan. The Negro community waited for the promise to be fulfilled, waited for the white man to keep his word. They are still waiting. Instead of denouncing the Klan, the Chamber of Commerce announced that it "opposed extremism in any form," and "did not appreciate being made the middleman between groups."

At a second mass meeting, the Negroes rejected the Chamber of Commerce statement as unsatisfactory and voted to continue the selective buying campaign. Almost the entire Negro community seems to be supporting the campaign. A Negro is rarely seen on the downtown streets of Victoria. One merchant claims that his business has been reduced $400-$500 every week-end. Negro sentiment seems summed up in one of the slogans used on leaflets being distributed: "Negroes unite; don't spend a nickel to support cross-burners and race-haters!"

Klan activity in the area is very evident. One of the five "Klan klaverns" in Virginia is located in Victoria. Three crosses have been burned since the Klan began organizing. When investigating one of the burnings, local law enforcement officials cautioned the Negro land owner: "These civil rights workers could have burned this cross because you don't attend enough of their meetings." The police have offered no further explanation in solving the case.

Nottoway Schools Desegregated (con't)

hill and Miss Nancy Adams, a civil rights worker in Prince Edward County, the Nottoway County Desegregation Committee was formed. Plans were laid for a countywide information drive on the issue. A committee leader responsible for each magisterial district was appointed. The mimeographing of a thousand fact sheets on the freedom-of-choice plan and the new Federal law were ordered.

Committee members and volunteers, armed with the fact sheets made a day and night canvass of every Negro parent from May 3 to May 21. Each parent was given a thorough explanation of the issues involved and encouraged to enroll their child in white schools. Weekly county-wide meetings were held at various churches throughout the area. On May 14, parents were sent the freedom-of-choice forms by the school board, to be signed and returned by May 21...just one week to make such a momentous decision!

The Nottoway County Desegregation Committee was satisfied of one thing, the Negro community had been well-informed of the issue. It was now the parents' decision.

Around June 1, amid rising tensions and misgivings on all sides, and the arrival of a new group of civil rights workers, the Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee, the school board announced 150 Negro pupils had enrolled for previously all-white schools. The announcement was received with a calmness that has been maintained to the present time. The Committee was pleased with the results of a hard job well done. But it found its work had only really begun and moved on for a summer program, which shall be covered in another article.

written by members of the Nottoway School Desegregation Com.

(The Nottoway School Desegregation Committee has changed its name to the Nottoway Civic Development Council and is not only working in school desegregation but in many other areas. If you would like a member of this group to talk and work with you, in your county, please notify VSCRC.)

The Southern (Reprinted from) Vol. 23, No. 7
PATRIOT ★ September, 1965
Published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

The Accents are Southern

Experiment in Virginia

(By Staff Correspondent)

BLACKSTONE, Va. — It's very much like the 1964 Mississippi Summer Project in miniature—except that the accents of most of the workers are Southern.

This is the 1965 Summer Project of the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee (VSCRC), headquartered in Blackstone and fanning out through six Black Belt counties.

Through the summer, 20 young people worked in the project, 15 of them white, virtually all students in seven Virginia colleges, most of them native Southerners.

Ben Montgomery, chairman of VSCRC and a student last year at Hampton Institute. tells how it came about:

"We began talking at a statewide student conference called by SNCC last fall. We decided we didn't need to go to Mississippi to find work that needed doing. We had problems right here."

—*Southern Patriot Photo*

DISCUSSING VIRGINIA'S 'CONTROLLED SOCIETY' and what to do about it, some members of the Virginia summer student project gather in front of their Blackstone headquarters, (from left) Howard Romaine, University of Virginia, Lucius "Duke" Edwards, Virginia State College, David Lubs, University of Virginia, and Ben Montgomery, Hampton Institute.

The area they chose, Virginia's Black Belt, lies south of Richmond, the state's Fourth Congressional District. Negroes make up 47.9 per cent of the District population and are a majority in 10 of its 18 counties. Last June only 18.6 per cent of those eligible were registered to vote.

Median income for the entire district is $3,532 a year—putting it 405th among the 435 congressional districts in the nation; from one fourth to one third of the Negro families earn less than $1,000 a year. The area is rural, the main crop tobacco.

To the casual observer, however, there is nothing at all like Mississippi's vast flat stretches of cotton fields sprinkled with tiny cabins and then one big mansion where the owner lives. The country here is prettier—hills and greenery and variety.

"The problems are covered up better," explains Lucius "Duke" Edwards, a project worker. "Many people think Virginia Negroes are free just because nobody is shooting at them every few nights."

Edwards says that if Mississippi is the "closed society," Virginia is the "controlled society."

Traditionally, this state has been run from the top by the few. Registration and voting figures are among the lowest in the nation, for white as well as Negro. The government is highly centralized. Real power lies with circuit court judges elected by the legislature; the judges appoint key local officials including those who control schools and welfare.

Even local elected officials are beholden to centralized power, because a state compensation board annually fixes their salaries. The whole system was made to order for machine control, which Virginia has long had.

How do a handful of idealistic college students go about tackling such a formidable force to let some fresh air of democracy in?

You start somewhere, these students say—in one county, now six counties, later more. And you work, you have faith—and when you get discouraged you start all over.

The first thing these students did, last winter, was research. No civil rights project in the South has been more carefully prepared for than this one. They collected facts and figures on the area. Then they visited some local people.

Then they talked among themselves. Stanley Wise of the SNCC staff met with them. By summer they were deeply imbued with the SNCC philosophy that an organizer is not a missionary who goes out to help "the people" but a catalyst who helps people help themselves.

"Our job," explains Howard Romaine of the University of Virginia, "is to find out what people want and need and help them organize themselves."

So this summer they spent a lot of time just listening.

Voter registration was an obvious objective, but far from the only one. Crop allotments were a big issue, for there is often evidence of discrimination.

Lack of jobs is a major problem for Negro young people; most of them leave, a Lunenburg County youth told the *Patriot* reporter, because they think they will find a job in the North. They rarely do, so usually come back—and join the Army as a last resort.

And sometimes the problem was just food.

"Let's don't talk about civil rights, honey, let's talk about food," one woman told Anne Romaine (Howard's wife; there were two young married couples on the project). This woman had four children and was really hungry. So that set the students to trying to get surplus food into the county.

SCOPE, the summer organizing project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, also had workers in this area (they were from out of state), and a Presbyterian group had a tutoring project. They all worked together.

What is the reaction of local Negroes to these white students who come to their homes—not Northern students but white Southerners?

"They just don't believe it," laughed Duke Edwards, himself a Negro. "They ask where they are from, and the kids say

Virginia Project....

(Continued from Page 1)

Staunton or Lynchburg, or somewhere else in Virginia—and they can't believe it."

Trust, of course, does not come overnight, but it is not impossible, and real relationships grew.

As for the white students themselves, they are an inspiring group; full of the contagious joy of those who have found their way out of the sham of the Southern segregated world. Unlike the mavericks of earlier generations, they are beginning to have the numbers that make them know they are part of a real movement.

There is Howard Romaine, native of Louisiana who was studying bio-chemistry when he discovered the sit-ins and Mississippi and the movement and couldn't get his mind on the chemistry anymore ("It bugged me, man, it bugged me.") There is Nan Grogan, cheerleader at a Virginia high school, social leader at Mary Washington College—until she worked in an Atlanta slum on a YWCA project, saw poverty firsthand, found SNCC, went to Mississippi.

And so on down the list—each with his own story, breaking away, finding freedom.

Nan Grogan thinks they feel it all more deeply than many Northern students who come South. She worked in Mississippi last summer and was amazed during the winter when she visited another summer worker in New England and found that his interest in the movement had cooled.

"They went home to be heroes, had dinners given in their honor, all that," she explains. "If you are from the South and work in the movement, you may go home to ostracism and pain. So you think a long time and when you make up your mind you really believe."

One future objective of the Virginia project will be to organize among the poor white people as well as the Negroes of this impoverished region and to bring them together.

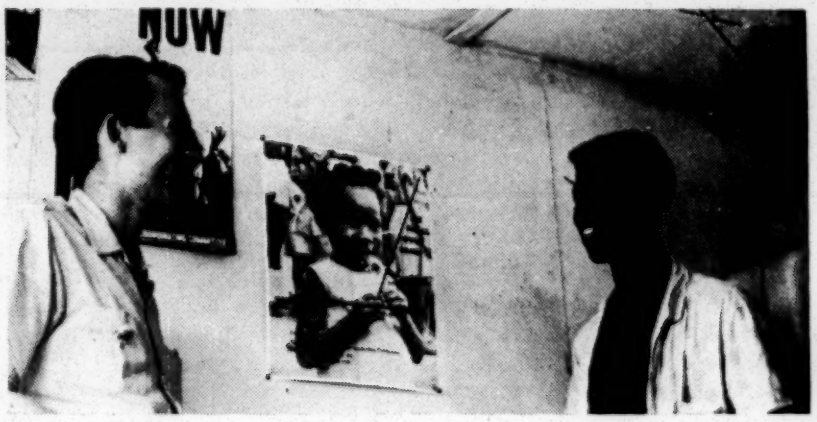
There is also talk of literacy schools, political action to support independent candidates for both local and state offices, and community organizations to make use of anti-poverty programs in a way that makes them really belong to the local people.

The project will continue; some summer workers will stay. Those returning to campuses will be telling their experiences, attempting to bring other searching young people to the wide world of emancipation and social commitment. There will be weekend organizing projects during the year, and hopefully many more on the job next summer.

Here perhaps is the greatest significance of this project: not only Southern black and white students working together, but working in communities close to home and thus bridging the gap that so often separates the intellectual from his fellowman.

(The Virginia student project is not the child of any national organization, so has limited financial resources. You can make a tax exempt donation through the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) P.O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tenn., which is supporting them. Make checks to SSOC, and mark them for VSCRC.)

Southern Students Organize



—Patriot Photo

THE VIRGINIA STUDENTS and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's SCOPE workers jointly set up an office, library and community center in Victoria, Va. Here SCOPE worker Bill Monnie of West Virginia Wesleyan College (left) talks with a local civil rights worker, John Boyd.

HELPING LOCAL PEOPLE learn the mechanics of organizing is part of the Virginia students' work. Here two project workers, Howard Romaine (left) and Bill Towe, show Richard Wallace and Lawrence Fowlks how to run the mimeograph machine.

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FALL CONFERENCE

sponsored by

Virginia College Council of Human Relations

assisted by

Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee

November 5, 6, and 7, 1965

Lynchburg, Virginia

Tentative Agenda

Friday:

5-7 pm — registration and housing assignments, main lobby, Hopwood Hall, Lynchburg College

8 pm — movies and filmstrips on various aspects of the civil rights movement followed by general discussion

Saturday:

morning — panel discussion: "Recent Civil Rights Activity in Southside Virginia"

aftnoon — speeches and discussion on campus reform led by members of Students for Individual Rights from Richmond Professional Institute

workshops: VCCHR on the campus
campus reform
student role in civil rights
student work in Southside Va.
campus-community organizing

night — play presented by Prince Edward County youth drama group

Sunday:

morning — speech; Rev. Robert Combs, executive director, Virginia Council of Human Relations

aftnoon — planning session:
student Thanksgiving project
urban projects
organizing poor white people
future for VCCHR and VSCRC

APPLICATION: FALL CONFERENCE

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College Address _____

Telephone _____ Sex____ Age____ Year in school_____

Need housing _____ Do not need housing_____

Send application to Bruce J. Smith, Box 4126, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia, (phone: VI7-7431).

Housing will be provided for those who indicate on the application that they will need housing.

Latecomers to the conference should go to main lobby of Hopwood Hall, Lynchburg College to register and receive further instructions.

Lunenburg Negroes Denied Legal Rights in Poverty Program

by Nathaniel Hawthorne

I am writing concerning the community action program that we are trying very hard to get and that we need very badly. We are being blocked by the Board of Supervisors with the way they have been running the county government for years, with a small group of rich Uncle Toms. This is the real story.

At a public meeting held on Aug. 17 which was publicized by radio announcements, distribution of leaflets throughout the county, and canvassing door-to-door of both Negroes and whites, a steering committee was elected to represent the Negro people of the county in planning and administrating a community action program. Three people were elected from each of the seven districts in the county, giving a total of 21 representatives to make up the steering committee.

After writing a series of letters, the committee was able, after being denied the use of county and state meeting facilities, to obtain a Negro school in which to hold a public meeting. Influential white citizens and county officials were written by members of the committee and invited to attend the public meeting.

At the public meeting on Sept. 15, the two speakers from the OEO gave full information on community action programs and stated specifically that poor people had the right to elect their own representatives to plan the program. Of the seven white officials who attended the meeting, most of them stated publically that they were in favor of the program.

At the Sept. meeting of the Lunenburg County Board of Supervisors, the board appointed a committee to investigate the Economic Opportunities Act and to recommend whether the board should sponsor such a program. The steering committee wrote this investigating committee asking that public hearings be held and that the investigating committee meet with the steering committee. No reply to this letter was received.

At the Oct. Board of Supervisors meeting, which three members of the steering committee attended, the Board decided to sponsor a community action program for one year. The Board did not ask for comments or suggestions from the steering committee. The Board immediately appointed two men from each district, one Negro and one white, to serve on a board to head the community action program.

Only after the meeting was adjourned was I allowed to speak. I said I believed the action of the Board was illegal because Negroes had not been allowed the right to select their own representatives. The Board ignored the fact that their committee was non-representative and I said the Negroes would have to take their complaints to state and federal officials.

We of the legitimately elected steering committee feel that the Negroes appointed by the Board are not, by any means, representing the poor Negroes in Lunenburg County. Most of these people have not attended a single meeting on the community action program, a fact that indicates a total lack of interest and concern with the program.

Also, few, if any, of these individuals are in the income bracket of earnings less than $3,000 per year. Three are school teachers which means their minimum yearly income is at least $4,500 and that they are controlled by the school board. One man is a pastor, a school teacher, and assistant principal. Others are independent farmers.

According to 1960 Bureau of the Census statistics, 80.7% of the nonwhite families in the county had a yearly income of less than $3,000. It is obvious that the Negroes selected by the Board do not represent the majority of the Negroes in the county. The rich are being chosen by the power structure to make decisions for poor people about what kinds of programs are needed to alter the lives of the poor. The rich simply are not qualified to know the needs of the poor. Only poor people can fully understand problems of poverty and poor people should be allowed to administer their own program. Poverty in this county is so bad that the School Board requires the Negro children whose parents are on welfare to work for their lunch, yet the Board of Supervisors could only find rich Negroes to appoint.

We of the steering committee know we represent the poor Negroes because we have been elected by the people and we ourselves are poor people. We will do all in our power to see that the voice of the poor is heard and to see that any community action program in this county is democratically administrated by the people it is designed to help. Such administration is evident no where in the county at this time.

WHAT TO THINK AND HOW TO LOOK vs. HOW TO THINK AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Nearly two hundred students from RPI, other Virginia colleges, and staff and local people working in the Southside project attended a rally at Richmond on Oct. 19. The rally was sponsored by the Students for Individual Rights (SIR), which was organized, in part, to finance the court costs of obtaining a permanent injunction by three RPI students against RPI for refusing them admission because of their long hair and beards. The three students, Salvatore Federico, Robert D. Shoffner, and Norman T. Marshall, all seniors, have been very active on the campus and all have better than a "B" average.

The students marched from the campus to the First Unitarian Church, site of the rally. Reid Cornwell, Chairman of SIR, presided and stated that SIR was organized to protect the rights of all students as well as to help the three RPI students in their court battle. Significant questions were raised by the speakers and Norman Marshall stated it was the first time he had seen RPI students really think about anything. It was pointed out that training institutions, such as the U. S. Army, exist to teach people what to think. Educational institutions should exist to teach people how to think. If an institution becomes more concerned with how students look and how their looks will affect the school "image," rather than the real question of whether students are thinking, then the school may soon start telling students what to think. This is beginning to happen at RPI. One speaker pointed out that RPI professors had been instructed not to discuss sex, politics, or religion in class with freshmen.

Dr. William Gold, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, gave a sermon, "Could Jesus Get Into RPI?" Gold said the real question might be "would Jesus want to get into RPI?"

It was announced at the rally that the American Civil Liberties Union had issued a letter of support for the students. If necessary, the students plan to take their case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The case was heard in the Richmond Circuit Court on Oct.20. 37 students picketed on the RPI campus and marched to the courtroom to hear the case. Judge John W. Knowles stated that he would announce his decision after studying similar cases. The students earlier sought a temporary injunction in the Circuit Court and the state supreme court but lost.

Hopefully, these three RPI students and other members of SIR will be at the November conference in Lynchburg.

(Attorney Howard W. Carwile of Richmond is representing the students. He is donating his services but money is needed to cover court costs. Send donations to: Salvatore Fredrico
SIR
306 N. Harrison Street
Richmond, Va. 23220
Telephone: 358-0872

VIRGINIA STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE
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Kenbridge, Virginia

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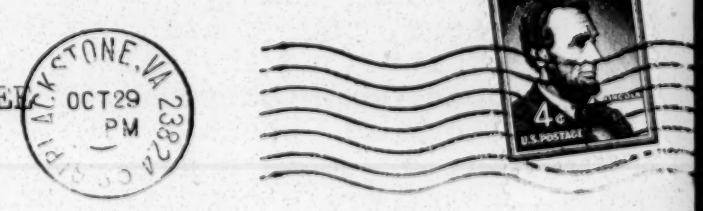

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By Thomas Jefferson, who wrote:

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"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion. . ."—*Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural.*
. . . . and by other Virginia patriots who laid the foundation for a democratic society.

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Virginia College Council

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—job opportunities without discrimination, and geared to contributing to an expanding economy.
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—elimination of poverty and disease as a perennial scourge of minority groups and a blight upon a prosperous state.
—adequate housing for the total population, policies of open occupancy as a guarantee against urban blight and the destruction of economic values.
—opportunity for every person to rise to the capacity of which he is capable.

Objectives of the Virginia Council On Human Relations

1. The Council is a private, non-profit, voluntary organization open to all Virginians who will approach these objectives through constructive understanding and appropriate action.
2. The Council unites Virginians of common purpose to seek lawful and orderly solutions of basic problems and to help create a climate in which men and women of goodwill work together for the welfare of the entire community.
3. It uses fact-finding, education, negotiation, persuasion and publicity to advance the legitimate aspirations for all citizens without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
4. It works through a professional staff, more than 30 local chapters, and members representing all walks of life and many religious groups.
5. It cooperates with civic leaders and public officials at all levels in seeking equal opportunities and justice for all citizens.
6. It is linked in cooperation with similar councils in the other southern states, all related to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., in approaching Southwide problems with a common understanding and shared resources.
7. It seeks to keep open lines of communication with business and professional leaders and it maintains close liaison with Federal agencies and private organizations.
8. It relies for financial support on membership dues and the generous (tax-deductible) contributions of concerned Virginians who are committed to the realization of America's democratic idea.

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Phone 648-4445

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

To: VCHR Board of Directors

From: Robert Lee Combs

Date: January 21, 1966

Note: NOT FOR PUBLICATION

I. Conferences Attended:

A. Virginia Congress of Parent-Teachers Nov. 8-10, as delegate, due to being the President of Chandler Junior High School PTA.

B. Southern Regional Council, Inc., Annual Board Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., November 14, and gave VCHR Executive Director's Report.

C. Virginia College Council on Human Relations Conference at Holy Cross Catholic School, Nov. 5,6,7. Assisted in the plans and program in cooperation with Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee.

II. Cooperated with Related Groups:

A. Am on the Board of Richmond International Council (an organization devoted to assisting foreign travelers in the City of Richmond). I have attended board and local meetings.

B. Appeared before Richmond's Community Relations Commission (with Mrs. Richard Ballard, Richmond CHR President) at their request to give a report on Human Relations in Richmond - areas of concern were discussed.

III. Speaking engagements and special visits:

A. Loudoun County on Human Relations and Fredericksburg Council on Human Relations - Guest Speaker.

B. Jefferson Davis Elementary School PTA - Guest Speaker. Topic -- "The Duty and Responsibility of the Citizen in Preparing for Integrated Quality Education."

C. Focus Club (Richmond Young Business Executives) - On panel with Dr. Milton Reid (Regional Director of SCLC), Dr. James Smylie, the Associate professor of Church History at Union Theological Seminary. I discussed the role of VCHR in race relations throughout the state.

D. Invited guest at the Annual Banquet of the Portsmouth Council.

E. Visited city officials at Victoria due to racial unrest and shootings. Visited NAACP and Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee in Lunenburg County due to their organized "Selective Buying Campaign" and the "Buy-In" of the KKK. Visited key people in Brunswick Cty.

F. Civil Rights Commission and Office of Education (HEW) Washington, on multi-ethnic textbooks and other related subjects.

IV. Negotiation with Lunenburg and Victoria officials, as well as the Governor of Virginia, in effort to ease racial tension in those areas.

V. Miscellaneous:

A. Miss Mary D. Finch resigned as of January 1, 1966, to accept a teaching position with Morristown College, in Tennessee. It is with deep regret that we accept this resignation. It is hoped that we can find someone part time to replace her in this very valuable work.

B. Some issues upon which we need to confront the public are:

(1) State Attorney General's urging usage of same tactics as Danville to handle Civil Rights groups in Southside Virginia. (2) Too few communities are involved in Community Action Programs, but our attention is being side tracked to other areas of the Anti-Poverty Program. (3) Too many establishments are still not living up to the demands of Title VII of CRA. (4) Reapportionment of some counties and cities to have a better representation of the voter. (5) Urge more expenditure on Education in rural areas. (6) Status of Migrant Workers in Virginia. (7) Conditions in Prisons. (8) Work for improved voting procedures - transfers, poll tax, etc. (9) Use of Federal Money in Urban Renewal, Housing, etc., still promotes segregation. (10) Equal opportunity in Agriculture programs.

C. Refer to my reports:

(1) Integrated Quality Education and (2) 1965 Report on Human Relations in Virginia and Challenges for the Future.

TO: VCHR Executive Committee
FROM: Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director
DATE: February 26, 1966
SUBJECT: Executive Director's Report - Period 1/21/66 to 2/26/66

Va. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

NOTE - Not for Publication

A. Conferences attended:
1. The Virginia Council ofChurches, January 26.
2. Virginia State NAACP - One Day Planning Conference - Va. Union Univ. Feb. 19, served as resource person on Education Workshop with S. W. Tucker, Esq., Miss Jean Fairfax (Amer. Friends Service Committee). I presented "Creating an Objective Concern for Public School Curriculm by Parents and Community Organizations."

B. Cooperated with Related Groups:
1. Richmond Council HR publicity planning meetings on Malcolm Boyd, Jan. 28. Richmond Council HR Board meeting February 14.
2. Richmond International Relations Council Board February 11.
3. AFL-CIO Jan. 24, 25 and Feb. 8, regarding resolutions of VCHR and the General Assembly legislation.
4. Mr. J. M. Brooks, Voter Registration - Va. State NAACP, on SRC Voter Education Grants for Richmond, Petersburg, etc. Feb. 21, 22.
5. Mr. Wm. Towe, VSCRC, for future plans college students work in Southside Virginia and Voter Education Project. February 14.
6. ADL, Mr. J. Levinrad, planning ways to enlist members of Jewish Community in VCHR; compared notes on KKK, Mrs. Julie Brown of the John Birch Society, Peace Movements, Work of ADL in relationship to Civil Rights, attended Gen. Assembly Jan. 24, 25 to meet specific members.
7. Va. Council of Churches Breakfast with members of Gen. Assembly, 2/8.
8. Dr. H. I. Willett, Supt. Richmond Public Schools and Mayor's Community Relations Commission, Feb. 9, discussion of public schools and housing in Richmond. Requested by Mayor's Commission.
9. Christian Relations Committee Synod of Va., Presbyterian Church U.S., assisted in their May Report, February 7.

C. Negotiations:
1. Virginia State Board of Education with Rabbi Stern (Portsmouth), Dr. Picott and Atty. Brenner on textbooks and curriculum, February 2.
2. Appointment with Gov. Godwin, Feb. 3, with Atty. Harvey, Bishop Russell, Bishop Marmion, Sen. Howell, Sen. Spong, Del. Sacks, Dr. Picott, Messrs. Riddick, Boyd (AFL-CIO) and Dave Scull - on Equal Opportunity Commission resolution.
3. Medical College of Va. (Mr. Wm. Morrison, Associate Director), U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Mr. Wm. Payne) and HEW, Region III, (Mr. C. E. Seifert, Regional Representative) in regard to violation of Title VI, CRA, and loss of Federal Funds by MCV - Jan. 24, Feb. 10. Requested by the above mentioned parties.
4. Richmond Memorial Hospital complaint by Petersburg resident, advised and now turned over to Mr. A. Lee and Richmond Council HR.
5. Petersburg CHR and Va. State College in relationship to the future of Richard Bland College in Petersburg, February 23.

D. Speaking Engagements:
1. WBBL Radio with Mrs. Phyllis Conklin - Tutorial and VCHR Story - 2/13.
2. Preached at Presbyterian Churches in Amelia, Dinwiddue and Prince George Counties in cooperation with Hanover Presbytery.
3. Guest Speaker at Sixth Baptist Church, Richmond, Race Relations Sunday, February 20.
4. Charles City County Council on Human Relations, (Courthouse) Feb. 22.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CLOSING MESSAGE AND REPORT

1963 - 1965

TO: THE VCHR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: MARY D. FINCH - STAFF ASSISTANT IN EXTENSION

DATE: January 21, 1966

In December 1965, the two visits that seemed worthwhile were visits to Staunton-Waynesboro, and to South Hill in Southside Virginia. As usual, information coming from both sides of the still segregated communities gave varying reports of progress or lack of it. In Southside Virginia, I visited several county schools where some desegregation has taken place to satisfy HEW, a hospital partially integrated, and three homes. In one of the farm homes, it was quickly suggested that I please not leave any of my (VCHR) material "around," although personally I was cordially received and even invited to dinner! Transportation was provided with enthusiasm both days by a church woman who has often attended integrated meetings away from South Hill, and who in her church is giving leadership, with some results, in the facing and interpretation of this new Day of Brotherhood. In the schools I was welcomed by principals and teachers and asked to speak in two social studies' classes. Two whites expressed regret and concern over the reactivation of the Ku Klux Klan in Southside Virginia. One minister declared the real need of a local council.

In Staunton, I was delighted to meet the outstanding teacher and counselor at Carver High School recently elected president of the local American Association of University Women, the first Negro president of this group in Staunton, and perhaps the first in Virginia (the group meets on the campus of Mary Baldwin College always). Also, in Staunton I found Negro educators expressing appreciation of the local school board plans and cooperation in handling the now highly desegregated schools (Sept. 1965), including some faculty exchange. This is not what we read in the newspapers and many NAACP members would disagree with these teachers and the high school principal. And perhaps this is another illustration of the patience and remarkable tolerance exhibited by thoughtful Negroes in their efforts to try to understand the stubborn whites today. At any rate, this is a part of the Staunton picture today which we must know as we look forward to having a local council there in the future (maybe a joint one at first with Waynesboro).

This report cannot give details, of course, but I hope you will permit a brief statement of developments observed throughout these years, some only beginning, some not clearly visible to the man in the street yet, but encouraging signs.

Traveling across Virginia these nearly three years, I have seen many changes, including the removal of discriminating and humiliating signs and the less tangible reversal of customs in eating places and elsewhere; more and more employment of qualified Negroes in jobs once held only by whites (not enough of this of course); community action programs participated in by all interested citizens of town and cities; more sincere effort on the part of the church toward the implementation of New Testament teachings, bringing into view more and more inclusive churches across Virginia (in my own denomination instead of the one integrated church I found in 1963 there are now at least three more); college and high school youth of all groups giving themselves to the advancement of our cause in larger numbers than ever before, their enthusiasm and dedication putting many of us adults to shame in comparison; and to mention only one more the growth of local councils where I now see many both as groups and as individuals strong and influential leaders in their own communities, having transcended criticism and misunderstanding and persecution of earlier days and gone on to greater things.

When Dr. Aubrey Brown and I first talked about the work of confrontation and cultivation becoming a possible part of the program for me (in the over all state program of VCHR), I saw the challenge. I had already learned to appreciate the work through volunteer service on vacations here when VCHR was directed by Dr. Marion, Dan Bowers, Heslip Lee and others, but I was unable then to realize the deep personal values, the warm friendships, and the rich learning experience I would find in the years ahead.

So let me thank you one and all for giving me this privilege of service and real life enrichment as a staff worker through 1965 and formerly as a volunteer. Of course, I shall continue the latter role whenever I get back to Richmond for vacation and incidentally will actually be in the same field of service on the college campus in Tennessee, where I'll be in public relations and teaching English in a small integrated college.

In closing, I wish to use a quotation from Dr Brown's message of last year, a message and a quotation which I believe to still be appropriate for all of us today:

....."We have witnessed a change in climate from almost complete discrimination and limited opportunity ..... to a day of opening doors of promise and of hope.

"We have seen the abolition of a mass of indefensible provisions whose tottering legal framework has been almost completely swept aside. But with all the gains that have been made and the obstacles which have been surmounted, basic personal and group relationships will continue to challenge our best endeavors as long as we live, and this is what the Virginia Council on Human Relations is all about."

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT TO: Board of Directors

SUBJECT: Employment

DATE January 21, 1966

As we said in our December 18, 1965 report to the Executive Committee, not much of record has been done since our November 6th report to the Board. Many persons were employed during the Christmas Season and particularly in all of our downtown stores. However, we have no record of how many of the persons we referred to the Virginia Employment Commission were actually used.

We have been able to place only five persons since our November meeting:

John Ingrum
Janice Exum
Gladys Rustin
Bessie Daniels
R. Eaverne Fields

We are in the process of recruiting persons for all fields as our supply is just about exhausted. However, we are in a position to meet present demands.

Respectfully submitted,

Abner E. Lee

Ed.

I discovered my file. Had not sent this material for V.C.H.R. Jan-Apr report to S-RC.

I am sorry for the delay.

Dr. Bruce Welch declined the Associate Director's position.

Sincerely

Bob Combs
VCH-R.

Va - Publications

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
AT ITS ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
JANUARY 21, 22, 1966

Time to Turn From Resentment

We hail the declaration of the new Governor of Virginia that it is "time to turn from resentment that clouded our judgment and get on with Virginia business." We wish to point out that it is the Negro in Virginia who has had the greatest reason for resentment. He has had reason to resent the deprivations, hardships and humiliations brought about by discriminatory exclusion from decent employment, by segregation in unequal schools, by discouragement from voting by law and extra-legal means, and by a general system of government and society which for many generations labeled him as inferior. Fortunately, the Negro in Virginia has borne his hardships with dignity, and sought to redress his grievances by peaceful means. We trust the Commonwealth of Virginia will move forward at an even more rapid pace in erasing the evils of discrimination and segregation throughout its borders.

Fair Employment

We support the objectives of the proposal for establishment of an Equal Opportunity Commission in Virginia. However, the objectives will not be accomplished, and may even be thwarted, unless a capable Commission is appointed determined to make progress. If such a Commission is established, it can make a major contribution toward eliminating the evils of discrimination and exclusion of minority groups from desirable employment. We suggest that the funds for an Equal Opportunity Commission could well be found by abolishing the out-dated and mis-named Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government.

Restrictions and Inequalities in Voting

We congratulate last year's Assembly and others who provided for a generally adequate system for apportionment for membership in the Assembly and in Congress. We must note the several continuing restrictions on and inequalities in voting in Virginia. Many local jurisdictions have radical imbalances in the number of citizens in districts for the election of city and county officials. The poll tax continues to discourage voting, especially of the poorer people. Proposals to limit the vote in certain elections to property owners would further curtail the electorate. The money spent by the State of Virginia in contesting the Voting Rights Act of 1965 could better be spent to improve the voting system. We look forward to a Virginia in which each citizen has a full opportunity to vote, and in which each citizen's vote counts equally in the affairs of government.

Legal Restrictions on Certain Marriages

The so-called miscegenation laws of the State of Virginia forbid and render unlawful the marriage between so-called Caucasians and persons of other racial strains, including the American Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Negro and persons of mixed ancestry, including many persons from Cuba and Puerto Rico. Many families in Virginia, including especially families of military personnel stationed or visiting in the State of Virginia, are adversely or potentially adversely affected by such out-moded laws. The laws also assert the illegality of many marriages legally made elsewhere in accordance with both religious and civil rules. The resulting legal complications result in hardships and can be destructive of stable family life.

We note that several court actions are in process questioning the constitutionality of various provisions of such laws in Virginia and other states. We recognize that court decisions in these cases may be delayed or of only limited effect, and believe that court suits should be supplemented by legislative action to erase such burdensome and outdated prohibitions.

We wholeheartedly support efforts to invalidate or repeal such laws, which we believe to be in violation of each person's right to freely choose his spouse.

Adequate Tax System for Public Services and Welfare

We favor adequate educational, welfare and health programs for all the people of Virginia, and the necessary tax system to support such programs. If a sales tax is deemed necessary to provide adequate public services, we favor exemption of foods and medicine from the tax. If food and medicine are not exempt, the tax will bear even more heavily on low-income people - both Negro and white - and will hamper their providing the necessities of life to their families. We favor the application of sales tax receipts to improving educational, welfare and health programs.

Quality Integrated Education

Now that increasingly rapid progress is being made toward the elimination of segregation in Virginia schools, we look forward to progress toward thoroughly integrated and high quality education throughout the state. We note with approval current moves to abolish the State Pupil Placement Board and the tuition grants system, and to restore compulsory education on a state-wide basis. We deplore the numerous features of Virginia school books which gloss over the cruelties of slavery, ignore the contributions of the Negroes to Virginia history and economy, depict only white people, and which otherwise imply the inferiority of Negroes. We look forward to the correction of these vestiges of massive resistance and prejudice.

Quality Integrated Education (Cont'd)

We support adequate financial and citizen support for educational systems which will contribute most fully to the dignity and development of every child. As one specific example, we favor provision of free textbooks to all students. We consider free textbooks as an essential part of an adequate educational system and favor provision of free textbooks to each school child.

Non-discrimination in Housing

We support the objectives of the President's proposal to ban racial discrimination and exclusion from housing.

We urge the President to expand Executive Order 11063, prohibiting discrimination in Federally-Aided Housing and by all banks and savings and loan associations which are chartered, supervised, or whose deposits are insured by the Federal Government.

We also urge that the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing be directed to assume broad responsibility to assure forceful and effective implementation of an expanded order, and that it be provided with adequate staff and budget to administer a comprehensive national program.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations
4500 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia

Telephone: 353-8997
Area Code 703

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Local Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

DATE: February 16, 1966

SUBJECT: Status of --- Multi-ethnic and Segregated Textbooks and Curriculum

Last year the VCHR became interested in the subject of textbooks and curriculum. Soon this became one of our top priority projects. Mr. Louis Brenner, a Portmouth Attorney was selected as Chairman of the VCHR Education Committee.

A number of events have since occurred--- VCHR has held a number of meetings with other state wide organizations on this subject. Mr. William K. Stevens, educational editor for the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, wrote a series of articles (Oct. 26-27, 1965) on the state prescribed history books indicating some grave problems about these texts. Mr. Robert P. Hilldrup, educational editor for the Richmond News Leader, broke the story about the Hanover School Board and certain books being removed from their school libraries which suddenly brought the procedure of approving library books into question. The Wall Street Journal, Wednesday, March 24, 1965, Vol CLXV, No. 57, Eastern Edition, "Integrated Books --- School Texts Stressing Negro's Role in U. S. Arouse the South's Ire --- Primers Show Mixed Scenes; Some Publishers Turn Out Special Editions for Dixie," by A. Kent MacDougall indicated the fact that sometimes there existed two versions of the same text, and at times some title texts had been "de-integrated." The VCHR (Dr. R. Picott, Rabbi Stern from Portsmouth, Mr. L. Brenner, and Mr. R. L. Combs) appeared before the Virginia State Board of Education's Textbook and Curriculum Committee on February 2, 1966 pointing out the segregated and integrated versions of certain texts, urging them to approve such books in the future, and to follow a positive future policy on this subject.

VCHR has heard for years that publishers were marketing a Northern and a Southern version of certain textbooks, the primary difference being the exclusion of Negro authors or stories about Negroes in the text. We were unable to obtain copies of these books, but finally after much difficulty were able to secure two textual versions of Scott, Foresman and Company (referred to in the Wall Street Journal article). Let us remind you that there are other texts by other publishers which pose the same problem, but the only reason Scott, Foresman and Company was questioned was due to the availablity of the books.

We compare the following: (1) More Roads to Follow, Book 3, Part 2, Scott Foresman and Co., c. 1964. The cover is different; the Virginia version has a white child on the cover, the other version has several children on the cover including a Negro child. Page 18, 27, the stories "Maurice" and "Charles" have been omitted in the Virginia version. Page 117 has "Audubom's Birds" in the Virginia version while page 119 has a story about George Washington Carver, "The Boy with the Green Thumb" is omitted in the version but included in the other. Page 127 has in the Virginia version "Spring Song." (2) Ventures Book 4, Scott, Foresman and Co., c. 1965. The cover is different; the Virginia version has moon rising over the mountains and the other version has birds flying over the mountains. Page 49, Virginia version has "The Trouble with Francis" and the other version has the story "Jerry and the Dragon." Page 67 has "Kickapoo" for the Virginia version and "Food for Thought" in the other. On pages 70 and 76 these stories are omitted in Virginia version "My Friend the Leona" and "Mail from Home." Page 257 Virginia version has "Paul Revere, Bell Maker" and the other version has "Benjamin's Clock."

What has all of this revealed? (1) The State Board of Education has the power (and the Textbooks Curriculum Committee) to be both monetary and monitory. They control the state funds in repayment of books being purchased by a local school board through the approved for purchase library lists, the basal textbook requisition list and supplemental materials. The State Board of Education, through its committee does review books and passes on these books as being approved or not. The point we wish to make is, they have consistently omitted versions of texts from the basal lists which have not included Negro authors or stories about the Negro which is discrimination! (2) The textbook and curriculum discrimination issue may lead to a future court case. (3) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act would appear to cover this subject in several ways. (a) Federal Funds will be used in Virginia, $2,095,347, to aid school libraries and other libraries. This money is channeled through the State Department of Education. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act forbids use of education aid funds in perpetuating discrimination. (b) If Section 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act applies to pupils, teachers, staff, any

activity, facility or other service, including transportation, provided or sponsored by a school system is segregated on the basis of race, color, or national origin; or there remain any other practices characteristic of dual or segregated school systems(quote from General Statement of Policies under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Respecting Desegregation of Elementary and Secondary Schools, April 1965, HEW, Office of Education), then it could possibly imply the tabo subject of textbooks and curriculum, too! (4) It appears that if this practice of discrimination in textbooks and curriculum continues the Federal Government may be involved in this area, too. (5) Local school boards are again playing the children's game "button, button, who has the button" in assuming the responsibility in this matter. Several county and city school boards are already stating that they must follow the approved library list and the basal textbook requisition list to the book without variation. (6) The VCHR has urged the State Board of Education and local school boards (in some cases) to take a positive course of action to avoid some of the trends that could happen as a result of their continued policies. Certainly, we hope that Educators can forsee the danger in avoiding this crucial issue. We refer you to an editorial in the Virginian Pilot, Friday, February 11, 1966, "Listen to the Mockingbird."

Under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, there is provided additional federal funds and assistance for educationally deprived children. As of February 3, 1966, there had been 20 projects approved by the Virginia State Board of Education. In some southside counties local Negroes and Civil Rights workers are viewing this as a means to encourage the Negro to remain in the all Negro schools. Already several school boards have been challenged. Certainly these new funds and projects need our attention to see that they are not administered in a manner which will encourage segregation, yet we must also recognize the purpose of Congress in passing this law.

In conclusion we must say this about education in Virginia in relation to Human Relations----there has been much progress, most of it has come by court cases and new laws passed by Congress, but we must also keep in mind the new trends that are in the making which make our task still difficult.

Va - Publications ES

NEWSLETTER

of the

ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems and issues that trouble our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

February, 1966

Editor: Ellen Thompson
548-0775

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW about the history of the Negro in this nation and his contributions to writing and inventing and his participation in the American Revolution?

According to our speaker for this month, Dr. CHARLES H. WESLEY, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, most people believe the "myth" that the Negro's freedom was a gift from Abraham Lincoln. Few people, he notes, are aware that LARGE NUMBERS OF FREE NEGROES WERE VOTERS DECADES BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

Dr. Wesley, who recently retired as president of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, is the author of "Neglected History," a collection of essays on Negro history from early African times and days of pre-slavery America.

COME. BRING FRIENDS. BROADEN YOUR AMERICAN EDUCATION.

TOPIC: NEGRO HISTORY

PLACE: Washington Street Methodist Church, downstairs in Landis Hall.
(There is plenty of on-street parking at that time.)
115 S. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

DATE: Thursday, February 24th

TIME: 8:15 p.m.

****

PAY YOUR DUES. MAKE THEM OUT TO ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL.

********** CLIP **********

DUES FOR 1966 CALENDAR YEAR

SEND TO: Alexandria Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, Treasurer, 303 Aspen Place, Alexandria, Virginia

$5.00 membership (includes $2.50 for Virginia Council)

Name: _____
(Mr. and Mrs. PLEASE -- every name helps show support)

Address: _____ Zip code _____ Phone _____

Interests: Jobs _____ Homes _____ Tutoring _____ Consumer Education _____

NOTE: Dues are <u>entirely</u> <u>separate</u> from gifts to the Virginia Council.

OUR NOMINATING COMMITTEE of Mrs. Wilson Hodgin, Chairman, Mr. George Webber and Mrs. Alice Lewis have submitted the following slate of names for the approaching election of officers:

PRESIDENT:	Burton Moyer
VICE PRESIDENT:	Col. Marion Johnson
ELECTED DIRECTORS:	Mrs. E. Lloyd Patterson and Mrs. Thomas Thompson
NOMINATING COMMITTEE:	Mrs. George Eddy, Chairman Mrs. Nelson Green and Mrs. Ernest Stewart

Any further suggestions may be phoned in to Mrs. Hodgin, 836-8540.

****

THE ANNUAL APPEAL FOR THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL IS ON AGAIN. Much has been done in the field of civil rights over the past year but it is still not enough. Though integration in most schools has been achieved, there is still a high drop-out rate due to the lack of a compulsory attendance law.

Urban Renewal efforts in most cities remain segregated. Slum landlords continue to thrive on the misfortunes of the poor. Equal opportunity in work is still a dream for the Negro. Panic selling continues throughout the state due to the unscrupulous policies of many real estate people. Negro representation in governments of areas where the Negro population exceeds the White is virtually nonexistent.

In his annual report on the Human Relations challenge for this year, Rev. Bob Combs, Executive Director of the Virginia Council, points a finger at all of us personally in this statement:

> "Most members of the Human Relations Council enjoy decent housing and have lost the vision and the challenge to work for decent housing, building and health codes. WORK FOR ENFORCEMENT IN THESE AREAS..... I WARN YOU WE MUST NOT FORGET THE POOR UNREPRESENTED PEOPLE. SOME HOT SUMMER DAY, WHEN THEIR NEGATIVE FEELINGS HAVE BEEN SO BUILT UP AGAINST THIS KIND OF TREATMENT, IT WILL EXPLODE IF NOT DIFFUSED BY CONCERNED PEOPLE."

ARE YOU REALLY CONCERNED with what goes on in this state of ours? Your contribution of $5.00 a month can go a long way to start changes desperately needed throughout Virginia. Clip out the form below and become actively committed for civil rights here.

********** CLIP OUT **********

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS (CHECKS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE)

_____ I hereby pledge $ 5.00 per month for the calendar year 1966

_____ I hereby enclose $60.00 for the calendar year 1966

_____ I hereby enclose $ _____ for the calendar year 1966

NAME:_____ ADDRESS:_____ ZIP CODE _____

Send to our LOCAL TREASURER: Mrs. Harry Weingarten, 303 Aspen Place, Alexandria

Make out all checks to the Virginia Council on Human Relations

****

OPERATION HEADSTART is beginning again this month. AND YOUR HELP IS NEEDED. To refresh your memory a bit, this is a unique program for pre-schoolers designed for those children in our area who need a boost in opportunity to achieve their maximum potential. It has endless possibilities in correcting deficiencies and strengthening abilities of children who fall into the poverty cycle. Six schools are to be used with fourteen classes of 280 children in the areas where the children have the greatest needs.

ARE YOU A HOUSEWIFE AT HOME DURING SCHOOL HOURS WITH ALL YOUR YOUNGSTERS IN SCHOOL? IF SO, you can become an active volunteer in this program.

Help is needed for PUBLICITY, TRANSPORTATION, CLASSROOM HELP, HOME MAKER SERVICES and SPEAKERS for HEAD START PTA MEETINGS.

If you are interested, get in touch with MRS. MARK SANDGROUND, at KIng 8-5646 and she will be delighted to use you as a volunteer.

****

CONGRATULATIONS to Carolyn Hodgin who is now on the executive committee of the Virginia State Council.

****

The Washington Urban League is moving into Alexandria with a paid staff member to work up an on-the-job training program. This group has been most successful in the work field in Washington. The local Urban League Committee will be headed by our own Rev. Davis.

****

The recent State meeting in Richmond was attended by Mrs. Eddy, Col. Johnson and Mrs. Hodgin. Mrs. Eddy was especially intrigued with a dialogue session they had with many other people from different areas of the state. They had to ponder the question: "What was your home and environment like when you were ten years of age? At what age did you start thinking about racial differences?" This provoked great "food for thought" and evolved many differing answers. Mrs. Eddy thought this might be interesting to bring up at one of our meetings.

****

AT THIS POINT I would like to give three hearty cheers for our new stencil cutter, Mrs. Maxine Rye. She has given of her time to the Alexandria League of Women Voters and we are most pleased to have her donate her free time to us every month to do a fine job for our newsletter.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219 -- TELEPHONE NO. 648-4444
ROBERT LEE COMBS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DAVID H. SCULL, PRESIDENT

Volume II, Number 2 March 1966 Page 1

TUITION GRANTS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA

There exists the Virginia Education Fund which channels private contributions into the Virginia segregated private school system.

In the private schools operating and receiving the tuition grants, there is still little or no integration.

The Virginia State Department of Education has listed 40 private schools eligible to receive tuition-grant support. About 50 more schools are up for review of their status. So far to our knowledge, there have been no rejections.

The state can grant as much as $275 per high school student and $250 per elementary pupil. The state, in December 1965, lowered the amount paid to most private schools for tuition grants. Apparently, this was done at a level the department considered less than predominant support when all operating funds are taken into account. In some cases, the private schools suddenly increased their tuition fees.

Some politicians who have lately supported this plan are former Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Dels. Sam E. Pope of Southampton, W. A. Pennington of Buckingham, Harold A. Dervishian of Richmond, and W. Roy Smith of Petersburg. The House Education Committee, on Feb. 2, 1966, voted without dissent to kill a proposal that sought to repeal the state's tuition grant measure. Del. Pope pointed out that a tightening of federal desegregation requirements, with complete integration by 1967, was one reason to retain the program.

The real problem in the tuition grant system is the drain on the educational dollar in certain rural areas which creates a burden on the operations of public schools. Those who are in favor of these grants claim this is no problem. If one examines tuition grants for private education for the entire State of Virginia during the period 1959-64, it would appear that there is no problem. But! When one examines individual counties in certain Southside areas the story is completely different. The tuition grant measure <u>is a burden</u> on the educational tax dollar for public education.

Therefore, due to the tuition grants and private schools in Virginia the following localities have no or few whites attending county public schools - Prince Edward and Surry. Other counties where this is a detrimental effect - Amelia, Brunswick, King and Queen, Powhatan and Southampton to name a few.

Miss Ruth L. Harvey, Chairman of VCHR Civil Rights Committee, stated in December 1965 - "For the year 1965-66, Tuition Grants have been made to parents where the grant does not constitute more than 50% of the tuition for the students. There is pending at this time the suits of <u>Griffin, et als vs. School Board of Prince Edward County</u> and the <u>Surry Case</u>. The status of these suits are --- 1. <u>Griffin, et als vs. State Board of Education</u>: This case attacks Tuition Grants state-wide. The Supreme Court of Appeals struck down Tuition Grants where they constituted the predominant part of the operating budget of the segregated school. Discovery proceedings is the next step in this case, in order to get a ruling on the constitutionality of payments that have been made during this present school year. When this is completed then the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the U. S. 2. <u>Griffin, et als vs. School Board of Prince Edward County</u> -- the Court premanently enjoined use of Tuition Grants in Prince Edward. 3. The <u>Surry Case</u> also raised the subject of Tuition Grants which was applicable locally only, and they were enjoined in this locality. The Law Firm of Marsh and Tucker represents plaintiffs in these cases and they will be taking further action with regard to those suits in the very near future with the hope that Tuition Grants in 1966-1967 cannot be made under any circumstances."

REVISED STATEMENT OF POLICIES FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLANS UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CRA '64, MARCH 1966, U.S. HEW

1966 Guidelines require: Substantial achievements under free choice desegregation plans, Significant progress in desegregation of teachers and staff, Progress in closing of small, inadequate schools established for Negro students or other minority groups, Simplified procedures and periodic reports from school districts to measure progress in implementing desegregation plans. .... Each school system is responsible for selecting the plan best suited to accomplish desegregation as quickly as possible...require actual desegregation in the school staff... or activity--identifiable as being school related.

REPORT BY MR. LOUIS BRENNER, CHAIRMAN OF VCHR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Our work along the textbook line is making some progress. It was quite amazing about nine months ago to learn that there are two versions of the same book in publication and this accounted for our initial interest in the problem. It was even more amazing to learn that many educators are not aware of this situation. In any event, a meeting was held with Dr. W. W. Wilkerson, Supt. of Public Instruction, and the State Textbook and Curriculum Committee on February 2, 1966. The Committee consisted of Dr. J. R. Picott of Richmond, Rabbi Stern of Portsmouth, Mr. Robert L. Combs and myself. Our reception and dialogue before the Textbook Committee was friendly. We most definitely made the Committee aware of the dual publication of essentially the same textbooks. We stressed with the Committee that when new textbook contracts are negotiated the Committee ask the publishers to present to it all versions of each textbook. A follow-up to our meeting with the Textbook Committee will occur and our progress will be reported.

It is too early to evaluate the effect of our appearance before the Committee. If multi-ethnic textbooks are introduced into our educational system by being placed on the state approved textbook list as soon as legally they can be so placed, then we will have been successful. If not, then much more work and effort will be required. The Textbook and Curriculum Committee emphasized its approach to the issue to be in good faith. Let us wait a reasonable time and hope that they concluded that multi-ethnic textbooks are good for Virginia.

The next groups of textbooks which will come before the Textbook and Curriculum Committee for review and renewal of a six year contract with the publishers are as follows: (1) English - Elementary and High School (2) History and Social Studies - Elementary and High School (3) Economics - High School (4) Problems of Democracy (Sociology) - High School and (5) Foreign Languages - High School.

The State Board of Education will make adoptions in December 1966, effective July 1, 1967, in the above subjects or subject areas.

To be encompassing, the VCHR Committee on Education should, in addition to multi-ethnic textbooks be concerned with: (1)* Free textbooks for all grades of public school pupils, (2)* Abolition of the State Pupil Placement Board, (3) Restoration of compulsory education on a state level, (4)* An effort to establish state-supported kindergartens, (6) Training of kindergarten teachers, (7) Nursery schools for Negroes and all other under-privileged children, (8) Free school supplies, and (9) Reduced bus fares and toll fares for students using these facilities. * Approved by '66 General Assembly

DESEGREGATION OF PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Fall of 1965, Office of Education (HEW) reported 26,300 (14.1%) Negro children enrolled in Virginia's previously all white schools. The Southern Regional Council, Inc. reported 21,045 (11.3%) Negro children enrolled in the previously white schools.

These figures can mislead you. When ones studies where the desegregation is taking place, you will realize that --- (1) Most desegregation occurred mainly in the urban centers, (2) Some of the schools included in these figures have actually "resegregated" (Charlottesville, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke). In one school alone which was counted as a part of the desegregation figures, the resegregation changed from 40% Negro to 91% in the period of one school year which would account for almost 750 children in the total 21,045 Negro children enrolled in Virginia's previously white schools. (3) There was little desegregation of the public schools in Virginia's "Black Belt" with the exception of Nottoway County.

STATUS OF RELATED EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Still to be resolved in education is the question of -- (1) The Virginia Teachers Association and the Virginia Education Association. Some white teachers have joined the VTA and some Negroes have joined the VEA. (2) The Virginia Congress of Parent Teachers and the Virginia Federation of Parents and Teachers. The VCPT and VFPT are still miles apart. The trend appears to be to absorb the Negro in the VCPT as the school becomes integrated or resegregated (formerly white schools which are now predominantly Negro schools in Roanoke, Richmond, Norfolk and Charlottesville have remained in the VCPT instead of becoming identified with VFPT).

Textbooks on Va. Criticized

(First of a series)

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

Two Virginia history textbooks used in the state's junior and senior high schools glorify the "cavalier" past and are slanted toward a conservative political outlook at the expense of learning.

A sizable body of Virginia educators thinks so. Some call the two state-prescribed books out-and-out propaganda.

Some parents, particularly those born and reared outside Virginia, feel the same way.

So do some teachers, many of them Virginians.

The authors themselves say the books were written to appeal to "the Virginia point of view." Two say the books were "purified" by state censors. They cite examples. This will be discussed in the third story of this series.

The books are:

● "Virginia: History, Government, Geography," written by Francis Butler Simkins, Mrs. Spotswood Hunnicutt Jones and Sidman P. Poole, published by Scribner's.

● "Cavalier Commonwealth," written by William Edwin Hamphill, Marvin Wilson Schlegel and Sadie Ethel Engelberg, published by McGraw-Hill.

The Simkins-Jones-Poole book is the basic history text in the 7th Grade.

"Cavalier Commonwealth" is designed as a supplement in the 11th Grade American history course and 12th Grade American government course.

A third state history book is in use in the 4th Grade, but it has not drawn as much criticism as the others. It is "Virginia's History and Georgraphy," written by Raymond C. Dingledine Jr., Lena Barksdale and Marion Belt Nesbitt, and published by Scribner's.

All three books were written and published in the 1950s under the direct supervision of the Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission. The commission was created by the 1950 General Assembly for the purpose of getting the textbooks written. They are the only comprehensive histories in the state's schools.

Chairman of the commission, which has since gone out of existence, was former Del. Cecil W. Taylor, a Lynchburg lawyer. He was asked about the question of bias.

"We never thought we had the privilege to say to the authors what should be put into the books," he said, "but let me put it this way:

"That commission was appointed by the governor, who was John Battle, who was well known to be a conservative. Sen. Garland Gray and I were pretty well known to be conservatives." Gray, a top-ranking member of the Byrd Organization, was a member of the commission.

Taylor said the temper of the nine-member commission was conservative.

"I feel sure the publishers and authors felt they were writing for a group that was more conservative than liberal," he said. "How much that colored the books, I don't know."

The 7th Grade and senior high textbooks are in wide use throughout the state. The degree of use varies.

The 7th Grade book in Norfolk and Hampton, for example has become secondary to lessons prepared locally and presented through educational television. "Cavalier Commonwealth the senior high book, is issued to stu- in Norfolk it is struck in the dents in some communitites. But high school libaries and used as a reference book.

"The teachers send students to it to look up more or less foolproof facts," said one librarian.

Because the Simkins-Jones-Poole book is a basic text, it has perhaps drawn the most criticism.

"If they'd only quit glorifying and give us some meat," one Tidewater public school administrator said. "There's not enough about government in it."

Directors of instruction or su-

(See History, Page 22)

perintendents for 18 local school systems throughout Virginia were surveyed by The Virginian-Pilot to find out how the junior and senior high books are regarded. The systems were selected to give a reasonable cross-section of the state.

Sixteen responded. Of those, three were non-committal. Of the 13 who expressed an opinion, nine said they thought the two books were slanted in some degree.

All nine were in populous areas. Only one of the large city systems surveyed, Roanoke, found no bias in the books. The other three who found no bias were Southside Virginia localities. Southside is generally regarded as the most conservative area of the state.

Some comments from those who found the books slanted:

John Klousia, director of instruction for Norfolk city schools:

"Obviously it (the 7th Grade book) is set up to glorify Virginia and a political point of view. We ought to be teaching kids to think critically. Instead, this book glorifies a past that never was."

Dr. Franklyn Kingdon, general supervisor for Chesapeake city schools:

"Parents who come from other areas of the country have objected strongly. Even some of our teachers, Virginia-born, Virginia-bred and who when they die'll be Virginia-dead, have found certain passages (of the 7th Grade book) objectionable.

"My own child is in the 7th Grade and reads it. I'm doing my best to counteract some of it. . . ."

Kingdon was spokesman for a four-city committee of Tidewater educators who flatly refused, two years ago, to use a geography supplement prepared for the 4th Grade text. It was said to have too many inaccuracies.

From Dr. Robert R. Marks, assistant director of instruction for Henrico County (Richmond suburb) schools:

"I've had no complaints from parents, but I'm sure there must be some. You sit down and look through those books and you can tell they're slanted. I think they are, too."

Lucien D. Adams, director of instruction for Richmond city schools:

"The books are written by Virginians for a Virginia audience. You have to admit that. I assume it was done purposely."

Harold Ford, director of instruction in Fairfax County:

"It's time the whole thing was re-examined, and the public ought to be in on it this time. The books have served their purpose. We've always used them as supplementary because of the way they were written. They were commissioned and written with no competition."

James Laughlin, director of instruction in Lynchburg city schools:

"Some of the people who come here from other states, like Pennsylvania, have complained the books don't say enough about the contribution of other nationalities, like French and Germans, to this part of Virginia. The impression is that evoluton started in Tidewater."

Charles B. Shreeves, director of instruction in Newport News city schools:

"I think we have rather assumed the books would be slanted. We had assumed they would be written to glorify Virginia's past."

Dr. Joseph H. Lyles, director of instruction in Hampton city schools:

"There is a little of that (slanting), and I suppose any state has a right to put its best foot forward, almost like a product you're selling. You're going to attempt to put it in the best light. That's about what they've done in these books.

"When they make opinions into statements of fact, that's when I begin to lose patience with a book. There are a few cases where these books do stretch a point to where it's more opinion than fact."

Lyles said his main criticism of the situation is that the books are all the state provides.

Dr. Kingdon of Chesapeake also criticizes the existence of only one set of books. In all other subjects, school systems are given a choice of three or four textbooks.

"The existence of only one text in each grade gives the state a terrific responsibility to make sure the books are accurate," Kingdon said. "The best thing would be to have a choice of books."

(The second and third stories will deal with the contents of the textbooks, and how they got that way, and what the authors have to say about them.)

The Virginian-Pilot

Tuesday, October 26, 1965 Page 13

* * *

Book Board No Longer In Business

The Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission was characterized by its chairman as basically conservative in outlook.

The commission went out of existence in 1958 after completing its job of producing textbooks for prescribed use in the state's public schools. The books still are in use throughout Virginia.

Members of the group, appointed by Gov. John Battle, were:

Cecil W. Taylor of Lynchburg, an attorney and former member of the House of Delegates Appropriations Committee, chairman.

Dr. Thomas P. Abernethy of Charlottesville, chairman of the Department of History at the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Wyndham Blanton, a Richmond civic leader.

Daniel A. Cannaday, chairman of the History Department of Radford College. He died in 1961.

J. R. V. Daniel of Richmond, a member of the History Division of the Virginia State Library. He died in 1952.

State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, a top lieutenant in the Byrd Organization.

J. Edward Moyler, a school administrator in Franklin.

Charles J. Smith of Salem. He resigned because of ill health in 1950, shortly after the commission was appointed.

Joe P. Snead, a public school administrator in Fork Union.

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The Virginian-Pilot

P Wednesday, October 27, 1965 Page 17

Today's History Lesson:

Books Say Slaves Had a Fair Deal

This is the second of three articles on Virginia history textbooks used in the state's public school system. The first discussed criticism of the books by leading educators in Virginia.

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

"You are to study this course because your state thinks you should and has directed that you must do so," says the introduction to "Cavalier Commonwealth," prescribed for use in 11th- and 12th-grade history and government classes of Virginia high schools.

The book includes such statements as:

"(The slave's) condition had its advantages. He usually worked the accepted workweek of the colony — from sunrise to sundown daily except Sunday. But he enjoyed long holidays, especially at Christmas.

"He did not work as hard as the average free laborer, since he did not have to worry about losing his job. In fact, the slave enjoyed what we might call comprehensive social security.

"Generally speaking, his food was plentiful, his clothing adequate, his cabin warm, his health protected, his leisure carefree. He did not have to worry about hard times, unemployment or old age."

Dr. Marvin W. Schlegel of Longwood College, one of three authors of the book, told The Virginian-Pilot that the Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission expurgated from the book's original manuscript whole paragraphs on the dark side of slavery.

Another passage:

"Although Virginia remained chiefly a rural state, she attained a balanced economy. And she did so without sacrificing her people's traditional adherence to fiscal sanity, to local and individual responsibility as opposed to federal aid, to a stable society characterized by conservative changes or moderate reforms, and to the funda- American history in the 11th grade and American government in the 12th.

It has drawn criticism on grounds of bias, glorification of the past, and political cant, but not as much as a companion volume, "Virginia: History, Government, Geography," designed as the basic text for seventh graders.

The seventh-grade book's au-

(See Books, Page 9D)

Books Tidy Up Va. History

From Page 17

mental virtues of rural life." This was a description of Virginia on the eve of the Civil War.

"Cavalier Commonwealth" is one of three state-prescribed textbooks for the study of Virginia history in the public schools. It is meant to be used as a supplement to basic texts in

thors are Francis Butler Simkins, Mrs. Spotswood Hunnicutt Jones, and Sidman P. Poole.

The history portion of the Simkins-Jones-Poole book ends with a brief section headed "The Spirit of Virginia":

"A majority of Virginia families have been in the state for nearly 200 years. As a people, Virginians think and act much alike. It is for this reason that the Old Dominion developed a spirit of its own—without which it would not be the Virginia we know and love.

"This spirit is made up of courtesy, neighborliness, hospitality, a deep religious faith, respect for leadership, and an ambition to promote the public welfare. So long as this spirit of Virginia lasts, so long will Virginia's present be worthy of her past."

The book informs the 12-year-old that Virginians referred to their Negroes as servants and not as slaves and has such things as this to say about slavery:

"It was not difficult for the Negroes to adjust themselves to Virginia life. They had worked hard in Africa, and so the work on the Virginia plantations did not hurt them.

"In Africa they had known a form of slavery more stern than that of the Virginia plantations. The Negroes suffered less from the diseases of the Virginia climate than did the white settlers. In Africa they had become used to the bites of insects that caused sickness, and so they were immune to many diseases.

"It is true of course, that life in early Virginia was not easy for the Negro. He liked Virginia, however, for the same reason the white man liked it. Virginia offered a better life for the Englishman than England did, and it offered a better life for the Negroes than did Africa.

"In his new home the Negro was far away from the spears and war clubs of enemy tribes. He had some of the comforts of civilized life. He had better food, a better house, and better medical care than he did in Africa. And he was comforted by a religion of love and mercy."

The book sums up the Negro's feelings about slavery this way:

"Life among the Negroes of Virginia in slavery times was generally happy. The Negroes went about in a cheerful manner making a living for themselves and for those for whom they worked.

"They were not so unhappy as some Northerners thought they were, nor were they so happy as some Southerners claimed. The Negroes had their problems and their troubles. But they were not worried by the furious arguments going on between Northerners and Southerners over what should be done with them. In fact, they paid little attention to these arguments."

More space is devoted to such material on slavery than to the role of Virginia statesmen in making the U.S. Constitution.

The book is used in Negro classes as well as white ones.

"Beloved" is a word often applied to Virginia and Virginians. Struggles against "increased federal power" rattles through the book like a drumbeat.

In the Civil War, the chapter on the outbreak of the conflict is titled "Oppression, Secession and War."

President Lincoln is pictured as threatening "to invade Virginia and use force to interfere with the state's own affairs."

The reader is told that "a Richmond magazine said that it was wicked for Mrs. (Harriet Beecher) Stowe to use her imagination in such a bad way" in writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A summary at the beginning of a chapter on modern-day Virginia contains these sentences:

"New and changing times . . . bring problems. Increasing population, complexity of life, demands for public services, and costs of government have affected the state and its politics.

"But Virginia has continued to produce political leaders with the wisdom, courage and foresight to guide the state through a difficult period of growth and change."

"Virginia: History, Government, Geography" has been branded as propaganda by some Virginia educators.

The last article in this series will examine what the authors of it and "Cavalier Commonwealth" have to say and how the books came to be.

Wall Street Journal

Wednesday, March 24, 1965

Eastern Edition P. 1

VOL. CLXV NO. 57

Integrated Books

School Texts Stressing Negroes' Role in U.S. Arouse the South's Ire

Primers Show Mixed Scenes; Some Publishers Turn Out Special Editions for Dixie

James Baldwin & Mississippi

By A. KENT MACDOUGALL
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—Last year education officials of a Southern state approved, sight unseen, a new edition of a series of elementary school grammar and composition textbooks published by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. Unbeknown to the educators, Harcourt had "integrated" the text since the previous edition, inserting illustrations of white and Negro children playing together.

When the state officials received copies of the book, they were incensed. "There was an unofficial, implied threat to cancel all our contracts in the state, not just for that series," says Cameron S. Moseley, Harcourt vice president and general manager of its school department. To avoid such a blow, the publisher went to the extra expense of issuing a special version of the text with "de-integrated" illustrations, showing only white youngsters.

Other textbook publishers are finding themselves caught in a similar dilemma these days. On the one hand, they face strong resistance from Southern school systems against books thought to promote "race-mixing" in any way. On the other, they are under mounting pressure outside the South to come up with books that depict Negroes in such a way as to build pride in Negro youngsters and diminish racial barriers. Harcourt's revised grammar and composition texts are one form of response to such pressure. Publishers are also changing history and social study texts so as to take more note of the Negro's contributions to American society.

Northern Cities Act

The demands for textbook revisions originated with civil rights leaders, but others quickly took up the cause in many areas. Boards of education in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and several other big Northern cities have passed resolutions asking for "multi-ethnic" textbooks.

If anything, pressure for changed treatment of Negroes in school books is likely to intensify in the months ahead. Should the Administration's new education program pass, it would almost certainly have an impact. The program earmarks $100 million for books and other instructional materials, and most of this would go to impoverished areas with large Negro populations. Also, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans to open a new campaign this spring to eliminate what it considers biased texts from the schools.

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Most educators think that textbook integration could eventually have a significant effect on both the social outlook and academic progress of the nation's Negroes, as well as of other "disadvantaged" groups, such as Puerto Ricans. "There is considerable agreement that the children of poor and alienated families have their feelings of being rejected accentuated by the traditional books used in schools for teaching reading," says John H. Niemeyer, president of Bank Street College of Education here in New York. The college, a graduate school for teachers which also runs an experimental grade school, is preparing a new series of integrated and urban-oriented readers for the Macmillan Co. division of Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.

Progress in Detroit

"Negro children identify more readily with characters in integrated books, and this increases their interest in, and rate of, learning," asserts Gertrude Whipple, assistant director of language education for Detroit public schools. After testing three integrated primers, Detroit concluded they did a better job of stimulating pupils' interest and whetting their appetite for reading than standard non-integrated primers. While this was especially true for Negro children, who make up 53% of Detroit's public school population, it even held for white youngsters.

The changes Scott, Foresman & Co. of Chicago is making in its beginning readers are indicative of the way such books are being revised. From their introduction in 1934 until the new revision, the books have focused on the bland adventures of Dick and Jane, obviously middle-class, Anglo-Saxon types, and their dog Spot. But now Dick and Jane are

Please Turn to Page 20, Column 2

'Jeremiah's Black Lamb,' Spirituals Spark Debate

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — "Integrating" a textbook is sometimes easier said than done.

"Negro leaders disagree among themselves on textbook content; some are oversensitive about their image," says Austin J. McCaffrey, executive director of the American Textbook Publishers Institute.

Sensitivity takes many forms. Some Negroes don't want Negro spirituals included in children's song books. A group of Harlem parents recently protested the classroom use of a reader that included "Jeremiah's Black Lamb," the story of a black lamb that is disowned by its mother but befriended by Jeremiah.

The school system in Detroit actually went so far as to order the destruction of 10,000 copies of the city's first integrated primer because of complaints about its depiction of Negroes in slum scenes. Detroit subsequently adopted a new primer built around the life of a Negro family living comfortably in the suburbs.

"Instead of lower-class reality, they wanted a middle-class standard to which the children can aspire," says Robert J. R. Follett, vice president of Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, which published both readers.

Wall Street Journal, Wednesday, March 24, 1965
Vol. CLXV, No. 57 Eastern Edition
p. 20

Integrated Books: New School Texts Arouse Opposition in the South

Continued From Page One

making new friends—among them, Tim Wing, Rosa Cruz and the Negro twins Pam and Penny. The newcomers are going to school with Dick and Jane, and everyone gets on famously in after-school play.

Even mathematics books are being integrated. Noble & Noble, Publishers, Inc., instructed its artist to make every tenth person a Negro in the illustrations for its fourth-grade arithmetic text. The company took care not to picture Negroes in the menial roles they so often have been relegated to in literature and movies, as well as in real life. J. Kendrick Noble, Jr., vice president, recalls that the original version of one of the artist's drawings showed a highway construction crew with a Negro in the background with a pick. "We thought that was a stereotype, so we had him do the drawing over," says Mr. Noble. The published picture has the Negro in the foreground as foreman.

Reinforcing Feelings of "Insignificance"

Publishers concede that textbook treatment of the role of Negroes and other minority groups in American history has been inadequate. John T. Sargent, president of Doubleday & Co., says that the resulting "absence of suitable materials on the culture and heritage of minority groups not only contributes nothing towards the development of pride among members of minority groups but also reinforces feelings of personal insignificance and inadequacy. It also gives whites a false feeling of superiority." In January Doubleday began bringing out paperbacks at sixth-grade reading level on the origins, contributions and lives of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and other minorities. The paperbacks are designed to supplement basic social studies texts.

Reassessment of the Negro's place in American history got a big push last year when six historians at the University of California's Berkeley campus declared that seven histories widely used in schools across the country generally ignored and debased the Negro's role. "In their blandness and amoral optimism, these books implicitly deny the obvious deprivations suffered by Negroes," the scholars complained. "In several places they go further, implying approval for the repression of Negroes or patronizing them as being unqualified for life in a free society."

One of the books cited as deficient was the 1962 edition of Story of the American Nation. After the Berkeley report was issued, Harcourt, Brace & World, publisher of the history, brought out a 28-page supplement, America in the Early 1960s, which is sewn into new copies of the text. A third of the supplement is devoted to tracing the history of American Negroes all the way back to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, despite the reference to "early 1960s" in the supplement's title. The text also tells of the achievements of such eminent Negroes as singer Marian Anderson and United Nations official Ralph Bunche and discusses the development of the civil rights issue. Donald Stewart, Harcourt senior editor for high school social studies, describes the new material on Negroes as "an overcorrection that is needed for a while until historians get squared away on the Negro's proper role."

Another book criticized by the California historians was the 1961 edition of Trail Blazers of American History, published by Ginn & Co. of Boston. The book contains the biographies of 27 famous Americans. Though one of these is Negro scientist George Washington Carver, the historians felt more attention should have been paid to other oustanding—and more militant—Negroes. Ginn says it took the criticism into consideration in deciding to add the biography of fiery Negro abolitionist Federick Douglass to a new edition scheduled to come out next year.

Ginn is also giving fuller treatment to the Negro in a fourth-grade civics text entitled Your People and Mine, even though the book escaped the historians' censure. In the 1965 edition a chapter called "Marian Anderson Sings to the World" substitutes for "Ford Made Machines Work for Us."

Winning State Approval

Winning Southern acceptance for such integrated textbooks is another matter, however. Each Southern state adopts a list of approved texts for use in the state's schools; no other texts may be purchased. A publishing company often has millions of dollars of sales riding on a state's decision to approve or reject a textbook series. Nationwide sales of elementary and high school textbooks are expected to pass $350 million this year.

Harcourt is not the only publisher to find that racial considerations can influence state education officials' decisions. Ginn says it presumes Mississippi rejected its high school literature series last fall because of the racial issue. The 815-page American literature anthology in the series contained a three-page essay by James Baldwin, the controversial Negro writer. The essay, "The Creative Dilemma," dealt with the role of the artist in the U.S.

Though publishers realize they are risking the wrath of civil rights leaders, a number are publishing "segregated" editions of texts for sale in the South. "It seems economically sensible as well as culturally desirable to have a single edition for the entire country," observes Mr. Moseley of Harcourt. "But the bigger the stakes, the more feasible a special edition becomes."

Ginn is offering two versions of its spelling series, one with both whites and Negroes in the illustrations and the other, for sale in the South, depicting only whites. Scott-Foresman continues to sell the all-white version of its Dick and Jane readers, and the company also publishes both integrated and segregated editions of readers for higher grades. This past December the segregated version won Virginia's official approval.

Differences between the segregated and integrated editions of the advanced Scott-Foresman readers are as readily apparent as those between the two versions of the adventures of Dick and Jane. In a fourth-grade reader, a story in the integrated edition about Negro astronomer Benjamin Banneker is replaced in the segregated edition by a biography of his contemporary Paul Revere. In a sixth-grade text, a story in the integrated edition about the African slave trade and another about a Negro boy who saves a white boy from drowning are omitted from the segregated version.

Since only the segregated edition was adopted in Virginia, Negro children there won't be able to read the integrated books. Integrationists, along with many educators outside the South, regard this as a particularly objectionable result of dual editions and a strong argument in favor of publishers' bringing out a single, integrated edition of textbooks.

Textbook Authors' Aim:

The Virginian-Pilot, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1965

E 39

A Conservative Rural Audience

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

This is the third and last story of a series on state-prescribed Virginia history textbooks used in the state's public school system. The first two reported on the criticism of the books on the grounds of political bias and overglorification of Virginia's past, and the feelings of leading educators in the state about the books.

Two of the authors of Virginia's seventh-grade state history book say they wrote it to appeal to conservative rural Virginia.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis B. Simkins of Farmville last week told The Virginian-Pilot that even so, the Virginia History and Government Textbook Commission changed or ommitted certain sensitive passages of the book.

An example:

"We had a good chapter on Negro disfranchisement under the Constitution of 1902," said Mrs. Simkins. "The commission said the Negro children were going to use the book also, and there was enough hard feeling already, so they took it out."

Mrs. Simkins did most of the actual writing of "Virginia: History, Government, Geography." Dr. Simkins, Mrs. Spotswood Hunnicutt Jones of Gloucester County and Dr. Sidman P. Poole are the official authors. Poole died soon after the project started.

Dr. Simkins is a native of South Carilina now nearing retirement as a professor of history at Longwood College. His wife teaches eighth-grade English at Prince Edward Academy in Prince Edward County, a private school organized as an escape from integration.

Dr. Marvin W. Schlegel was the original author of "Cavalier Commonwealth," prescribed for use in 11th-grade history and 12th-grade government classes of Virginia public schools.

He also wrote "Conscripted City," a history of Norfolk during World War II, and revised the second edition of Thomas J. Wertenbaker's official history of Norfolk.

Like Dr. Simkins, he is a professor of history at Longwood College. There, during the 1950s, Simkins and Schlegel were picked by Scribner's and McGraw-Hill publishers, respectively, to write the school histories. Schlegel and the Simkinses compared notes as they went along.

"Marvin wouldn't change his interpretation to conform with what the commission wanted," Mrs. Simkins recalled. " 'You're foolish to change,' he said. I told him, 'If it takes 10 years, they'll get what they want.' "

The Simkinses and Mrs. Jones wrote what the commission wanted from the start. The result was a book that a sizable group of educators across Virginia criticized as being politically slanted and a glorification of Virginia.

Schlegel, on the other hand, was asked in 1954 to turn his completed manuscript over to the historian of the Virginia State Library for revision.

"The commission decided it was too anti-Virginia," Schlegel told The Virginian-Pilot. "The problem was I hadn't lived in Virginia long enough to be a Virginian."

"There's a feeling that comes in here," says Mrs. Jones, co-author of the seventh-grade book. "You've got to be born with the Virginia feeling to write about Virginia history."

Schlegel is a native of Pennsylvania. He won his doctorate under the eminent historian, Allan Nevins at Columbia University.

Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, then director of the History Division of the Virginia State Library, was commissioned to revise Schlegel's original manuscript of "Cavalier Commonwealth."

Hemphill was reached last week in Columbia, S.C., where he is editing the papers of John C. Calhoun.

"My understanding is that the (History and Government Textbook) Commission found fault not primarily with fact but with interpretation," he said. "It was rather the tone than the contents.

"They did say to me, through the publisher's representative, they wanted additional authorship to change somewhat the tone and atmosphere."

Was it because the commission thought the book was anti-Virginian?

"I'm afraid there may have been a question along those lines. If they wanted a change of atmosphere and tone, it seems logical a native of Pennsylvania couldn't give it to them."

He said he thought Schlegel's original manuscript "was a really excellent sort of a product. This is a man who knows how to write for a given purpose, who never wrote over the heads of his students. He included basically the important things and excluded the unimportant things. I thought he did an extremely good job."

"I thought the best thing to do was to tell the truth," Schlegel said, "good and bad, so people could appreciate the past without seeing it all as golden. The result was they (the commission) thought I was a Yankee without proper sympathy for Virginia."

Schlegel said the commission expurgated "a good bit" of the parts on slavery. One part, solidly documented, told how Virginia was the primary supply point for the slave market; the breeding ground, so to speak.

"They wern't going to tell me what to write," Schlegel said, "yet they weren't going to approve what I wrote unless it said what they wanted."

The Virginia History and Textbook Commission was created by the 1950 General Assembly specifically to supervise the writing and publication of the books.

Attorney Cecil W. Taylor of Lynchburg was chairman of the 9-member commission, which went out of existence once the books were published.

"From time to time," Taylor said last week, "parts of the books would be submitted by the authors. We'd read them at home. Then we and the textbook committee of the State Board of Education would come together and pool our criticisms.

"Sometimes they'd take our recommendations and sometimes they wouldn't. We made no suggestions on the tone of the books," Taylor said.

"We didn't think it was proper for us to write books for the children of this state. That smacked too much of something we didn't like. The tone of the books was set by the authors."

Mrs. Simkins said the 7th-grade book was written for children "who come from rural Virginia and whose parents may not have gone beyond the second grade.

"If we told them about Jefferson being a Diest they'd turn against him. For most of these kids, the main event in their lives was when they found Jesus.

"When I say the kids wouldn't understand I don't mean they aren't smart. They come from very conservative families," Mrs. Simkins said.

Questioned about sections of the book criticized because they present slavery in too favorable a light, Dr. Simkins said the authors made slavery look perhaps better than it really was because "that's the way Virginians said it was."

"We were trying to be as honest as we could," Mrs. Simkins said, "but if we had given the completely black picture of slavery, the parents wouldn't have let the children have the book and the book wouldn't have been adopted."

She said she appreciated the criticisms, however. "In the next edition maybe we can rectify it," she said. "Maybe we ought to rectify it."

The Simkinses had their conflicts with the commission.

Dr. Simkins recalled that one member, "a real Virginia aristocrat, . . . wanted to emphasize the greatness of Virginia and take out any reference to poor people living in Virginia . . . (The member) told me, 'What you ought to do is make every seventh grade aspire to the colonnaded mansion; and if he can't get there, make him happy in the cabin.'

"To which I replied, 'If I were Charles Dickens I could do that. But if I were Charles Dickens I wouldn't be writing this book.' "

Dr. Simkins said the commission wanted all recent governors of Virginia treated alike.

"I had the idea Mr. Byrd had been goverrer since 1926 and the rest of these governors, most of them, have been puppets. I wanted to say something like that, but they wanted us to treat every one of these nonentities alike."

The two books have been revised once since their original publication in 1957. The revisions, supervised by the State Board of Education, resulted in no major alterations. The books were merely brought up to date.

Mrs. Jones, a graduate of Longwood College and the College of William and Mary who has studied under the historian Samuel Eliot Morison at Harvard, revised the seventh-grade book.

She was questioned about a passage which reads, "Without giving up the good things of the past, Virginia has successfully met the changing needs of modern life."

"Are you going to teach them there's no hope only by presenting the dark side?" she answered. "We don't want to raise a generation of cynics."

She said the books "represent the best that can be done betwen the academic world, the political world and the educational world.

"My criticism is that the teachers don't know how to use the books," said Mrs. Jones, who has taught a lot of high school history herself. "You know why? They don't know history.

"Unless a book is radically slanted it can do no damage if it's in the hands of a good teacher," she said.

"Before I began to write textbooks I wondered why they were so bad," Dr. Schlegel said. "Now I marvel that they're as good as they are.

"Any text is subject to pressure groups. You can't say what you want to say. You have to print what people will accept

"The commisison wasn't thinking in terms of high school students but in terms of what other people would think."

He said he believes history as taught in both Virginia schools and American schools generally "is a method of indoctrination. It is taught as a mythology of our society, embodying our ideals."

The General Assembly's stated objective in creating the History and Government Textbook Commission was to improve the instruction of state history.

Schlegel, who sees the results in his college classrooms, pronounced this verdict:

"The students still don't know Virginia history."

YES --- We have moved back to our former location. As you will recall, we accepted the invitation of the Richmond Friends Meeting House to move into their Educational Building rent free. Legal counsel had suggested that since the Richmond Area Association for Reatrded Children had previously obtained a "variance from the Richmond Board of Zoning Appeals on 3/2/61 for issuance of a certificate of occupancy," VCHR could possibly be granted a similar variance. The case was heard on March 2, 1966, at which time a petition bearing 161 signatures was presented opposing VCHR's remaining at 4500 Kensington Avenue. The appeal by VCHR and the Friends was denied by the Richmond Board of Zoning Appeals. VCHR has no plans to pursue the matter further. Therefore, we decided to move back to No. 17 East Cary Street. VCHR membership must realize that foundation grants are for special programs or additional staff and the office expenses are paid from your contributions ---- so may we remind you to please fulfill your quota obligations on a regular basis.

NOTE: DO WE HAVE YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE?

TEAR OFF AND RETURN TO: MARCH 1966 VCHR NEWSLETTER

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 17 E. CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VA. 23219

In dedication to the task of making the American way work everywhere, everytime, for everybody, and believing in the principles and aims of the VCHR, I would like:

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NEWS FROM (4-14-66)

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 Telephone 648-4444
Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

INTER AND INTRA GROUP RELATIONS AND ITS EFFECT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Let me begin by stating that so much has happened in the field of Human Relations during the period 1964-65 it is actually difficult at times to evaluate the struggle for the dignity of mankind in Virginia. The laws (Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964) are moving Virginia and the nation ahead into a new era.

So much has been accomplished and so much progress has been made that it astounds us all. Thus, many of us have recently said, "what else is there to do...we have overcome." As a result, there existed a brief period in the history of our work when we thought the job had been accomplished. We directed our attention to other work, or apathy became the order of the day.

Let us examine some of the groups now in existence in Virginia which have an effect on Human Relations, both positively and negatively.

I. RIGHT-WINGED CONSERVATIVES OPERATING IN VIRGINIA

Some of these groups have an effect upon Human Relations in an "inter" group manner. I have termed this as the 1966 Civil Rights Backlash.

Let us describe them from the most militant first to the least militant:

A. White Constitutional Party (American Nazi Party) appears to be a different group from the Silver Shirt League (Ashville, N. C.) led by the late William Dudley Pelley. Mr. G. L. Rockwell has offices in Arlington and Richmond, Va. He claims financial support from Texas, California and Danville, Va. It should be noted enough people signed a petition in Virginia to allow him a place on the gubernatorial ballot. They thrive on the unusual publicity--a recent assault charge was placed against a Virginia State Fair official when he allegedly placed his hand on a member, or near Amelia County C.H. where storm troopers were thrown out of a KKK Rally, or when the Internal Revenue closed their office in Alexandria for failure to pay income taxes. They recently have settled their new office in a county just outside of Fredericksburg.

B. Minutemen is a militant armed right-winged anti-communist organization trained in Guerrilla Warfare. June 10, '65, Virginia State Police raided a combat training site in Prince William County. It can be assumed they are anti-Negro and a Northwestern version of the KKK. They have a group operating among young people in Chesterfield County.

C. United Klans of America, Inc., have met in most of the Southside Virginia Counties since September 1965. They are organized and probably will remain as a threat. Speeches delivered have intimidated Negroes, Civil Rights workers, VCHR and other moderates. Section 18:1, 364-367 of the Virginia Code contains the Anti-Klan laws.... "prohibition of wearing masks in certain places, placing burning crosses on property of another without written permission, placing or committing an act with intention of intimidating any person and the punishment for violation." There are numerous other KKK groups in the U.S. They preach a belief that tends to lead to violence, strife, hate and fear.

Recently, Mr. Marshal Kornegay, Virginia's Grand Dragon, was reported to be living in Danville. He has been cited for contempt of Congress. The U.K.A., Inc. has had about 41 official public rallies, which included some cross burnings on property which the owner had given permission.

There have been a series of cross burnings throughout the state since Sept. 1965, without the permission of the property owners.... October 30, 1965, in Powhatan County close to a Negro church. November 11, 15, 1965, crosses were burned in Southampton County. In October 1965, a cross was burned in Lunenburg and Amelia Counties. In December 1965, crosses were burned in Brunswick County. March 11, 1966, three crosses were burned in Surry County. March 1-8, 1966, three crosses were burned in Nansemond County. March 4, 1966, a cross burned in Chesapeake. In March 1966, a cross was burned in Roanoke, Virginia.

There has been an increase in the distribution of KKK literature throughout the state. From September 1965 until January 1966, literature was spread in Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Southampton, Surry, Greenville, Brunswick, Sussex, Prince George, Petersburg, Hopewell, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Richmond, Henrico, Powhatan, Amelia, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Danville and Lynchburg. More recently, in 1966, KKK literature has appeared in Stafford, Spotsylvania, Lancaster, Isle of Wight, Waynesboro, Stanunton, Roanoke, Richmond, Powhatan and Chesterfield.

There is a growing fear among Negroes and whites in these areas - primarily, it is psychological. When a person receives a calling card which reads "The Klan is Watching You,..." this is an act of intimidation because of the fear aroused in the minds of some folks.

We can expect more of the same---distribution of literature, rallies and cross burnings, and maybe some more shootings as have happened in Victoria and Richmond, Virginia (November 1965 and April 1966).

The Klan is attempting to change its image in some counties west of U.S. Route No. 1 to a so-called civic organization. This has been their approach since January 1966 in Amelia, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Prince Edward, etc. There is a large Klavern around Richmond.

D. National Association for the Advancement of WHITE People have since 1948 attempted to organize as groups and by individuals who have used the name NAAWP. Recent years they have been active in Ohio opposing school integration. There have been strong ties with the KKK and the National States Rights Party. This past summer certain Richmond (Northside) residents tried to hold a rally in Henrico County. The theme was housing--since Negroes were buying homes in a previously all white community.

E. (White) Citizens' Council has operated primarily in the Deep South. Last May and since they have held organizational meetings in Richmond and in Nottoway County. Previously they attempted meeting on Eastern Shore. Richmond and Eastern Shore were attended by white liberals which resulted in their operations becoming secret. John Synon was the guest speaker in Richmond. The theme was "Jobs and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act." They have organized in N. C. following the "Mississippi Plan," including the organization of an auxiliary police force (Kenbridge, Va. recently appointed such a group) as a warning to local Negroes not to become involved in demonstrations, encourage Negro migration, gather information on demonstration leaders, and work for States Rights and racial integrity.

Another group operating in Lunenburg County is the "Citizens for the Preservation of the White Race" under the apparent leadership of John Silverman, of Kenbridge, Virginia.

F. John Birch Society claims to be anti-communist. Most candidates for the Conservative Party have publicly admitted membership. Their latest theme is "expose the Civil Rights fraud as a communist conspiracy" and write to the editor of local newspapers. Book stores operate as the American Opinion Library (2 in Virginia). Their main inroads in Virginia have been through the racial issue. Mr. Arnold Forster, General Counsel for the Anti-Defamation League of B'na B'rith calls the Birchers the most dangerous of all groups.

They recently had Mrs. Julie Brown, Negro, to speak in Richmond on the Communist in the Civil Rights Movement. Much of their successful growth in the past has been on the Civil Rights movement being communist, and fears of the white segregationist. Unofficial police comments have been made on April 9, 1966, that about 17 Klansmen have been attending the John Birch Society meetings in the Richmond area.

G. Defenders of State Sovereignity and Individual Liberties is a group according to a Virginian Pilot Newspaper reporter reported as being Virginia's version of the Deep South's White Citizens' Council. Many previous leaders are now active in the Conservative Party. They maintain an office at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond. Officers have been from Ashland, Farmville, South Boston, Sussex, Leesburg, Norfolk, Charlottesville, Powhatan, Surry, Blackstone, Urgannia, Richmond, Midlothian, Chesterfield, Martinsville and Newport News.

H. Let Freedom Ring of Richmond, Virginia, Inc., P. O. Box 8703, Richmond, Virginia, Telephone AT 8-0061: a group which has attempted to smear the P.T.A. and certain Southern newspapers who have been pro-civil rights, doing this by the tactic of accusing them of being communist and left-winged dopes.

I. Patrick Henry Press, P.O. Box 217, Richmond, Virginia, Henry Garrett - "How Desegregation Will Work" He attempted to discredit the desegregation of the public school by stating Negroes are inferior.

J. Conservative Party of Virginia - The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Tuesday, March 22, 1966, page 3, carried an article from which I quote -- "Conservative Party Called 'Counterfiet' - Vincent F. Callahan, Jr., recent Republican candidate for Lt. Gov., yesterday described leaders of the Virginia Conservative Party as 'counterfiet conservatives.'

"The party 'is controlled by a small and willful group of people who haven't the slightest idea of what philosophical or political conservatism is .....' He said Conservative party leaders' delight in leading their followers around by the nose.' The party 'has done everything within its power to give the cause of true constitutional conservatism a black eye and seems determined to bring about the final destruction of the term conservatism as a respected political philosophy. The brand of racism and reaction as currently touted by this group under the guise of conservatism should be exposed for what it really is ..... While purporting to represent the right, its policies are actually way over on the left and the infamatory concepts uttered by its leadership do an injustice to the constitutional heritage and traditions of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

This past fall the United Klans of America, Inc. mailed out literature in behalf of the Conservative Party on September 18 and November 1, 1965. I attended several Klan Rallies as an observer and noticed the Conservative Party stickers on the cars and buttons on the security guards. Mr. George Kelly, political reporter for the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, wrote an article on

Sunday, Sept. 26, 1965, supporting the obervation of the KKK activity among the Conservative Party of Virginia.

Many of the leaders of the Conservative Party have admitted membership in the John Birch Society. If one examines the names of the leaders of this party one will notice likewise that they have been or are now members of the White Citizens Council and the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

I have briefly described these Right-Wing groups to point out that in some cases there is an intra-group relations among some of these mentioned.

There is definitely an inter group relationship as what the right wing movement does affects the left and moderate.

II. CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP AND GROUPS RELATED TO THE MOVEMENT INDIRECTLY

There are so many groups operating as organizations and individuals who are members of other groups it is very difficult to compose a complete list. Again, let me arrange them from the most militant to the least.

A. Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC-Snick), Altanta and Washington is there main offices. They have had campus travelers touring Virginia college campuses. They are more active in Washington, Arlington, Alexandria, Norfolk, and Hampton (in that order) and scattered on some other campuses in Virginia such as Lynchburg College, University of Virginia, Mary Washington College, Hampton Institute, Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, R.P.I., Virginia Union University, Virginia State at Petersburg, and St. Paul's College (individual work only). They have given money for projects in Northern Virginia, Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee (P.O. Box 79, Kenbridge, Va.), and Norfolk. It is believed that their work has been mostly recruitment and fund raising in Virginia.

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Again individuals for the most part have worked in Virginia with the exception of Norfolk and Northern Virginia.

C. Students for Democratic Society (SDS) has had individuals interested at University of Virginia, RPI, and Lynchburg College.

D. Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC-Sock). Individuals for the most part. There is now a campus traveler who has visited most of the college campuses in Virginia. The strength seems to be most through the Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee (P.O. Box 79, Kenbridge, Va.) and at University of Virginia. They are interested in the peace movement.

E. Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee (VSCRC), P.O. Box 79, Kenbridge, Virginia. They have had students working in Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Nottoway, and Powhattan Countries. The main office is Freedom House, Mecklenburg Avenue, Victoria, Virginia. They have combined with local Negroes for community action work. Some individuals are interested in the peace movement.

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Virginia Field Secretary, (RE-2-4263), 244 Halifax Street, Petersburg, Virginia. They were instrumental in the Danville crisis several years ago. They had a Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) (June-August, 1965) in Amelia, Prince George, Lunenburg, Southampton, Surry, and Sussex County.

The work is not being carried out very strongly at the present time with the exception of Hopewell and Petersburg. Dr. Milton Reid, Baptist Church, Petersburg, is Regional Representative, and Rev. Curtis Harris, Baptist Church, Hopewell, is President of Virginia SCLC.

G. The Virginia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (National Office: 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 18) or 301 E. Clay Street, Richmond, has chapters in most counties and cities in Virginia. Mr. Lester Banks is the Executive Secretary. The Legal Educational Defense Fund is handled by the law firm of Marsh and Tucker in Richmond. The two way methods-- through the courts and community action through the local chapters has done much for civil rights in Virginia.

H. The Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

The Objectives of the Virginia Council On Human Relations Are-------

1. The Council is a private, non-profit, voluntary organization open to all Virginians who will approach these objectives through constructive understanding and appropriate action.
2. The Council unites Virginians of common purpose to seek lawful and orderly solutions of basic problems and to help create a climate in which men and women of goodwill work together for the welfare of the entire community.
3. It uses fact-finding, education, negotiation, persuasion and publicity to advance the legitimate aspirations for all citizens without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
4. It works through a professional staff, more than 30 local chapters, and members representing all walks of life and many religious groups.
5. It cooperates with civic leaders and public official at all levels in seeking equal opportunities and justice for all citizens.
6. It is linked in cooperation with similar councils in other southern states, all related to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., in approaching Southwide problems with a common understanding and shared resources.
7. It seeks to keep open lines of communication with business and professional leaders and it maintains close liaison with Federal agencies and private organizations.
8. It relies for financial support on membership dues and the generous (tax-deductible) contributions of concerned Virginians who are committed to the realization of America's democratic idea.
9. It is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth St. N.W., Altanta, Georgia.

I. Housing Groups

a. Tidewater Area Fair Housing, Inc., in cooperation with Norfolk and Virginia Beach CHR, contact Mr. R.O. Clapp, 1845 Karen Lane, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451, for further information.

b. Northern Virginia Fair Housing, Inc., in cooperation with Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax County CHR, for further information ---- 6308 N. 22nd Street, Arlington, Virginia.

c. Charlottesville Committee on Fair Housing, contact Mr. Roger P. Bristol, 1808 Barracks Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903.

d. (ACESS) Action Coordinating Committee to End Segregation in the Suburbs operates in Northern Virginia.

J. Urban League of Richmond, Mr. Robert Gray, Executive Director, is mainly concerned with employment. Yet, the National Urban League is concerned with other areas. It is bi-racial. As yet no other groups have been established in Virginia. There were attempts to organize in Norfolk, now there are attempts being made in Northern Virginia.

K. Anti-Defamation League (ADL), Richmond, Virginia, which is a part of B'Nai B'Rith and of the Jewish Community. Mr. Jerome L. Levinrad is the Executive Director. Its primary purpose is to gether information on groups, especially as it might relate to the Jewish community.

Many questions have been raised by the right-wing groups in regard to communism among some of the groups which I have previously mentioned. I can only speak in regard to Virginia. I do not know nor am I aware of a member of the communist party working in the groups mentioned in Virginia. I do know of some believers of socialism in the more extreme groups. The Virginia Council on Human Relations' membership blanks state that the person applies for membership to the VCHR. VCHR has the right to refuse membership by an applicant. There may be some individuals that I would term radical in their methods, who are members of the some of the civil rights groups. These folks tend to be drawn more to the youth and college groups.

One of the real joys to discover about civil rights groups operating in Virginia as a strong organization is their firm belief in American democracy and their determination to end discrimination in this democratic process.

There are many other groups one could mention --- the voter groups, political action groups, economic opportunity groups, political parties and community improvement groups which are operating on a local level throughout Virginia. Time does not permit me to describe them in detail.

It has been my intent to describe briefly some of the groups which are making an impact upon the life of Virginians. From my point of view I have listed groups which are acting in Inter and Intra Group Relations and its effect on Civil Rights in a positive and a negative manner. I have attempted to check on my facts, but if I am incorrect on a statement I would appreciate your calling it to my attention for future corrections, as I compose these notes on groups operating in Virginia.

Rec'd 7/13/66

Va-PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter

Volume II, Number 4 June 1966 Page 1

"EQUAL HEALTH OPPORTUNITY IN VIRGINIA"

One is appalled at the difference in the health and death statistics between Negroes and whites in Virginia.

For instance --- More Negro babies die at birth than white. More Negro women die at childbirth than white women. The length of life is graded usually in this manner ... white female, white male, Negro female and the Negro male. There are more Negro deaths between ages of birth and age 21 than white deaths during the corresponding age period. Generally speaking, there is a larger percentage of certain illnesses and diseases among Negroes than whites.

When one really has the opportunity to study the health and death statistics by race in Virginia one will realize that possibly two factors do exist..... economics or the ability to pay for quality medical services, and the possibility of gross discrimination against Negroes in hospitals, clinics, or other types of medical facilities, institutions (T.B. and mental, etc.) and sometimes in the actual medical service rendered. In completing this report it was significant to note that the statement was made by various individuals in administration and medical services --- "you obtain the medical service for which you are able to pay."

This therefore causes us to review first.....

I. Previous Discrimination in Virginia's Health Opportunities

A. The Role of the Federal Government in Continuing Discrimination:

The original Hill-Burton Act provided that in adopting implementing regulations the Surgeon General should "direct the State plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in the State without discrimination on account of race, creed or color," but the Surgeon General was authorized to accept as compliance with this regulation the provision of "separate hospital facilities...for separate population groups" if "equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality" were provided for each population group. Thus, Congress statutorily incorporated the "separate but equal" concept into the Hill-Burton Act prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the School Cases declaring the "separate but equal" doctrine unconstitutional.

The Surgeon General (U.S. Public Health Services) continued to operate under the "separate but equal" doctrine until 1964 in almost all cases in Virginia. Little, if any, effort was made to determine whether medical facilities and services of the white or of the Negro were equal or just separate. It appears that the Surgeon General's regulations made no provision for reviewing the State plans in this regard, or providing for non-discrimination in health opportunities.

During the period prior to 1964 another policy developed. As an alternate to the "separate but equal" health facility, the Surgeon General approved "non-discrimination" facilities. Nearly all Hill-Burton Projects were of the so-called nondiscrimination class. But the Surgeon interpreted the nondiscrimination statutory provision to require only that "no person.. will be DENIED ADMISSION to the proposed facilities as patients because of race, creed or color."

Under this interpretation it allowed --- 1/ The segregation of patients within the facility; 2/ The denial of staff privileges to professionally qualified persons on the grounds of race, creed or color; 3/ The denial of services other than "essential services to patients; and 4/ The State to determine whether a Hill-Burton facility was complying with its nondiscrimination assurance.

B. Discrimination in Virginia's Health Opportunities:

Due to the Federal Government's role in Health Opportunity and the attitude of the State of Virginia, a number of general conditions arose, many of which still continue.

In the Virginia State institutions, mental patients have generally been kept at separate hospitals. "Virginia's Negro mental patients are confined to the Central State Hospital at Petersburg, an overcrowded institution lacking in specialized facilities. The State's white mental patients are assigned to a variety of institutions throughout the State which are capable of providing specialized services." (Title VI...one year after, a survey of desegregation of health and welfare services in the South, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1966, page 9). The 1966 General Assembly approved money to bring only one such mental institution into accreditation, it will be the predominately white institution.

In the hospitals one would have noted, until just recently, that there existed separate drinking water fountains, waiting rooms, restrooms, dining rooms, wings or wards, and other physical evidence of gross discrimination. For instance --- until recently the only place a Negro patient could be assigned a bed in Norfolk, Virginia, was...in a Negro wing at one hospital, a basement in another and they were refused admission in another; or a Negro could go to the City Community Hospital (which was small). In Richmond, the situation was similar ---- some hospitals refused to admit Negroes, another had a separate building for Negro patients, or a certain area (the basement) of another hospital for Negro patients. In Lynchburg, again we discovered that several hospitals would not admit Negroes or in the case of the hospital which did admit Negroes the space area (i.e., number of beds, etc.) was smaller than for the whites and was confined to a certain location. In Roanoke, one hospital assigned Negroes in the attic and another received Negroes but had segregated units.

The Cities of Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke, for instance, have hospitals which refuse (in the past) to serve the Negro public. There are possibly other hospitals within the State which operate on this policy. In some of these hospitals it has been discovered that they have or now are receiving federal funds in some way (directly or indirectly). Generally speaking, this was not true of hospitals which have received Hill-Burton funds.

When one examines the staff privileges of the predominently white hospitals throughout the State one is confronted with two other facts --- the lack of staff (full and courtsey) privileges by the Negro physician and the lack of the Negro student in the Nursing and Medical training programs. Most of the Negro student Nursing Programs (Licensed Practical Nurses and Registered Nurses) have been in Negro institutions or colleges.

Therefore, to meet the needs of the Negro student who wanted to enter Nursing one had to go generally to Hampton Institute or Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. There were some other hospitals, usually religious institutions, which did allow some limited number to train. Previously, the Piedmont T.B. Hospital had Negroes training for a T.B. Nursing Program, but is now discontinued. There was also a St. Philips School of Nursing which appeared to be in conjunction with MCV of Richmond, Virginia. One of the recent changes at this institution has been a change from R.N. to L.P.N. It has been almost impossible for the Negro student to be allowed to be trained in Virginia as it has been possible for the white student. This is not to minimize the great work done previously by the all Negro institutions. The important factor to remember is Negro prospective nurses must be trained in previously all white schools due to the cut back in such programs, i.e. MCV, Piedmont, etc.

Traditionally, the Negro has been unable to obtain his medical training as a physician (or specialist) or as a dentist. The two schools of Medicine (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond) would not previously admit a Negro or claimed they could find the qualified applicants. This condition has changed slightly, the answer given now is -- "we cannot find qualified Negro applicants." Thus, the Negro has had to go outside of the State of Virginia for his medical training to prepare for a career as a dentist or physician. It appears that these institutions still do not have a strong program or policy which would encourage more Virginia Negroes to be trained in Virginia.

Negro Staff Privileges (courtsey and full time) are in question in most cases in Virginia. The two local medical associations (Negro and white physicians) had little contact with each other in the past. Few predominently white hospitals allow Negro physicians and dentist to have staff privileges. There is the Old Dominion Medical Society for Negro physicians. The Medical Society of Virginia for white physicians. Locally for instance, in Norfolk you have the Norfolk County Medical Association for the white physician and Norfolk Medical Society for Negroes; while in Richmond you have the Richmond Academy of Medicine for white physicians and the Richmond Medical Society for Negro physicians.

The admission policy and bed assignments in Virginia hospitals still, to date pose a problem.

"Commission staff members noted desegregated rooms and wards, including the obstetrical ward, when they visited Richmond Memorial Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, in July. Segregation was still in evidence in the nursery, however, where Negro babies were kept in a separate room. The hospital also administers Sheltering Arms, a non-profit, privately endowed charity hospital for the medically indigent which had previously accepted only white patients. The hospital administrator said a new policy allowed the admission of Negro patients to the Sherltering Arms. Only one Negro had been accepted as a patient, however. (In January 1966, the administrator of Richmond Memorial Hospital reported that the nursery was desegregated soon after the Commission field team pointed out that Negro babies were confined to one room of the hospital nursery. He also reported a slight increase in the admissions of indigent non-welfare Negroes to the formerly all-white Sheltering Arms.) (U.S. Civil Rights Comm. Report 1966, p.7.)

"There are four separate buildings - Medical College of Virginia Hospital, St Philip Hospital, Memorial Hospital, and E.G. Williams Hospital - in the Medical College of Virginia hospital complex in Richmond. St. Philip, a 177-bed facility across the street from Medical College of Virginia Hospital, was built in 1919 for Negro patients. In July 1965, it still was used only for Negroes. Officials of the hospital told Commission representatives that St. Philip patients requiring surgery or other medical services not available at St. Philip were taken to Medical College of Virginia or other hospitals in the complex for the necessary service and returned to St Philip... However, Negro patients receiving emergency treatment at Medical College of Virginia Hospital were transferred to St. Philip as soon as their condition permitted." (USCR Report 1966, page 8.) It should be pointed out that changes have been made at MCV which appear to have the admission and bed assignments in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Section 601.

It can be safely stated that no hospital had a complete nondiscrimination policy in all of its phases of operation until just recently (1966) in the State of Virginia. This means that in the School of Nursing Program, Staff privileges, Staff assignments, admission policy, bed assignments, dining room facilities, waiting rooms, etc. -- some phase of the hospital's operation was out of compliance with the CRA-64, Title VI, Section 601. It has been stated unofficially that, as of May 7, 1966, 17 of 150 public and private hospitals in Virginia have been given clearance by the Federal government as satisfying civil rights requirements for providing care under Medicare. There have been two court cases against hospitals in Newport News. One demonstration several years ago against a hospital in Suffolk. As of April 1, 1966, there were 13 hospitals which had complaints filed against them for non-compliance. As of March 1966, one hospital in Richmond was out of compliance and undecided about its status. Three hospitals in Richmond were out of compliance and not anticipating a change.

II. Laws and Court Decisions Which Should Provide Equal Health Opportunity in Virginia

A. Fourth Circuit Court Rules Hospitals Must Stop Discriminatory Practices

The Simkins vs. Cone decision (323 F. 2d. 958, Fourth Circuit, November 1, 1963, Certiorari denied by Supreme Court of the United States, March 2, 1964, 84 S. Ct. 793) has very significantly advanced the doctrine of equal access to health facilities. This case was brought in the Federal District Court in North Carolina by Negro physicians, dentists, and patients, all of whom alleged discriminatory practices by two Greensboro hospitals and their administrators and directors. Both hospitals had been constructed with Hill-Burton funds under the "separate but equal" provision. The Negro plaintiffs asked the Court to--

(1) Order the hospitals to cease denying Negro physicians and dentists the use of staff facilities on the ground of race;

(2) Restrain the hospitals from denying and abridging admission of patients on the basis of race;

(3) Restrain the hospitals from refusing on the basis of race to permit patients to be treated by their own physicians and dentists in the hospitals; and

(4) Declare the "separate but equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Act and implementing regulations of the Surgeon General unconstitutional under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The District Court decided against the Negro plaintiffs. On appeal, the Fourth Circuit Court reversed the lower Court's decision and granted the relief sought by the plaintiffs. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case, thereby leaving intact the ruling of the Fourth Circuit which held for the Negro plaintiffs.

B. Guidelines For Compliance With Title VI of The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Hospitals in compliance with the Act are characterized by absence of separation, discrimination or any other distinction on the basis of race, color or national origin in any activity carried on in, by or for the institution affecting the care and treatment of patients.

Specifically, the above would include (but not be limited to) the following characteristics:

1. The hospital provides inpatient and outpatient care on a non-discriminatory basis; all patients are admitted and receive care without regard to race, color or national origin. Declaration of an open admission policy may not be sufficient to effectuate compliance in some instances, particularly where the hospital has previously served only or primarily patients of one race. Where there is a significant variation between the racial composition of patients and the population served, the hospital has a responsibility to determine the reasons and take corrective action if they are due to discriminatory practices.

2. All patients are being assigned to all rooms, wards, floors, sections and buildings without regard to race, color or national origin. In communities with non-white population, this results in bi-racial occupancy of multi-bed rooms and wards and use of single bed rooms on a non-discriminatory basis.

   Patients are not asked if they are willing or desire to share a room with a person of another race. Transfer of patients is not used as a device to evade compliance with the Act.

3. Employees, medical staff and volunteers of the hospital are assigned to patient services without regard to the race, color or national origin of either the patient or employee. Courtesy titles (Mr., Miss, Dr.) whenever used, are being used throughout the hospital including patient care areas and news releases announcing admissions, births, deaths, etc.

4. The granting of permanent or temporary staff privileges is carried out in a non-discriminatory manner. Staff privileges are not denied professionally qualified personnel on the basis of race, color or national origin, or on the basis of non-membership in an organization which discriminates on the basis of race, color or national origin. Removal of staff privileges and other disciplinary actions shall not be based on race, color or national origin.

5. Non-discriminatory practices of the institution include all aspects of training programs, and require recruiting and selection of trainees at both predominantly white and Negro schools. The same recruiting procedures are used at all such institutions. Third parties are not permitted to select trainees on a basis which, if done directly by the hospital, would be violative of the Civil Rights Act. These requirements apply to interns (medical, dental, OT, PT, dietician), residents and training programs such as graduate nurse, practical nurse, medical technology, x-ray technology, etc.

6. All services rendered by the institution, its employees or vendors to patients or others are provided without regard to race, color, or national origin. This would include:

   A. Administrative services (admission, medical records, fiscal, etc.).

   B. Medical and dental care for inpatients and outpatients (all specialties-clinical, diagnostic and other pathology services).

C. Paramedical care and ancillary and supporting services (food, pharmacy, social services, laundry, toilet facilities, waiting rooms, entrances, exists, snack bars, gift shops, visiting hours, doctor's lounges). Patients and visitors are using all cafeteria facilities without regard to race, color or national origin; no dining facilities are used only by non-whites by "custom" or "preference".

D. Ambulance services.

7. Employees and medical staff have been notified in writing of the hospital's policy for compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

8. Hospitals which have recently changed from discriminatory practices have taken steps to notify those who previously had been excluded from hospital services (e.g., letters to Negro physicians or physician organizations and Civil Rights leaders, notices to newspapers, posting of signs in hospitals, etc.).

9. Hospitals which have had dual facilities to affect racial separation have either converted one of them to a different purpose or have taken steps to change the traffic flow so that they are actually used biracially.

III. Some Areas of Major Concern Which Still Exist Toward Accomplishing Equal Health Opportunity in Virginia

A. The Role of the Federal Government in Requiring Full Compliance:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, -- Public Health Services, Office of Equal Health Opportunities, has launched a major effort to seek compliance with all health services obtaining federal monies. In Region III, OEHO, PHS, DHEW, 200 Seventh Street, Charlottesville, Virginia, Civil Rights Compliance Officers have been working since April 1966 to review each hospital which is seeking to apply for Medicare, using Federal Funds, or anticipating the usage of Federal Funds.

These questions remain -- will the Federal Government be strict in requiring compliance, will the U.S. Department of Justice sue a municipal government (Title III, CRA-64) for failure to comply or will the Federal Government sue for collection of Federal Funds by a state or local government, or a medical institution when they refuse to comply?

Will the Federal Government strengthen the case against discrimination in the employment of personnel by health institutions and services? Will there he a stronger guideline in the area of employment as there has developed in the field of education by recent court decisions on faculty and administration? Will there develop future court cases initiate these cases, or will it still be the burden of the person or group who is being discriminated against to file suit?

Let us not overlook the many accomplishments which have been achieved through DHEW, PHS, and through the efforts of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights by their surveys and reports, by Civil Rights Organizations, by the Medical Associations, and by the hospitals themselves. May we point out that many hospitals and medical associations have been willing to comply. Granted there are some in Virginia who will do as little as possible and as much as is necessary to comply.

B. The Role of the Virginia State Agencies in Requiring Compliance:

Again, this is another area where it has been unfortunate that the State was not willing to exercise States Rights to move from the unequal and separate phase of health opportunity to an equal health opportunity. The State, in many respects, has failed and is continuing to be slow in providing equal health opportunities for all of the citizens in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, there is possibly developing an even more tragic story -- the lack of a positive policy, in some cases program, and a plan of action by the Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Department of Public Health, and other related Virginia State Agencies which are responsible for Health Opportunity.

This is not to say that medically the State did not perform its function. But the State operated by the philosophy "separate" which by its very nature in many cases did not produce the equal health opportunity for all. There are too many statistics one can produce which give evidence of a possible gross injustice by the State and local government, and private institutions in providing equal health opportunity in Virginia.

The General Assembly probably has contributed to this factor by not requiring a positive plan of action and policy which would provide Equal Health Opportunity to ALL citizens residing in the Commonwealth... regardless of their race, color or national origin.

The many State Agencies which signed HEW Form 411 Compliance last year and required local agencies which receive Federal Funds to sign the same compliance ARE in most cases paper compliance! There is ample evidence to prove that to date (May 10, 1966) several State Agencies have allowed separate facilities and services to continue with little change by the local hospitals, Schools of Nursing, Medical Training, Mental Institutions, and other related health services and institutions to change their policy and practices so that in actual practice discrimination would cease NOW! There is evidence when cases of actual complaints were filed by CORE, NAACP and others against hospitals, etc., and the U.S. DHEW officials investigated and found facilities were in non-compliance (by the existing visual evidence), and apparently the DHEW recommended to the Virginia State Agencies not to continue the use of the facility in question (because the State Agency was administering Federal Funds and had signed a compliance form too); YET, there is little evidence that the State Agencies ever ceased to use the facility in question. It could well be that there might be evidence of gross illegal usage of federal funds as it is related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Section 601, and the directives and policies which the State Agencies have agreed upon by signing HEW Form 411 Compliance.

It would also appear, if this is a proven fact, that the State of Virginia has a legal and a moral responsibility to cease such practices as it relates to Equal Health Opportunity in the administration of federal funds as required by the Civil Rights Act.

It would further appear, if this is a proven fact, that the U.S. Department of Justice has the legal responsibility to protect all of the citizens residing in the Commonwealth of Virginia by filing suit to cease such practices by the State of Virginia, certain local governments, and certain private health institutions and services.

We hear so much today -- "We are law abiding citizens." Yes, it is hoped that we are. It is also believed that so should the Commonwealth of Virginia and local governments be law abiding as they achieve the greatest and best Health Opportunities within this Commonwealth.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
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Va- PUBLICATIONS

DEAN SAYRE TO VISIT VIETNAM
FOR 'FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE'

By Religious News Service (7-8-66)

WASHINGTON, D.C. (RNS) -- The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral (Episcopal), saying "I honestly don't know how to feel about this war," plans to go to South Vietnam in November for a first-hand look.

This will be one of the highlights of a sabbatical the Cathedral chapter voted him two months ago. He has been dean of the Cathedral for 15 years.

Dean Sayre, a grandson of President Woodrow Wilson, said he will go to Vietnam because the church -- especially here in the Capital -- has a responsibility "to offer moral guidance about national problems such as war and peace.

"I can't speak intelligently about Vietnam until I have first-hand knowledge of the facts," he said. "That's why I have to go out there."

The tour, lasting through December, has been cleared by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

Dean Sayre holds to the conviction that at times a Christian has a duty to use force to prevent a greater evil. Applying this to the war situation, he said:

"We can't just pull out of Vietnam, and -- from here at any rate -- I can't see any honorable alternative to the limited war we've been fighting.

"But at the same time, I feel very uncertain about what we're doing in Vietnam. I am troubled in my conscience, and I feel many other Americans feel the same way."

Soon after his year's sabbatical starts on Sept. 15, Dean Sayre will visit friends in Thailand. A son of Thai friends who will enter Harvard University's School of Architecture this September has lived in the Sayre home for the past 10 years.

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D.C. SUBURBS IN VIRGINIA
HELD DODGING RIGHTS ACT

By Religious News Service (7-8-66)

FAIRFAX, Va. (RNS) -- Making a tour of Northern Virginia communities comprising the suburbs of the nation's capital, a civil rights leader has charged that Virginians are openly abusing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Rev. Robert Lee Combs, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, said a major tactic has been to turn establishments which formerly catered to the public into private clubs -- "white members only."

There is a concentration of such newly-established clubs in the heavily populated areas of Northern Virginia, in Richmond and Norfolk and the complex of communities surrounding these larger cities.

(more)

Swimming pools, too, have gone "private," with Mr. Combs charging that "white skin is the only membership card." The Council spokesman said the Eastern Shore and Rappahannock River areas are the most flagrant violators.

But it is in the rural roadside restaurants that discrimination remains the harshest, he said. Negroes are discouraged from entering such establishments because of deliberate long delays in serving them. Also widely practiced is issuance of two menus, the one for Negroes listing exorbitant prices.

Mr. Combs said segregation is very much alive in the Old Dominion -- "and only slightly more subtle."

In bus stations of Greyhound and Trailways, the signs which used to mark off white and colored sections of terminals in Roanoke, Richmond, and Danville and numerous other cities, have been removed by Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

"But segregation is still encouraged there by design and custom," Mr. Combs charged.

In marked contrast to Washington, which evidences little segregation, Alexandria, Va., just across the Potomac was the scene of stiff white resistance to integration only four years ago.

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SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN GIVING
WAS $112.6 MILLION IN '65

By Religious News Service (7-8-66)

ATLANTA (RNS) -- Total giving for all causes by members of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) reached $112,666,442 in 1965, according to a report by the denomination's General Council.

It said the total represented a per capita giving of $119.10, an increase of $4 over 1964.

The denomination has 950,000 members in 4,008 local churches in 16 southeastern and southwestern states. These churches are grouped into 16 synods and 80 presbyteries.

The Arkansas Synod topped all others in per capita giving with $133.57. Second was Georgia with $132.18, and third was Missouri, with $127.48.

Of the presbyteries, the highest per capita was registered by St. Louis -- $159.15. In second place was Knoxville, $157.30; and third, Kings Mountain (N.C.), $152.84.

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Va - PUBLICATIONS

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Volume II July 1966 Number Five

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE KKK

I. LAWS (CODE OF VIRGINIA AND CHESAPEAKE CITY ORDINANCE)

ARTICLE 8.

Wearing Masks, Burning Crosses, etc.

§ **18.1-364. Prohibition of wearing of masks in certain places; exceptions.**—It shall be unlawful for any person over sixteen years of age while wearing any mask, hood or other device whereby a substantial portion of the face is hidden or covered so as to conceal the identity of the wearer, to be or appear in any public place, or to be or appear upon any private property in this State without first having obtained from the owner or tenant thereof consent to do so in writing. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons wearing traditional holiday costumes, or to persons engaged in professions, trades, employment or other activities and wearing protective masks which are deemed necessary for the physical safety of the wearer or other persons, or to persons engaged in any bona fide theatrical production or masquerade ball. (Code 1950 (Suppl.), § 18-349.1; 1952, c. 483; 1960, c. 358.)

§ **18.1-365. Placing burning cross, etc., on property of another without written permission.**—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place or cause to be placed on the property of another in the Commonwealth of Virginia a burning or a flaming cross, or any manner of exhibit in which a burning or flaming cross, real or simulated, is a whole or a part, without first obtaining written permission of the owner or occupier of the premises so to do. (Code 1950 (Suppl.), § 18-349.2; 1952, c. 483; 1960, c. 358.)

§ **18.1-366. Placing exhibit or committing act with intention of intimidating any person.** — It shall be unlawful for any person or persons while masked or unmasked to place or cause to be placed anywhere in the Commonwealth of Virginia any exhibit of any kind or to commit or cause to be committed any act with the intention of intimidating any person or persons, and thereby preventing them from doing any act which is lawful, or causing them to do any act which is unlawful. (Code 1950 (Suppl.), § 18-349.3; 1952, c. 483; 1960, c. 358.)

§ **18.1-367. Punishment for violation.**—Any person violating the provisions of this article shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years, or, in the discretion of the jury, or the court trying the case without a jury, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and a jail sentence of not more than twelve months. (Code 1950 (Suppl.), § 18-349.4; 1952, c. 483; 1960, c. 358.)

Virginian Pilot,
Norfolk, Va. 6/1/66

p. 23

By JOSEPH V. PHILLIPS

Virginia-Pilot Staff Writer

CHESAPEAKE: The City Council voted Tuesday to require permits for open air meetings of 50 or more people after hearing opposition from the Chesapeake branch of the United Klans of America and other citizens.

Three Klansmen spoke against the ordinance and also said they are not affiliated with the Ku Klux Klan, which they said was another organization.

The ordinance is a watered-down version of one proposed by City Manager Lewis Z. Johnston Jr., and City Attorney William L. Forbes at the request of the Police Division. Several Negro leaders, charging that the Klan has been race-baiting and stirring up racial tension here, spoke in behalf of the ordinance.

The new law requires a property owner to get a permit from the city manager 15 days before a large meeting on his property. It also asks the manager to "take into consideration any traffic hazard that might be created as a result of said meeting" and requires the landowner to provide temporary sanitary facilities.

The manager was given the option of waiving the 15-day requirement.

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

John J. Cogliandro, chairman of the Chesapeake campaign for Armistead L. Boothe for the U.S. Senate, opposed the ordinance because it did not give him time before Boothe's arrival here Monday to open his Chesapeake headquarters.

Opposing the ordinance were Osmond Evans of South Norfolk Borough, Elmer W. Kight of Washington Borough, Harvey King, Walters Briley, Charlie Reese Rowland, Eugene Shelton and a man describing himself only as "Mr. George."

Rowland, Briley and Shelton told newsmen they are members of the Chesapeake branch of the United Klans of America. Rowland, of 7802 Trent Avenue, Deep Creek Borough, said, "We don't want any violence. We are a chartered organization. If we go out here and some good gentlemen consents to lease us property and there are no colored involved at all, I see nothing wrong with it. We have as much right to hold a rally in white areas as any organization. We also have a right to keep troublemakers off the property, including white people."

He said a recent Klan rally in a predominantly Negro area in St. Juliens Creek was sponsored by a Klan unit from another city. He declined to name the city. "But we were there," he said.

Negroes charged the Klan rally was used to "race-bait" and to intimidate. Edward Selby of St. Juliens Creek said, "We believe in the right of the individual to assemble. But the Constitution does not give a person the right to come into a neighborhood and cause trouble by race-baiting. At this Klan rally they were saying, 'Niggers this and Niggers that; four niggers eating out of a can of beans; niggers love Cadillacs'. Nobody liked it. Some of the Klansmen had a gun. The head man said 'All niggers want to do is get in the white man's bed'. This was nothing but race-baiting."

Selby said, "They were creating race prejudice. They are not going to intimidate us. All we want them to do is stay away and leave us alone."

Harrison Cartledge, also of St. Juliens, said, "I have no objection to what anyone has to say. I believe in free speech. But when they come to my home, that's another matter. I could stand in my home and hear one say, 'Shoot that nigger if he steps one foot on the ground.' I'm a Christian, a deacon in my church. Many in our community are not Christian and they want to fight. This ordinance is very good and will help (promote) the good harmony we have with our white brethren in our community."

Frank L. Cooper, another Negro leader, said the Klan rally brought "indirect damage of $106 to my home" and "my wife was thrown into hysterics." Cooper also said, "Anytime you have a majority of our police department tied up at a meeting where people are trying to intimidate and race-bait--it shouldn't be. I hope you do something tonight to stem the tide. We had to go out trying to keep our young people from doing something that may shed blood."

King said the ordinance would restrict Boy Scout meetings held outdoors on private property and opposed the law on grounds. "It would put us in a bind." Kight, a member of the Washington Borough Recreation Committee, said he feared the the ordinance might limit outdoor activities of the Little Leagues.

Briley said it would limit private parties of truckdrivers and family reunions. "Mr. George" said he was opposed as a result of his "affiliation with the Rodeo Assocation." He said the 15-day requirement might crimp rodeos because the schedule is not always known that far in advance. He also said the council was "skating on thin constitutional ice" in passing the ordinance and threatened court action if it were passed.

Vice Major James W. Overton Jr., Councilman Alton W. Overton and Councilman Edward L. Trotman voted against the ordinance on "constitutional" grounds. Trotman suggested a study before taking the action.

The ordinance was passed at a special adjourned session after the council balked on the ordinance May 24.

RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY

Virginian Pilot p.4, 6/4/66

The trouble with Chesapeake's newly passed ordinance to control Ku Klux Klan rallies is that, like Brother Ben, it is as likely to hit a hen as the rooster on which the bead was drawn.

Under the City Council's emergency act, a landowner must apply 15 days in advance for permission to allow as many as 50 persons to gather on his property for an open-air or tent meeting. A permit could be granted or withheld by the City Manager, who also could waive the 15-day requirement for good and sufficient cause.

Klan rallies have been a nuisance in Chesapeake of late. That is their nature. But the City ought to be able to keep bedsheeted hoodlums under control by means other than an ordinance that also might hobble church, civic, political, and even family gatherings--that might infringe upon the usual concept of what the guarantee of the right to free assembly is all about.

The Chesapeake ordinance probably is not constitutional. Certainly it would be difficult to enforce in both a legal and constructive way.

The Klan fancies itself to be an empire beyond the law. Any law used against it ought to be above suspicion.

CROSS BURNINGS ILLEGAL

Virginian Pilot, p.41 A 3/25/66

RICHMOND (AP)--State law prohibits cross burnings in front of residences even if the crosses are on highway rights-of way, Attorney General Robert Y. Button said Thursday.

The question was raised by Commonwealth's Attorney William W. Jones of Nansemond County.

State law prohibits the burning of crosses without first obtaining the written permission of the owner or occupier of the premises. Button observed that the state is a body politic and is the owner or occupier of the highway rights-of-way.

He concluded that the law "prohibits the burning of crosses on public property as well as private property without the permission of the public authorities which control the property."

Button also noted that another law prohibiting the burning of crosses for the purpose of intimidation applies to both public and private property.

Jones said Thursday that he asked for the ruling to learn specifically if cross burnings on public roads are a violation of the statute.

"I just wanted to know what to do if one should occur," he said.

Jones said several cross burnings have been reported in Nansemond County recently, although no one has been caught setting the fires.

A cross was burned the night of March 8 in front of the home of Moses A. Riddick Jr., Negro member of the Nansemond County Board of Supervisors.

The Attorney General for Virginia has made a legal ruling on "Code of Virginia" 18.1-365. (Refer to newspaper article.)

A ruling has not been made on "Code of Virginia," 18.1366. This is a must in the future.

Richmond News Leader
p. 4, 5/16/66

By John Gunn
State Editor

CONCORD, May 16--The spring series of rallies by the United Klans of America, Inc. has been marked by the emergence of a least two Virginians into visible positions of office.

The state Klans organization, although still having strong ties with North Carolina, appears to be developing a broader Virginia base this year.

For example, Charles Elders Jr., who operates an eating establishment just south of South Hill on U. S. Route One, identifies himself as grand Klaliff, which is comparable to vice president.

Charles Wilson, an Emporia restaurant man although he resides in Norlina, N. C., is introduced as grand Klokard, or lecturer.

(This is the office Marshall R. Kornegay of Raleigh, N. C., Virginia grand dragon, held in North Carolina before being appointed to the Virginia position last fall, and reportedly later being elected at a state meeting of klaverns.)

OTHERS NAMED

The role of North Carolina residents in the Klans' series of 38 rallies in Virginia last fall came under heavy fire from many state newspapers.

In addition to Korengay, other North Carolinans included James Hillburn, identified as the grand knighthawk, and Jerry Bass, the chaplain, both of Raleigh.

The rally near here Friday night and one yesterday near Suffolk brought to 19 the number held in the state since March 27.

According to press and other reports, two rallies each have been held in the counties of Chesterfield, Brunswick and Nansemond, and one each in the counties of Greensville, Lunenburg, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, Southampton, Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan, Halifax, Gloucester, Dinwiddie and Campbell, and the city of Chesapeake.

FULL TIME WORKERS

One source said the Klans have five full-time workers in Virginia. These apparently are Kornegay, Hillburn, Bass, Elders and a heavy-set man from Suffolk. The source said, however, Bass is to report this week for military service.

The source said all the state officers, except Kornegay, are from Virginia or have state connections, such as Wilson.

It is known that Elders has turned up at various points across the state to line up rally sites and close leases.

A cross cannot be burned on private property without the owner's permission, thus the need for leases. The Klans have burned crosses at almost all rallies this year--and three at Suffolk the night before Easter.

Kornegay also has traveled extensively. He said at the rally near here he put "37,000 miles" on his Chrysler since October 15.

Wilson, like Kornegay, has the appearance, voice, clothes and presence to be an effective speaker. He has spoken at most rallies, and mentioned former work as a law officer.

Attendance reportedly has averaged half to two-thirds of that at last fall's rallies. The largest turnouts apparently were in Greenville, Lunenburg and Chesapeake.

A state rally is planned July 2 near South Hill at which a car is to be given away. Klansmen have been obtaining donations for this project several months.

The rallies apparently have been without incident, except at Chesapeake April 30 where Negroes heckled Klan security guards.

The Klans have changed their mailing address from Chesapeake to South Hill. A group in the Tri-City area also has been advertising rally dates in the classified columns of The Petersburg Progress-Index.

At the rally here Friday night, an estimated 200 attended. The crowd generally was unenthusiastic. The collection appeared slim. The total, as usual, were not disclosed.

Various literature, race records and "Never" buttons (which cost 25 cents) were offered for sale.

United Klans of America, Inc.
P. O. Box 635
South Hill, Va. and
Box 8820
Richmond, Va.

CROSS BURNINGS INVESTIGATED IN VA.

Richmond News-Leader
3/22/66, p.17

Authorities in four southeastern Virginia localities have under investigation a series of cross burnings reported in recent weeks.

What connection there is, if any, in the incidents is not known.

The reports were made in the counties of Surry, Isle of Wight and Nansemond, and the city of Chesapeake.

In Surry county, a Negro leader told the board of supervisors the cross burnings were the work of "Klansmen."

But no individuals or groups have been linked to any of the incidents by authorities.

THREE CROSSES

It was reported at the supervisors' meeting that three crosses were burned in Surry county the night of March 11, all on state property.

Charles Pettaway, president of the Surry Improvement Assocation, contended the cross burnings were "harassment, not to you whites but us Negroes."

He asked the county to employ more deputy sheriffs for protection.

Earlier this month, the Isle of Wight board of supervisors was told of a cross reportedly burned near the home of Calvin Allmond, near Orbit, on February 9.

OWNER'S OK

Three other cross burnings were mentioned, but the sheriff's office said it was not aware of two of them. One was burned with permission of the owner of the land, the supervisors were told.

In Nansemond County, a cross was burned the night of March 8 in front of the home of Moses Riddick, a Negro political leader.

Two other crosses were burned in the county the preceding week, one near the home of a Negro, the other near a white man's home.

The cross burning in Chesapeake took place the night of March 4 in the front yard of the home of Rufus Bly, near Great Bridge. Bly, 55, is a painter.

Also under investigation is a cross burning reported in a residential area "several weeks ago" near the Hickory Hill Elementary School, which is located on Belt Boulevard in Chesterfield County.

Meanwhile, in another part of the state, Roanoke police are investigating the burning of a cross the night of March 9 on the lawn of the M. T. Bass home at 531 Murrell Road, N.E. Bass is white.

KLAN LITERATURE IS REPORTED

Literature of the United Klans of America, Inc. has been turning up at several points across the state, and in at least two instances daily newspapers have reported it was stuffed in newspaper delivery tubes at subscribers' homes.

The Fredericksburg Free Lancer-Star said several hundred copies of "The Fiery Cross," a United Klans' publication, were distributed March 11 in Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties.

A number of them were discovered by carriers making deliveries. The paper said no permission had been requested to use the tubes, and had this been done, it would have been refused.

The Daily Press, Inc., of Newport News said material dealing with the Klan had been inserted illegally in tubes in the Williamsburg area.

Other reports of distribution of "The Fiery Cross," or other United Klans' literature, have come from: Reedville, Wicomico Church and White Stone, in the Northern Neck; Waynesboro and Staunton; Carrollton and Smithfield, in Isle of Wight County; Roanoke, Richmond, and Powhatan County.

"The Fiery Cross" apparently is being distributed heavily throughout the Southeast.

Malcolm Seawell, a Raleigh attorney who heads a "law and order" committee appointed by Governor Dan Moore to keep the United Klans under surveillance in North Carolina, said an estimated 160,000 copies were trucked into that state from Alabama.

KLUXERS IN GLOUCESTER

Tense Situation As Armed Groups Stand Eyeball-To-Eyeball

Norfolk-Journal & Guide

June 25, 1966

By Harriet Watkins

GLOUCESTER, Va. -- Ku Klux Klan members staged a meeting last Saturday night on the edge of a Negro section in Gloucester County. The Negroes staged a "turkey shoot" on the adjoining property.

The turkey shoot was set for about an hour earlier than the Klan meeting was to be held. The noise of the rifles shooting at targets could be heard throughout the neighborhood. The Negroes with their rifles were still next door to the field where the Klan rally was held when the Klansmen got there.

THE KLANSMEN had distributed circulars in some post offices, certain service stations and certain paperboxes. Most of the circulars were put out in white sections but some were found in Negro sections. The circulars gave the time and place and said the rally was for "the white public only."

More than 300 Negroes assembled in the area near where the rally was held. The crowd included men, women and children. Klansmen had to use a dirt lane that divided the sites on which the two groups met. Negroes took pictures of the Klansmen. The Negroes had an answer for anything the Klansmen said. They showed in no uncertain terms that they were not afraid of the terrorists.

THE NEGROES had a loud speaker near the rally. They played loud music to annoy the Klan, saying it was "station N-E-G-R-O." The Klansmen also had a record that they played loud enough to be heard by the Negroes. It was one in which they referred to colored citizens as "niggers and jiggaboos" and said they didn't want integration.

KKK CALLS OFF MARCH SLATED FOR SOUTH HILL

Monday, July 4, 1966
Danville Commercial Appeal

SOUTH HILL: Threatened by the possibility of arrests, United Klans of America, Inc., leaders called off a scheduled march through this Southside town Saturday afternoon.

Marshall R. Kornegay, Virginia grand dragon, said he cancelled the parade at the request of state police and Mecklenburg County Sheriff W. E. Newman.

When Kornegay made the announcement to several hundred persons at the rallying point, he was greeted with loud protests. Klan officials told reporters Friday that several thousand persons were expected for the parade and rally later in the evening.

Kornegay told reporters Saturday that he agreed to call off the march because the klan "does not believe in violating the law." A request for a parade permit had been denied by Town Council.

In place of the scheduled march, the klan staged a motorcade about 6:45 P.M., with robed klansmen riding in cars and trucks decorated with klan emblems, Confederate battle flags and "Never" signs.

Earlier, Kornegay had met on a South Hill street with the sheriff, state police officers and H. S. Montgomery Jr., South Hill mayor. The mayor told reporters that Town Council denied the request for a parade permit for several reasons, including the possibility of disrupting the heavy holiday traffic in the downtown area.

Police advised Kornegay that if the march were held, klan leaders would later be arrested, but that because of the large number of persons expected, no mass arrests would be made.

TRACTOR AWARDED

Richmond News Leader.
Monday, June 6, 1966

A tractor was awarded to a Victoria man at the rally Saturday night. Donations for the tractor had been received by the Lunenburg Unit No. 10 of the United Klans, according to a newspaper advertisement.

Proceeds received "will be used to fight against communism in this area," the ad said.

The weekend rallies brought to 26 the number held in Virginia this spring.

VCHR EDITORIAL COMMENTS

Legal questions about the Virginia KKK which should be answered by the Attorney General of Virginia are. . .

1/Interpretation of "Code of Virginia" Article 8, 18.1-366. What does "any exhibit of any kind or to commit or cause to be committed any act with the intention of intimidating any person or persons, etc." mean?

2/ Was in action of the UKA, Inc. legal in this situation?

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Virginia Date _____

I/We apply for membership in the VCHR, and in the affiliated local council for our area. Enclosed in the following:

$5.00 membership (single or couple)

$ _____ additional contribution (Tax Deductible)

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Zip Code _____

Special interests or requests:
Conbributions will be credited to local Council

VCHR PUBLICATIONS

"PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE CHURCH"

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703—648-4444

PRESS RELEASE ---------- Monday, August 1, 1966

LOW-RENT HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG
COLLEGE COUNCIL

The office of the Virginia Council on Human Relations has just completed a special report on low-rent housing and urban renewal in the State of Virginia.

It appears that ---

(1) The Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, which prohibits discrimination in Federal Assisted Programs is not being implemented.

(2) The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public Housing Administration has not insisted upon bi-racial occupancy of most projects. Bi-racial occupancy in Norfolk, Harrisonburg and Alexandria has placed the burden upon Negro families, that is previously white projects have had some integration.

(3) The Federal Government has in fact perpetuated segregation by allowing low-rent housing projects and urban renewal dwelling units to be built in neighborhoods which are destined to continue segregation in neighborhood housing patterns.

(4) The Federal Government or the local Redevelopment Housing Authority has not been imaginative in cooperating with the local governments in site selection which would have permitted integration.

(5) Therefore, the Federal Government has contributed to segregated patterns in public schools.

We call upon the President of the United States, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public Housing Administration, and the local Redevelopment Housing Authorities to cease such practices and promote open occupancy.

The press may quote from the special report attached hereto.

- 30 -

Va-PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems now troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

September 1966 Editor: Ellen Thompson, 548-0775

MEETING FOR SEPTEMBER

TOPIC: Progress in School Integration

SPEAKER: Dr. John C. Albohm, Superintendent of Schools

PLACE: Washington Street Methodist Church, downstairs in Landis Hall
115 South Washington Street (on street parking)

DATE: Thursday, September 29, 1966

TIME: 8:15 p.m.

Dr. Albohm will describe the extent of integration in the school system, comment on the promise and problems of integration, and indicate the steps -- such as the recent workshop -- through which the school system is working to improve student and community relations.

THIS IS A TIMELY AND IMPORTANT TOPIC FOR ALL CITIZENS IN OUR CITY. PLEASE PLAN TO COME AND BRING SEVERAL FRIENDS.

****

Thoughts of Shame for Mississippi, September 1966

And so, you went to school today, my child, with nervous twitter
in your heart
And you returned with your leg splintered by the mob.

And you, my girl, all dressed so fine in the plaid frock that I made
with such care.
Did you suspect the chains, the ax handles and the hate that met you
on your first day at school?

And you, young man, with thirst for education, stomped by the bigots .....
"Nigger, are you coming back tomorrow?"
What can you say when the blood runs down your eyes and the shirt that
your mother pressed so carefully lies in shreds about your waist?

EQUAL EDUCATION UNDER THE LAW. For what? For THIS?

But YOU, oh fair-haired child, the spawn of love, the begotten of
those cursing crowds .....
With hair-bows neat in place and crinolines emphasizing your tiny waist.
Aren't you glad that you are White?

(MAY GOD HAVE MERCY ON US ALL!)

-- Ellen Thompson

OUR PROGRAM COMMITTEE NEEDS HELP: How about a capable lady volunteer? All you have to do is arrange for our monthly meeting spots at a local church or synagogue. Our community churches have been kind and hospitable, but we need someone to get the right space at the right time. Please call our President, Burt Moyer, at 931-5023.

****

WHY NOT VOLUNTEER AS A TUTOR? Are you a frustrated Math lover with a desire to "get across" the beauty of logarithms and equations? HERE'S YOUR BIG CHANCE! Mrs. E. Lloyd Patterson, our Tutoring Committee Chairman, needs volunteers for high school Geometry and Algebra aids. Contact her at 578-0632 and she will find immediate use for your talent.

****

The poem on the front page was spontaneous with your editor. If any of you feel the inclination to pen some of your thoughts in prose on the civil rights events of our time, I would be delighted to receive and print them. Send to: Ellen Thompson, 203 MacArthur Road, Alexandria, Va. 22305. Blank verse, rhyme or "just thoughts" are O.K. This is not the Atlantic Monthly, so please don't by shy.

****

WE ARE SHOOTING STRAIGHT FROM THE HIP THIS MONTH ABOUT DUES!

The following 24 Council memberships will be cancelled unless they pay up PRONTO:

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Ablard
Miss Mayme C. Brooks
Mr. & Mrs. Douglass Cater
Mr. & Mrs. Ferdinand Day
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Day
Mr. & Mrs. John de Wilde
Mr. Herbert A. Green
Mr. Charles Harbaugh, Sr.
Mrs. Alice Hatch
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Helde
Mrs. Harold Kelleran
Mrs. Frances Knight
Mr. & Mrs. Robert List
Mr. & Mrs. Owen Malone
Mrs. Norman McCuen
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Meisler
Mr. & Mrs. Murray Newman
Mr. & Mrs. William Pfeiffer
Mr. William Pitts
Rev. Robert Quirin
Mr. & Mrs. J. Laurent Scharff
Mr. Newman Taylor
Mr. W. A. Weiss
Dr. Robert Williams

PLEASE FILL OUR THE FORM ON THIS PAGE AND SEND IT IN. WE REALLY NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

********** CLIP OUT ********** MAIL IN **********

DUES FOR CALENDAR YEAR OF 1966

SEND TO: Alexandria Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Harry Weingarten, Treasurer
303 Aspen Place, Alexandria, Virginia 22305.

($5.00 membership - includes $2.50 for Virginia Council)

NAME: _____

(Mr. & Mrs. PLEASE - each name helps show support)

ADDRESS: _____ Zip Code _____ Phone _____

INTERESTS: Jobs _____ Homes _____ Tutoring _____ Other _____

NOTE: DUES ARE ENTIRELY SEPARATE FROM GIFTS TO THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL.

****

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Mr. & Mrs. William Davis	631 N. Columbus Street
Mrs. John Theban	410 S. Fairfax Street
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Tully	5462 Sanger Avenue
Mr. Douglas Bass, Jr.	1215 Gibbon Street
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Clark	726 Timberbranch Drive

****

IN CASE YOU HAVE NO IDEA WHO TO CALL ABOUT JOINING ONE OF OUR COMMITTEES, here is a list of our standing committees and their chairmen. They can use you if you are willing to sign up:

HOUSING COMMITTEE: Nat McKitterick - OV 3-1334
JOB COMMITTEE: Steve Jackson - 836-7640
(Steve is new in this capacity and, as the new head, would be delighted to receive volunteers and suggestions.)
TUTORING COMMITTEE: Mrs. Lillian Patterson - 578-0632

****

It is often easy for us Northern Virginians to disassociate ourselves completely from the rest of the state in our dealings with civil rights. To many of us, the local urgency is more vital than what happens anywhere due south or due west of us. We are very provincial in this respect and this, indeed, may be attributed solely to "human nature."

The Virginia Council recently released a special report that brings our near-sighted outlook into a far vaster scope. It was about Amelia, Virginia, southeast of us in an area that many of us don't know about that well. The report is written in part by a young African student who spent his precious summer days in our own state trying to get impoverished Negroes to register for voting. He was working for a service corps connected with a local Presbyterian church in Amelia.

While this young Daniel was addressing a group of potential voters, he found himself face-to-face with local members of white-robed Klansmen who shouted "NEVER" to every remark that he uttered. This young man was interrupted and insulted. After being in America only one year (in the State that prides itself on being the seat of liberty) he concludes: "If the Negroes have the liberty to organize a Freedom Rally and some Klansmen also have a kind of liberty to disrupt this meeting, it goes without saying that there is either too much of this freedom or too little, for good or bad."

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL IS OUR WATCHDOG IN THE STATE. LET US SUPPORT IT WITH OUR DOLLARS IF WE CANNOT WITH OUR PRESENCE IN CONFRONTING KLAN ACTIVITIES ..... MAIL IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION.....

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(tax deductible)

_____ I hereby pledge $5.00 a month for the calendar year of 1966.

_____ I herewith enclose $60.00 for the calendar year of 1966.

_____ I herewith enclose $_____ for the calendar year of 1966.

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

Send to Local Treasurer: Mrs. Harry Weingarten, 303 Aspen Place, Alexandria 22305.

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL.

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street

Richmond, Virginia 23219
Telephone (703) 648-4444

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: VCHR MEMBERSHIP, AND OTHER CONCERNED PEOPLE

FROM: Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

DATE: September 30, 1966

SUBJECT: REVIEWING VIRGINIA'S TEXTBOOKS

What have you done so far to resolve the segregation picture of America your child has received from his school books?

May we suggest the following (Refer to the brochure mailed to you in August, "What Picture of America Does Your Child Receive From His School Books?) ------

As a local council -----

1. Have a committee visit with
   Superintendent of Public Schools,
   Local School Board,
   Principal of each local school
   Others you might want to include on this list ....
   Remember that there still does not exists in many localities an awareness of the problem or concern which is needed if the improvements suggested in VCHR brochures are to be brought about.
   P.T.A., League of Women Voters, Churches, Civic Associations, etc.

2. Find out what kind of books are being used in your school system, urge professional educators to promote this project.

As a member of a local council ------

1. Write letters to the Virginia Board of Education as a whole, to the Committee on Textbook and Curriculum, expressing your concern and views.
2. Write letters to your representatives in the State Legislature expressing concern and urging them to follow up with the Governor and State Board of Education.
3. Letters to the editor of the local paper.
4. Speeches, discussion, debate on local platforms, or on radio or TV.
5. Urge resolutions by local school board favoring a more inclusive policy.
6. Urge resolutions by state organizations of various kinds.

<u>All these are needed immediately</u>! These are the key months. We must urge top priority to this project, as in December 1966 books will be selected for the next six year period by the State Board of Education.

The 32 - page pamphlet containing the etxtbook list referred to in the above brochure: To cover postage and handling send 25¢ for 5 copies or $1.00 for 30 copies. Write to the VCHR office for copies.

Va - PUBLICATIONS

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EQUALITY

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

RETURN REQUESTED

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
P A I D
Richmond, Va.
Permit No. 1821

Volume II | September, 1966 | Number 7

PROJECT

DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS-- UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

FOREWORD

"Dual justice takes many forms, some merely disgusting and others so quietly terrifying that they balk the scrutiny of rational men."

The answer — A concerned community

The ultimate responsibility is with the people.

Prepared By
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

From the discussion groups of the 1965 workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, came an urgent request that the Fellowship of the Concerned launch a campaign of women visiting the courts -- showing their interest and concern in what is happening.

What has been done thus far:

1. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council gave the program their hearty approval.

2. The State Councils on Human Relations will be partners with us in this program.

3. A call went out to the presidents of national women's organizations asking them to come to Atlanta for two day's of discussion. The response was mostgratifying.

The morning session of the first day was spent listening to a group of lawyers discussing for us the problems we had to meet and answering their questions. The remainder of the time was in the hands of these national women who divided themselves into several committees.

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair, president, United Church Women, National Council of Churches.

Miss Dorothy Height, president, National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Max Goldstein, National Board, National Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. George Gunning, National Board, National Council of Catholic Women.

Mrs. A. L. Cram Jr., vice president, National Board Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Michael Shapiro, first vice president, B'nai B'rith Women.

Mrs. George E. Kimball, vice president, Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation.

Mrs. Benjamin Mays, representing Woman's Missionary Council, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, president, International Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Christ.

Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, first vice president, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Miss Evelyn Green, executive secretary, Board of Woman's work, The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Mrs. Niles C. Clark, representing Woman's Society of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church.

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, representing Council of Lay Life and Work, United Church of Christ.

The following is their report:

A. Issued the following statement.

"We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

"Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

"As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.

"This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action."

B. Directed the Southern Re-

(Continued on Page 4)

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

THE VARIOUS COURTS

Normally one thinks of only two types of courts -- state and federal. While this is, of course, basically the case, state courts are broken down into many categories.

Descriptive names vary from state to state but basically a state court system works this way. Superior courts (or district courts, circuit courts -- depending on the title used within the states) normally will have original and concurrent jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes-- with the exception of administration of estates which would be under the jurisdiction of probate or ordinary courts. In some states superior courts also have jurisdiction in equity cases (those where injunctive relief is sought) while other states have separate equity (or chancery) courts. Divorce cases and cases involving titles to real estate will also normally fall under the jurisdiction of probate or ordinary courts. In some states superior courts also have jurisdiction in equity cases (those where injunctive relief is sought) while other states have separate equity (or chancery) courts. Divorce cases and cases involving titles to real estate will also normally fall under the jurisdiction of superior courts -- though some states again have separate court divisions for handling such cases.

Subordinate to the superior courts are the various municipal and county courts which have been created to take the heavy burden of minor civil and criminal cases from the higher court. Some of these include: police or recorder's courts used primarily for the disposition of minor offenses -- such as traffic violations -- and the binding over of greater offenders to higher courts; criminal courts which will handle misdemeanors; county civil courts which will have jurisdiction over civil cases where the sum involved is comparatively small. This sum may vary from state to state, but rarely is over $500.

COURTS OF VIRGINIA

"Circuit courts, Corporation courts, and certain other city courts created under the authority of the Constitution of Virginia by the General Assembly are courts of record. Most of the courts of record have appellate jurisdiction. . . .Also, courts of record are depositories of official records and such records as deeds, mortgages, marriages, and other records kept in the public interest."

Local courts such as courts presided over by police judges and traffic court judges are designated County Courts and Municipal Courts. These local courts are not courts of record. While many local courts have jurisdiction over all kinds of crimes and civil controversies, as a matter of practice, usually they hear and determine cases involving only minor crimes or relatively small amounts of money."

Virginia City Courts of Record. Circuit Courts of Cities (Circuit indicated by numeral)

Alexandria	16
Bristol	23
Buena Vista	18
Charlottesville	8
Chesapeake	1
Clifton Forge	19
Colonial Heights	37
Fredericksburg	39
Hampton	11
Hopewell	3
Lynchburg	6
Martinsville	7
Newport News	40
Norfolk	32
Petersburg	4
Portsmouth	38
Radford	36
Richmond	10
Roanoke	20
Staunton	18
Suffolk	2
Virginia Beach	28
Waynesboro	29
Williamsburg	14

City, Corporation or Hustings Courts:

Alexandria Corporation
Bristol Corporation
Charlottesville Corporation
Chesapeake Corporation
Danville Corporation
Lynchburg Corporation
Newport News Corporation
Newport News Hustings
Norfolk Corporation
Norfolk Corporation Part II
Norfolk Law and Chancery
Petersburg Hustings
Portsmouth Hustings
Richmond Chancery
Richmond Hustings
Richmond Hustings Part II
Richmond Law and Equity
Roanoke Hustings
Roanoke Law and Chancery
Winchester Corporation

Supreme Court of Appeals is Virginia's highest court. The primary purpose. . .is to review decisions of lower courts in which appeals have been allowed.

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court: This court has jurisdiction over cases involving dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Also, it has jurisdiction over cases involving a crime, except manslaughter or murder, of one member of a family against another. In addition, the court has jurisdiction of offenses committed against children." (Virginia's Government, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va. 1964, pp. 81-86)

The Rights Of Individuals In The Hands Of Police

Negro distrust of white policemen is widespread both in rural areas and in the cities; both North and South. Such suspicion is not unjustified. For too long the white policeman has been the secular arm of segregation and racial discrimination and his methods have been no credit to his community or to his profession. Despite efforts of progressive city and county administrations in recent years to eliminate not only police brutality but police violation of individual and human rights, a great deal more effort needs to be made. Citizens groups thus should familiarize themselves with the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The following is a summation of those rights: (Source: "Criminal Law and Punishment," J. J. Fitzgerald, Oxford University Press, 1962; pp 175-180).

1. Search and entry -- no one must submit to being searched unless he is a suspect who has been arrested.

2. Arrest -- police cannot detain a subject for questioning without a warrant;

Police cannot make an arrest without a warrant unless he reasonably suspects a felony having been committed;

Arresting officer must bring an accused person (if arrested without a warrant) before a judge as soon as possible. Superior officer in charge must inquire into case and may release the accused on bail if the case is not serious. He

. A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court handed down June 13, 1966, directly affects the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The ruling holds:

1. that an individual must be warned prior to questioning that he has the right to remain silent;
2. that he must be warned that any statement he makes may be used against him in court;
3. that officials must inform him of his right to have legal counsel present at the time he is questioned;
4. that he must be told by authorities that if he does not have money enough to employ an attorney, he has the right to have one appointed by the court to represent him; to consult with him before making any statement; and to have him present while he is making a statement;
5. that if an accused person requests legal representation no questions will be asked him until an attorney is present. must release him if accused does not come before a judge within 24 hours;

When brought before a judge, the prisoner has the right to demand bail; if refused, he can appeal to higher court. Bail must not be excessive;

The remedy for a person wrongfully detained is to apply for a writ of Habeus Corpus to a judge, requiring accuser and accused to go before a judge where cause of arrest is to be stated. If court is not satisfied that a valid reason exists for detaining the accused, the prisoner is to be released.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

JURY SELECTION

In a suit attacking the jury system of Jefferson County, Alabama, Charles Morgan, attorney-at-law, noted that selection techniques "differ from state to state and within states from court to court. The federal system differs from state systems. Qualifications differ from state to state. Federal qualifications differ from state qualifications." Some jury commissioners, Morgan pointed out, compile jury lists from telephone books; others use city directories, voter registration lists, the rolls of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, church membership lists, lists of school teachers, automobile owners, American Legion members, property tax payers. The result of such methods is that no real balance of the population is achieved. Jury lists become heavily laden with middle and upper class citizens. The poor, both Negro and white, are automatically excluded and since residential segregation is a fact of life in the South, jury commissioners can even effectively screen out middle class Negroes by close scrutiny of their addresses.

The first step in a program of reform should be for local groups to determine how jury panels are chosen in their particular localities. But it isn't enough simply to pressure for change. An alternative should be presented. How can a true cross-section of the population be achieved, as called for in the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966? Mr. Morgan advances a surer means than is currently in practice. This is the so-called Kraft method and is, in effect, the methods of opinion research analysts. (John F. Kraft, from whom the name is taken, is president of an opinion and market research firm. He has worked for many years both in the Elmo Roper firm and in the Lou Harris firm). To select jury panels under this system would be a simple matter of choosing at random a specified number of residential blocks in a given city and from every fifth household making a random selection of citizens eligible to serve on juries -- men and women over 21, upper income and lower income people, white and Negroes. The whole focus of the approach, Mr. Kraft explains, "would be to remove human discretion from scientific sampling, to remove the possibility of bias in selecting the sample."

THE PROBLEM

Much has been written on the South's dual system of justice -- one brand for the white man -- yet another for the Negro. Legislation is even now being debated which hopefully will bring about change. But it will take more than new laws to rectify the abuses of generations. The vigilance of dedicated citizens willing to spend time and patience sitting in courtrooms and observing, willing to inquire, to ask the hard questions about long established procedures can be quietly effective. A coalition of women's organizations acting on local levels can fill this need. When lynch law was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed and over the years contributed hugely toward eliminating mob rule in the South. The same spirit of that earlier organization is now needed as the South faces up to the new challenge of Jim Crow justice.

Let's look just briefly at the overall situation, for basic to any meaningful action is an understanding of the directions one is trying to move.

The double standard of justice in the South is most obvious in the record on civil rights cases.

From 1960 through mid-1965 at least twenty-six Negro and white civil rights workers were slain. Only one assailant was sentenced -- to ten years in prison.

Toward the end of 1965, however, the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Viola Liuzzo were convicted of "conspiracy to violate her civil rights" and were sentenced. This was after one of them had been acquitted of the charge of murder. The next day Damon Strange was convicted of manslaughter in a night-rider slaying in Anniston, Alabama.

If the double standard of justice were limited to civil rights cases, one might find reason for optimism -- however slight -- in these recent convictions. BUT THE PROBLEM GOES MUCH DEEPER.

The double standard of justice looms constantly over the daily life of every Negro in the South. In ordinary contacts with police, in traffic courts, in civil procedures, and in criminal cases the dual standard is a standing abuse to all Negroes.

CAPITAL CASES

Despite the fact that more than half of all convicted rapists are white, 87 per cent of all the persons executed for rape between 1930 and 1963 were Negroes convicted and sentenced by southern courts.

Between 1930 and 1961, 34 people were executed for the capital offense of night-time burglary. Twenty-nine of them were Negroes and all but one were put to death in a southern or border state.

Studies have shown that a Negro murderer is likely to get the maximum penalty if his victim is a white person, while southern courts are inclined to be lenient if the victim is another Negro. A white person is more likely to receive the maximum penalty for killing another white person than for killing a Negro.

MINOR OFFENSES

Negroes suffer from what has been described as "cash register justice." Suppose a judge gives two men, one a Negro and one white, the same sentence for drunk driving: $150 fine or twelve months in jail. If the Negro is a laborer at $1.25 per hour (when he can find work) and the white man earns $250 a week, the sentence is not really the same because a fine of three days' pay for the white man is an impossible sum for the Negro.

To be sure, "cash register justice" victimizes the poor of both races, but the Negro, being poorest, suffers most frequently. In a 12-month period ending in June of 1962, 2,341 persons served terms in Georgia's state prison system for their inability to pay small fines. Seventy-five per cent of these were Negroes.

The same result is obtained in the setting of bail: the impoverished sometimes must await trail in jail because they cannot raise the amount which allows the well-off offender to be free.

Experts in criminal correction have long argued that an effort should be made to determine the offender's ability to pay before imposing the penalty. So far the argument has had little effect in the South.

LEGAL COUNSEL

An indigent Negro accused of a major crime often must accept a court-appointed white attorney who has little enthusiasm for his case. But even if they have money, Negroes may find it difficult to get an attorney, and in the Deep South, white attorneys are reluctant to accept controversial cases. To do so can cost an attorney his practice and may even result in ostracism by his community. There have been several examples of this in recent years.

JURY SELECTION

A southern Negro charged with a crime has little chance of being tried by "a jury of his peers." Actually, methods of jury selection work against poor whites as much as against Negroes, and they are unjust in other parts of the United States as in the South. But the record of southern juries in racial cases is a striking and depressing result of the pre-judicial systems of jury selection which prevail.

ALL-WHITE JUSTICE

Exclusion from juries is not the only way in which Negroes are denied participation in the administration of justice. Only recently have southern cities and states hired a token number of Negro police officers; often their duties are almost entirely confined to Negro neighborhoods.

Very few officers of the southern courts are Negroes. This is as true of southern FEDERAL courts as of state and municipal courts. A recent report of the Southern

(Continued on Page 4)

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

The Problem

(Continued from Page 3)

Regional Council included the following statistics:

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Circuit Court Judges	12*	12	0
District Court Judges	65	65	0
Referees in Bankruptcy	55	55	0
U. S. Commissioners	253	253	0
U. S. Clerks	28	28	0
Deputy U. S. Clerks	321	321	0
U. S. Attorneys	29	29	0
Assistant U. S. Attorneys	158	153	5
Jury Commissioners	109	109	0
U. S. Marshals	29	29	0
Deputy U. S. Marshals	165	156	9
Secretarial and Clerical	364	**	**

*This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

**Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number from observation is quite small.

Courtroom Practice What Can Be Done

The county courthouse in the South is the last remaining stronghold of publicly sanctioned segregation. Not even the federal government has yet penetrated it. Beyond calling for elimination of discriminatory jury selection methods in state courts, the proposed Civil Rights Bill will not greatly affect accepted practices and procedures at the county courthouse. It will, apparently, be only through local citizen action that change can be brought about. This could be a long and frustrating process. The South has demonstrated its unwillingness to abandon segregation voluntarily and those who take upon themselves the task of reform should be prepared to face a good deal of resistance -- as well as local hostility directed against them. Yet the effort must be made. And it may well be that church women can here be more effective than the more direct action groups. Courts are peculiarly sensitive to any act that might remotely be interpreted as contemptuous. The authority of county judges in contempt cases is very broad. However, local women's organizations, sitting quietly in a courtroom, observing what goes on and later working for reform through community action could hardly be felonious.

Points that observers should be alert for are, of course, evidence of segregation. Such evidence probably won't be hard to find. Negroes may, as a matter of course, automatically sit on the back row or in the gallery or they may be directed to sit in segregated seats by the court. Water fountains in some county courthouses may still be segregated as may restrooms.

Negroes in southern courts traditionally have been denied normal courtesy titles. Few southern judges or lawyers address Negro witnesses by any other than first names. Listings of witnesses in records of trial sometimes do not include "Mr." or "Mrs." titles for Negroes. Negro attorneys are frequently addressed as "Colonel," "Captain," "Preacher," by the court to avoid the use of "Mister."

Another project of the group could be analysis of cases where a Negro and a white man are accused of comparable crimes. The group could sit in on the entire proceedings first of one and then the other. Notes could be kept on how both proceedings were handled, with special attention to the court's attitude toward the defendant, the comparative energies of white defense attorneys on their client's behalf, interrogation of Negro and white witnesses -- and jury panel selection. If both defendants were convicted, a comparison could also be made of the sentences given; follow-through could be made of jail and prison conditions.

Workshop On Courts

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President, League of Women Voters of the United States

OBSERVERS PROGRAM

Some selective process should be used in recruiting observers. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should:

1. Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.
2. Be willing to sit through proceedings and refrain from making remarks or engaging in conversation with those nearby while the Court is in session.
3. Act like a fair-minded person.

It is wise for observers to work in teams of two. This makes it possible to check with one another when any report is written.

When observing in the Courts the following should be kept in mind:

1. Trials are open. However, any judge has power to exclude the public and to have part of the hearing in private.
2. Know the procedures in the Court to be visited. Attorneys can be helpful in briefing on this.
3. Know the Court schedule -- what cases are coming up, the time the Court opens, etc.
4. Many Courtrooms have limited space. Get there in time to get a seat near the front so you can hear. Do not expect special favors in having a seat saved. If offered, do not accept a Judge's invitation to sit on the bench.
5. Areas of interest:
   a. Judge's demeanor toward the person before the Court.
   b. Bail.
   c. Legal Counsel.
   d. Jury selection.
   e. Sentencing, fines, etc.
6. Observe several times with the same judge presiding.
7. Observe procedures under more than one judge.

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Dual Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

gional Council to prepare material on the discrimination in jury selection and the dual justice in the courts -- one for Negroes, one for whites.

C. Asked that workshops on the courts be held in each of our eleven Southern States -- and that VISITS TO THE COURTS BE MADE beforehand in preparation for the state workshops. (One of the lawyers who spoke to the group said, "If women would visit the courts regularly it would revolutionize the courts.") A workshop is being planned Fall 1966 in Richmond, Virginia, VCHR will announce further details.

Speech delivered by The Rev. Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va. 23219
Telephone 648-4444

Delivered to ------ Petersburg Council on Human Relations, YMCA Building, Petersburg, Va. - 8:00 p.m., Thursday, October 27, 1966.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a real pleasure to visit with you again this evening in Petersburg. I commend you upon the excellent program and progress you have made in Petersburg through the efforts of the VCHR and the local council on Human Relations.

I have selected as my topic -- THE 1966 HUMAN RELATIONS PARADOX IN VIRGINIA.

Let us examine briefly, what I mean by this topic ----------

This concept can best be explained if we examine certain areas of concern in the life of Virginians.

I. EDUCATION.

These are the days when the Governor of Virginia invited the VCHR to be one of the many sponsors to the Governor's Conference on Education, last October 5. Yet, this is also the time in education when many grave problems still exist in our Commonwealth ---

Tuition grants and their toll on the local and state educational dollar -- the fact of the rise of private segregated schools in certain parts of Virginia which is seriously hurting the cause of public education. This is the day when the Virginia Education Fund, Inc. is attempting to raise 3 million dollars for about 27 segregated private schools, yet the Governor of Virginia is determined to raise the standards of public education. This is the day when a Congressional Representative from Virginia wants to fire Commissioner of Education (D.H.E.W.) Harold Howe, II, but Virginia's Governor states simply that the 1966 DHEW Guidelines go beyond the intent of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Yet, we have had since 1954 to be prepared to implement to the fullest extent the intent of the law of the land.

These are the days when Virginia School Boards fall into two distinct groups. Those in the urban areas (26 cities and 3 counties) have school boards responsible to the local elected officials. The rest are appointed by school electoral trustees, who in turn are appointed by the circuit judge. They are not responsible to the local governing officials or to the local community. Appointment of local school boards by the local governing body would be a major step in creating and maintaining better public schools. I support the Hon. Mary A. Marshall, Member of the Virginia House of Delegates, in her campaign to remedy this situation. Indeed the better schools, budgets, and quality education can be found where the local community is interested in schools and has a say in their control. AND ALL OF THE GOLD IN FORT KNOX, or STATE AID will not bring up the level of education until this system is changed in order to allow the local citizens and parents who want good schools for their children to have a voice.

We commend the Governor in his determination and vigor to raise the public educational standards, and for reminding the localities of the purpose of the sales tax. (We regret to learn that some counties and localities have reduced the personal property tax or devised other means to still short change the educational dollar), But! May we remind the Governor and other elected officials of the crying need for the following --- technical and vocational schools for the large percentage of students who will not go to college, free textbooks to encourage children from large poor families to remain in school, to see to it that no department in our predominately Negro colleges are deficient or not qualified, and the elimination of segregated textbooks with the inclusion of intercultural cirriculum.

Poverty is proportional to insufficient education. Thus, the entire state income, tax revenue, etc., suffers when these conditions exist. We need more local incentive to improve the standard of living of Negro citizens by therefore improving the state's educational program.

We may therefore need to change the Constitution of Virginia to stop the pay-as-you-go philosophy in order to bring Virginia citizens up to a better educational and living standard. Educational spending will result in greater income for the State of Virginia and our citizens.

Yes, we have the moral and the legal obligation to improve the youth's standards. The recent statistics of the failure of young men to pass the army's mental test should alarm us all (30% were white, 73.7% were Negro). Many of these men come from families who earn less than $3,000.00 a year.

Virginia's greatest untapped resource and at the same time the greatest drag upon its economy is to allow this factor to continue.

Truly, the lack of educational standards and the determination not to produce quality education breeds poor human relations and hurts us all.

II. VOTING.

The Southern Regional Souncil, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., according to a recent published report has had voter registration projects in ------- Alexandria, Amelia, Brunswick, Charles City, Caroline County, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Lunenburg, Lynchburg, Mecklenburg, Norfolk, Nottoway, Powhatan, Richmond, Southampton, Surry and Sussex.

The attempt has been made through S.R.C. and the VCHR to raise the percentage of voters registered and actually voting in Virginia to improve the 41.1% in the 1964 Presidential Election which brought Virginia under the direct brunt of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. May it be our continued determination to register more white and Negro voters, and work extra hard to get out the vote.

May we also be aware of any attempt to place any restriction on the act of voting in Virginia which would make us regress. The VCHR has urged that localities, which have a large Negro population, appoint Negro registrars and other Negro voting officials in order to encourage more Negro voting participation.

I would suggest the following to improve our voting records --- (1) Virginia Registration and Election laws at every level are unnecessarily complicated and involved. (2) Too many registrars do not know the Virginia Election Laws which in turn causes hindrances for the prospective voter. (3) The procedures of handling conditions at the voting places need to be improved. There have been alleged cases where voters have been deprived privacy and in some cases inaccurate or inefficient presentation of needed information when one desires to vote (or some other aspect of the act of voting). (4) In many localities there is still little or nothing being done by the local election boards to encourage and assist citizens between elections on the qualifying requirements to register to vote. As one office holder recently stated in the press "voter records and regulations are complex in Virginia." Because they are complex, we need to demand the public officials to devise better methods for dispensing information to the public on the act of voting. (5) Adequate measures are not being practiced in some localities to insure the safety of the ballot once it has been cast by the citizen. The example of the Skipwith case in Henrico County should challenge us all. (6) There exists in some counties and cities in Virginia a disportionate, insufficient and inequitable representation on the town, city council or county board of supervisors in relationship to the number of voters in the respective area. There is needed a change to put into effect the concept on the local level ---- "one man, one vote." Do we wait until the Federal Government demands that we change!

III. HOUSING.

The Negro family is on the move in our urban areas due to many factors --- increased educational opportunities, better jobs, greater financial security, resistance to being confined to the old and inferior housing units in the central cities, and being displaced by various forms of slum clearance (such as new highways being constructed in the city, urban renewal, commercialization of a locality, etc.).

"Displaced" Negro families, Negroes with more wealth, and families moving from rural areas into the cities are demanding more housing for Negroes.

In many localities, this is causing integrated neighborhoods which have been very successful. In other sections this has caused panic selling and an entire neighborhood becoming Negro from a white community.

There is much to be done to end discrimination in housing in Virginia --- double standard of housing code enforcement between the Negro and white community (the elimination of poor housing); the availability of housing of one's choice in the neighborhood of one's choice without regard to race, color or creed; and a more open market among lending institutions regardless of race or color.

The Negro family is on the move -- due to increase in population, ability to purchase better housing, migration from the rural to the urban, and the displacement of Negro families due to certain internal causes within a city.

We need to work for better housing for the Negro and poor whites. To improve human relations and the status of all.

IV. EMPLOYMENT.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in employment. We have seen many changes recently, but not enough has been done.

Virginia always manages to prove her point by producing low unemployment statistics. Thus, we set back in our easychairs and fool ourselves into believing what a good job we have done. The rich gets richer and the poor gets poorer. We hear statements that if a person really wants to work there is a job waiting for that person.

Virginia business and industrial leaders need to institute on-the-job-training for poor people who are unskilled...they need to push for strong technical and vocational training schools in our educational system...they need to eliminate the sophisticated methods of still discriminating against poor - unskilled whites and the Negro.

The state, city and county governments need to eliminate discrimination in their employment. Richmond has probably the best non-discriminating policy in Virginia to date. Yet, the big paying jobs with real policy making decisions still overlook the Negro. Yet, many of our other communities are lagging far behind in fair employment policies (other than school teachers).

The State of Virginia must have an aggressive, positive program to recruit and employ Negroes. Negro leaders are unwilling to work to get public officials elected to offices and then be rewarded with the few appointments on certain Commissions which have no salary benefits.

The work in achieving non-discrimination in employment is not over, it has just had a little tokenism. We have a long way to go to fulfill these rights.

V. THE BLACK BACKLASH.

We have heard so much about the white backlash, but there also exists a black backlash.

Negroes often are not willing to admit that at times words are used to arouse racial emotions of a person of another race...cracker, peck, mention of the word NAACP, integration, white paddy, white nigger, black power, deacons for defense, whitty, sex and marriage.

From an extreme attitude of white superiority, there has now been coined a phrase that brings about the racial anger of whites and that is "Black Power." Although SNCC is not very strong in Virginia, there is some evidence of a Black Backlash. Talk of protecting themselves against the Klan, the apathy that exists among some Negroes in attempting to fulfill these rights, etc., and the real hatred of whites by some Negroes.

We must be committed to building better racial understanding through the local councils on human relations.

VI WHITE BACKLASH.

Councils on Human Relations need to work very hard to educate the white public in the very simple courtesy towards Negroes. We must try to reveal to white people words that are offensive to Negroes, such as -- niggers, coon, darkie, blackie, you people, 'boy', Negroes are not ready or they are all right in their places, etc.

It is a simple thing to be courteous to a person of another race, and it means a great deal. We need to educate white people how to pronounce the word "Negro" (Knee-grow). Recently, the Governor of Virginia was embrassed at a press conference when he replied by saying (Nig-grow). These are little things that can positively help to eliminate emotions about race among Negroes..

White Backlash can be defeated by presenting positive action programs in Virginia for all people. Negativism against a large segment of our population will fail if enough good people demand - good government, equal law enforcement, equal justice in courts, and programs for poor people regardless of race that will improve their status. We must work for more pay for our police, prison guards and other governmental employees. As long as the good people of Virginia are determined to raise her standards, the White Backlash will not win. But, we must not relax in our efforts ..."for when enough good people do nothing, evil will surely prevail."

VR- PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems now troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

OCTOBER 1966 Editor: Ellen Thompson, 548-0775

DO YOU KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE JOB SITUATION FOR NEGROES IN OUR CITY?

In a questionnaire sent to a group of 26 employers, little evidence was found in Northern Virginia of non-discriminatory hiring. Answers were guarded and incomplete -- the number of Negro employees was often listed as "unknown" or "confidential information." NONE OF THESE FIRMS HAD AN ACTIVE PROGRAM OF RECRUITING NEGROES.

Credit must be given to Melpar, Inc., which has led other firms in merit employment. Also, the Continental Baking Company at Baileys Crossroads had increased its Negro employees from 156 in 1964 to 188 in 1965. A company spokesman stated at that time, "An important objective of the Company will be to increase minority representation in more highly skilled jobs." Much needs to be done, and our speaker for this month is well qualified to illustrate procedures to be followed.

PLEASE ATTEND THE MEETING AND BRING INTERESTED FRIENDS.

SPEAKER: MR. BEN D. SEGAL, CHAIRMAN, COMMUNITY ADVISERS ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: THE METROPOLITAN CRISIS IN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT

DATE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1966

TIME: 8:15 P.M.

PLACE: MEADE MEMORIAL CHURCH (322 North Alfred Street - now one-way north.... park across the street.)

Mr. Segal was formerly on the staff of the Vice President as Special Assistant for Employment, President's Council on Equal Opportunity. He has received several awards for his work in civil rights and is editor of numerous pamphlets and study guides, including: "Racism in the South," "Fair Employment in the Nation's Capitol," and "Report on Washington, D. C.: Employment." He is presently Chairman of the Community Advisers on Equal Employment - a group representing industry, labor, church, civil rights organizations and government in Metropolitan Washington.

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This is also a SPECIAL meeting to give tribute to a lovely and gracious lady who served as our President for six dedicated years. EILEEN EDDY has meant much to all of us and to the very heart and soul of the Alexandria Council on Human Relations. PLEASE MAKE A MENTAL NOTE TO JOIN US IN OUR COMMENDATION NIGHT FOR HER. I am sure all this fuss will come as a great surprise to her but it certainly is a well-deserved one, don't you agree?

The Death of the Civil Rights Bill - 1966

Who killed the Bill?
 Was it someone on the Hill?
It wasn't very old or dating
 But....it....died....waiting.....

Ev - did you kill the Bill?
 WHO ME? PREPOSTEREE!!!!
The people simply had their fill of rioting
 A bitter pill this summer.
 Certain groups that I won't name
 Had their claim.
To them we are all indebted.
I didn't aid. I just abetted.

Stokely Carmichael, say now, man
Did you kill the Bill or plan
To make the white folks sick and tired
Of non-violent violence you have fired?
No, Baby, No. I killed no Bill.
That's white backlash, a real cool chill.
Those folks run scared...talk of black power
 Makes them mad.
Me kill the Bill? I never pick fights.
I champion the cause of civil rights.

Who killed the Bill?
It died standing still.
And didn't have a chance.
Was the murderer Indifference?

-- Ellen Thompson

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Excellent Human Relations is taking place this Fall at the Lyles Crouch school in our city. Much credit is due to interaction between parents and teachers in an unusual school set-up where the white children comprise less than half of the total enrollment. In the words of Miss Virginia A. Hilton, Principal, "We feel that we are moving along very nicely. Already we have had one PTA meeting, one open house and two nights of parents getting acquainted. The interaction of children with children, parents with teachers should bring no criticism of the fact that we are striving hard at making strides in good human relations here at Lyles Crouch." Very few white children have been removed from the school which would indicate that the majority of white parents are well satisfied with the good teachers and excellent schooling that their children are receiving there.

As Mr. Pitts, head of Parker Gray, noted at our last meeting: "Unless we show our children that we do that which we preach about, they will not be raised to be understanding of others. Act what you are and they will imitate your actions." This seems to be the attitude of the majority of parents working together at Lyles Crouch.

ARE YOU A FRUSTRATED THESPIAN? Here is your chance to be in a play that will have a lot of meaning to you as a Council member. Our Program Planning Committee has decided that instead of getting a speaker for our joint meeting with Arlington and Fairfax Councils, we should jointly put on a play. NO LINES WILL HAVE TO BE MEMORIZED, IT IS STRICTLY A READING VENTURE. There will be a few rehearsals, however, before the presentation in December or January.

The play selected is IN WHITE AMERICA by Martin Duberstein. It is a three-act history inclusive of the era from slavery to Little Rock, told in short vignettes and occasionally interspersed with folk songs.

If you wish to look over the play, it is available in the New America Library series, Signet or Mentor Press, for 60 cents in paperback form. If you wish to try out for parts, contact Dan Fulmer, 768-2633. He needs three Negro and three white actors (two men and a woman in each case).

Lillian Patterson reports for her Tutoring Committee: There are 16 tutors and 27 children meeting once a week for about two hours in Seminary Heights (new name for Mudtown) in the homes of the children. It is interesting to note that of these tutors only two are from our Council -- the rest are Episcopal theological students. Mr. Tom Tully and Mrs. William Bryant, thank you. How about some of you others? There is still a need for a PLANE GEOMETRY tutor. Have you got that two hours a week to spare? If you may think our Council is a do-nothing organization for some reason, remember that you make it this way. Call 578-0632.

Steve Jackson's Job Committee has gotten underway with an early October meeting at his home. There are seven members who are canvassing their areas of involvement, from jobs in the city government, hospitals to State government employment as well. They hope to coordinate with other existing agencies to locate jobs for Negroes in certain target areas. INTERESTED? Please call Steve at 836-7540 and join the committee.

Nat McKitterick's Housing Committee is involved directly now with Slaymaker in the Health Department, trying to assist in repairing below-standard homes before people are evicted from them, and also soliciting Negro teachers who currently live outside Alexandria to come here and live. Nat's number is OV 3-1344 if you wish to join his group.

Dan Fulmer reports, "Recent testimony in Congress shows the need for greater consumer action such as we tried to promote last year with our Money Management Workshops at Meade Memorial Church.

"To quote from the New York Times October 11th issue, researchers told a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee that contrary to public opinion, rioters in Watts and Harlem did not loot or damage stores in a senseless fashion. They deliberately attacked pawn shops, furniture stores and other merchants who time and time again ruthlessly exploited them. This appalling violence should not blind us from seeing a widespread rebellion by present-day law abiding poor people against a kind of inflation that most of us escape. In this world, these people reach a modern form of a debtor's prison -- if they give up making very high installments on faulty merchandise, they are caught in garnishment of salary or default court judgments won through undelivered summons.

"For Alexandria, there is a hopeful sign. Word from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is that an intensive two-month leadership and training program for consumer action will be launched. Its title for the Washington area will be "Project Moneywise." MR. HAROLD CLAYBROOK of HEW is looking for candidates from the Alexandria area. A baby sitter fee will be paid (if necessary). His number is WO 4-5630.

Va- PUBLICATIONS

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703—648-4444

PRESS RELEASE ---------- 4 November 1966

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG
COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. David H. Scull, President of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, made public today the following resolution approved by the Executive Board of VCHR concerning the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare 1966 School Desegregation Guidelines: ----

We commend U. S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe for his courage and firmness in carrying out the school desegregation guidelines established by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the requirements of the U. S. Civil Rights Act of 1965. We deplore the unfounded criticism of these guidelines as going too far or too fast. If the guidelines are to be criticized, it is because they are too lenient, and permit too long a time to comply with the intent and letter of the law which requires them.

We note with approval the progress in the provision of quality integrated education by many jurisdictions in the State of Virginia. Several have completely abolished the vestiges of their discriminatory systems. Others have made great strides to provide equal educational opportunity for all their children, regardless of race. Others are making costly and vigorous efforts to provide special educational opportunities long denied to low-income families. These progressive school districts can teach these districts which are lagging behind in Virginia that the school desegregation guidelines can be followed with benefit to all.

Va- PUBLICATIONS

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703-648-4444

FOR RELEASE TO FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1966, AM'S AND THEREAFTER

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG
COLLEGE COUNCIL

RICHMOND--Pre-conference studies at the local level and post-conference opportunities for every community in Virginia are being stressed by the Virginia Council on Human Relations as it prepares the groundwork for what is expected to be the largest interdenominational religious conference ever held in the Old Dominion.

The conference, co-sponsored by 18 religious organizations, will be held at the Hotel John Marshall November 28-29, but for many weeks thousands of Virginians have been deeply involved in the preparations for the two-day meeting.

In practically every Virginia community, regularly scheduled meetings are being held with interested persons discussing with their local delegate to the conference, the five main topics of the conference. The main theme of the meeting will be "People, Religion and a Changing Virginia." Topics to be discussed include:

FOR RELEASE TO FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1966, AM'S AND THEREAFTER

"The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community"; "The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing"; "The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns"; "The College Community and Social Renewal"; "The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order."

Leading the various topic sessions will be Dr. George D. Kelsey of Drew University, Madison, N.J.; Father John F. Cronin, assistant director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington; Rabbi Jacob S. Rothschild of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta: Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president, Institute for Services to Education, Washington; and Warren H. Turner, Jr., vice-president, Protestant Episcopal Executive Council, New York.

Also participating in the grass-roots pre-conference studies are hundreds of college and seminary students, more than 250 of whom are expected to attend the Richmond meeting.

The purpose of the meeting as stated by its sponsors is "to provide the first state-wide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judaeo-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

FOR RELEASE TO FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1966, AM'S AND THEREAFTER

Conference directors hope that the laity will outnumber the clergy by at lease three to one at the two-day meeting, since it will be the laity who must take back to the community the opinions and thought of the speakers at the conference to help each community, the sponsors hope, "move toward a new day in inter-religious understanding and cooperation throughout Virginia."

In addition to the main speakers, one of the highlights of the conference will be "after hours" conferences with national executives of various religious organizations.

##########

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: 648 - 4444

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Don Hummel
Assistant Secretary, Renewal and Housing Assistance, DHUD

From: Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

Date: November 11, 1966

Subject: Low Rent Housihg In Virginia

What has been the progress of your finding as referred to you by the White House, based on the August 1966 VCHR Newsletter.

We would appreciate being informed about the investigation launched by you as described in your letter dated August 11, 1966.

Thank you.

R L Combs file

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NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the problems now troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

December 1966 Editor: Ellen Thompson, 548-0775

First of all, a heartfelt Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all our members. There will be no December meeting. Perhaps, instead, you will all think about being of some assistance to our new Alexandria arm of the Urban League. Two new programs will come to pass in January with the aid of our members. Volunteers are VITALLY NEEDED!!!!

Your editor had the delightful honor of visiting with Joe Nelson and John Jacob, heads of the Alexandria Urban League, located on 627 King Street. They are young men with good ideas. Here are the two projects for which they need help:

PROJECT I: John and Joe have compiled a list of 200 names of people whose children were involved in the Head Start program last year. They have the addresses of these families and the occupations of the heads of the houses. Their next step is to compile a questionnaire for these people, finding out what the needs and skills of the workers in each family may be. Eventually, this information will be placed in what is known as a "skills bank," which will be used by the Urban League to fill jobs in the future. When employers inquire about certain qualifications, or skills, these men will have the information at their fingertips and these "untapped resources" can then be utilized for the betterment of our community.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED TO INTERVIEW THESE FAMILIES BY CAR. THEY SHALL USE THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND REPORT BACK THEIR RESULTS TO THE URBAN LEAGUE. WE NEED ABOUT TWENTY PEOPLE, EACH ON TO INTERVIEW TEN FAMILIES. CALL ELLEN THOMPSON, 548-0775, TO HELP WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

PROJECT II: Perhaps you never joined forces with our tutoring group because you have no rapport with children. Here is an important job for a person who would like to help a contemporary in age pass a test that would lead to a well-paying job in the Post Office Department of our city.

Recently, the Urban League with a skeletal staff of volunteers set up a crash program of tutoring some 28 applicants for post office jobs. After five short weeks, five of these applicants passed the test and have jobs at the main Alexandria Post Office delivering mail or working as clerks. Joe Nelson was so elated with the results that he wants to take another crack at this program with a stronger force of volunteers over a longer period of time. Since the Post Office tests applicants on a weekly basis, this "teaching program" may last as long as 15 weeks to fully ready applicants for the jobs.

The applicants must have a basic knowledge of English, Spelling and Arithmetic to fully comprehend and answer the many multiple choice questions on their test. If you have a couple of evenings free a week, and can take over classes in these three subjects, your help will be a great blessing to those interested in taking this exam. PLEASE CONTACT ELLEN THOMPSON, 548-0775, IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE THIS FLEDGLING EFFORT TAKE WING AND IMPROVE THE LOT OF ANY NUMBER OF YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS IN THIS TOWN.

In considering the possibility of working with one or both of the projects on our front page, please reflect that you are not only a representative of our Council making yourself available to a project, but will in a wider and truer sense be working with the community-at-large as a goodwill ambassador for the Urban League. Don't neglect to call me, please, in the hubbub of Christmas rush. This is an imperative need. If you have a friend that might enjoy helping out, please invite him as well to call. MANY, MANY THANKS.

****

Maccabee and the Son of Man

Amid the swirl and tinsel of this season
Help us, God, to see some reason
for ourselves
With purpose lost we cling at straws
We try to play at Santa Claus
With hearts so numb.

Judah Maccabee, the hammer of his land
Cleansed the temple of a despot's brand
Bare-headed and bare-handed, he
Set a torch that burns through history.

Oh that we had his strength and great foresight
To do our best to light one feeble light
That is a promise kept to Man.

And Christ, the gentle child in cow-shed born
Idyllic, yes, until the coming morn
When he whipt money-changers, hot with shame,
From the house that bore his Father's name.

Raw nerve, no gutless wonder He,
Who might stand by in silent reverie
And murmur foolish nothings at inhumanity,
Tight-lipped, determined and great-hearted
Was the core of Christianity.

Give us hearts that pant for quiet peace
Give us hands that work and never cease
Give us words devoid of frivolity and fraud
Give us souls that are a temple to thee, Lord.

-- Ellen Thompson

****

Eileen Eddy was delighted and surprised to receive the silver tray from all grateful members of the Council at our last meeting. She notes: "I do wish all of you could have seen the beautiful and absolutely unique silver tray you gave me and that I could have thanked you personally. It will always be a reminder of those very special early years when our Council brought us all together as a focus for action and friendship as we were beginning the work we will continue in various ways for the rest of our lives." You are so welcome, Eileen.

The recent Conference on People, Religion and A Changing Virginia held in Richmond attracted clergy and laity of all faiths. Those who attended noted a real spirit of friendship and motivation among all discussion groups and speakers at the two-day conference.

Here is part of the opening statement made by Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., Chairman of the Planning Committee: "Let us listen, or try to learn to listen; let us talk, in moderation; let us be frank and forthright; let us seek to understand the problems and concerns of others; let us practice looking at every policy and proposal in terms of what it does to people; and let us find what we can do together under God ....we are not here just to have a great conference. We are here to find better ways of solving crucial problems at our doorstep; we are here to discover means to implement our compassion and to translate our religious and democratic heritage into justice and opportunity in 1966."

Dr. Jacob Rothschild, Rabbi of the Temple in Atlanta, Georgia, spoke on "The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns." Here is one of his dynamic quotes: "It is our responsibility to change the tone of the community in which we live. For too long the voices of decent men and women have been quiet. Not so, the extremist. He has been vocal - and effective. Thus, the muted moderate has ceded power and control. Who are the real spokesmen - racists, the haters, the never-never shouters, the advocates of violence? All too often it would appear that they are. But I do not believe it - and neither do you. Then let us set about to change the image which by our own silence we have helped to create."

Warren H. Turner, Jr., represented the Episcopal Church in his message on "The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set Its Own House in Order." He noted: "When we speak or move into action, who are we really? Whom do we effectively represent, lead and influence in our following? What is the extent of our unity? The answers will not be the same for any of us. But we dare not adopt a position without prior candid estimates of the answers. To be sure, the consequences may be martyrdom, even so!! But how more obedient to choose martyrdom than to have it take us by surprise! God gave us brains to use."

Rev. John F. Cronin, S.J., gave his following report on "The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing":

"Campaigns for open occupancy in housing have been carried on in many areas of the nation. Planning for a campaign is best done by a small group of dedicated persons, including some at least who are well informed about local and national housing conditions. The group should be interreligious at an early stage and should seek to involve labor, civil rights, human-relations and similar groups interested in racial justice. This group should strive to enter into dialogue with realtors, mortgage bankers and home builders. Objectives in these discussions should be limited. We cannot expect realtors to support public housing or fair housing laws.

"A related program, open to religious groups is called tithing in investment. This calls for pledges by individuals and churches to invest one-tenth of their income into racially integrated housing. A similar program is called Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, which allows individuals of lesser means to purchase shares for $20 and thus help furnish funds for integrated housing projects. This program has over 20,000 sponsors and enjoys strong interreligious support."

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Volume II December 1966 Number 10

CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE, RELIGION AND A CHANGING VIRGINIA

Under auspices of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with leaders of the statewide religious community

Virginia Conference Office: 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 23219, Dial (703) 648-4444

The Sponsors

The call to the Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia and the invitation to participate in it are extended by the following responsible leaders of the statewide religious community who are the conference Sponsors:

THEODORE F. ADAMS, former president, Baptist World Alliance
GEORGE W. BABER, bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
HENRY C. BUNTON, bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
MRS. JAMES J. BURNS, president, Richmond Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
CONSTANTINE N. DOMBALIS, president, Virginia Council of Greek Orthodox Churches
J. M. ELLISON, president emeritus, Virginia Union University
C. L. EVANS, executive secretary, Baptist Allied Bodies of Virginia
EGBERT J. FIGARO, C. S. Sp., dean, St. Emma Military Academy
H. E. FINGER, JR., bishop, Holston Conference of the Methodist Church
J. LOUIS FLAHERTY, auxiliary bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond
EMMETT A. FRANK, rabbi, Beth El Hebrew Congregation, Alexandria
T. A. FREEMAN, executive secretary, Abingdon Presbytery, Presbyterian Church, U. S.
FLOYD L. FULK, superintendent, Evangelical United Brethren Church, Virginia Conference
ROBERT F. GIBSON, bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia
ARIEL L. GOLDBURG, rabbi, Temple Beth Ahabah, Richmond
WALTER C. GUM, bishop, Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church
ROBERT BRUCE HALL, bishop coadjutor, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia
WILTON E. HARTZLER, executive secretary, Southeastern regional office, American Friends Service Committee
WALKER B. HEALY, moderator, Presbyterian, U. S., Synod of Virginia
MRS. LAWRENCE HILGEMAN, president, United Church Women
JOHN D. NEEDHAM, Salvation Army divisional commander (Brigadier) for Virginia
JOSEPH H. HODGES, bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling
ERNEST L. HONTS, pastor, Talbot Park Baptist Church, Norfolk
ALLIX B. JAMES, dean, School of Religion, Virginia Union University
JAMES A. JONES,* president, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia
WALTER ROYAL JONES, Unitarian-Universalist representative, Charlottesville
H. MYRON KAUFFMAN, president, Virginia Council of Churches; executive secretary, Virginia Convention of Christian Churches
WILLIAM H. KOHN, president, Southeastern District, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod
CHARLES E. S. KRAEMER, president, Presbyterian School of Christian Education
BYRUM C. LEE, Pearisburg, chairman, Virginia Ministerial Association, Church of God, Anderson, Ind.
WILLIAM H. MARMION, bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia
J. LUTHER MAUNEY, president, Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America
GRAYDON E. McCLELLAN, general presbyter, Washington City, United Presbyterian, USA
EARL H. McCLENNEY, president, St. Paul's College
FRANCIS X. PIRAZZINI, conference minister, Central Atlantic Conference, United Church of Christ
LUCIUS M. POLHILL, executive secretary, Baptist General Association of Virginia
PAUL REICH, rabbi, Congregation Beth El, Norfolk
JOHN J. RUSSELL, bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond
DAVID H. SCULL, president, Virginia Council on Human Relations
FRANK A. SETTLE, superintendent, Wytheville District, Holston Conference, Methodist Church
L. BILL SIMMONS, Virginia area minister, United Church of Christ
STANLEY R. WAMPLER, executive secretary, Va. Tri-District Office, Church of the Brethren
PEYTON R. WILLIAMS, ecumenical relations chairman, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia

*Died, November 17, 1966

The Conference Planning Committee

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., Chairman
A. Purnell Bailey
Myron Berman
Wade H. Bryant, Exhibits
George A. Chauncey, Program
John H. Coffey, College Students
Robert L. Combs, Administration
Mrs. E. L. Glossbrenner, Arrangements
William J. Gold
Mrs. Robert J. Habenicht, Hospitality
Allix B. James, Program
H. Myron Kauffman
Jerome L. Levinrad, Movies
James P. Lincoln, Finance
John J. McMahon, Discussion Groups
Mrs. Jerome Meyer, Secretary
Myron S. Miller, Arrangements
H. Dickinson Rathbun, Radio-TV
Robert R. Sala
L. Bill Simmons

The Conference is over -- history. We thought you would be interested in reading some of the press clippings, and have attempted to be selective, many other newspapers printed the story about the Conference too.

We wish to commend the many radio and TV stations which presented the Conference message to the public.

There were 1075 persons registered. This represented 21 different religious faiths. People came from every section of Virginia, and nine other states.

We do not desire this Conference to end. Help us by doing your share to continue the message.

The Conference Office plans for the future are --- post conference follow up... regional conferences, mailings, and a listing of all of the participants will soon be sent to you.

IN ANSWER TO YOUR REQUEST -----

SING OUT SOUTH, contact:

Mrs. R. H. Thurston
5000 Beaulah Road
Richmond, Virginia
Phone 275-1950

SIDELIGHTS

New Breezes In the Land

By CHARLES HOUSTON

The winds of change, say the political reporters, not too originally, are blowing upon the Virginia political field.

The fact is the winds of change are blowing in nearly every field—in education, in urban-rural relationships, and in social affairs generally.

And now my friends in religion call attention to the refreshment they are feeling from front-running ecumenical zephyrs which they believe will swell into brisk breezes for continuing betterment.

On November 28-29, hard upon the heels of Governor Godwin's Statewide Educational Conference in October, church leaders, some 1,500 strong, will gather in Richmond for a Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth," says St. John. And listeth, according to my dictionary, means where it wishes to blow.

St. John adds: " . . . and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth."

So it is with these new winds. Nobody knows what these winds will blow to us, but all must be reassured by what Thomas Tusser said: "It is an ill wind turns none to good."

Looking for New Ways Out

Four Methodist bishops will sit down with two Roman Catholic bishops, and two Episcopal bishops, and the leaders of many another sect including Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Jews, Brethren, and so on.

It will be a strange picture to one who was reportorially in the middle of the Smith-Hoover campaign in 1928. Here, too, the winds of change have blown well.

The invitation, sponsored by 41 leaders of 18 major church groups, sets forth the purpose in these words:

"To provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judeao-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

"This," said one churchman, "is something entirely new in Virginia, and the wholehearted and enthusiastic response has been heart-warming."

This effort coupled with others already abroad makes for intriguing possibilities. The new Institute for Business and Community Development of the University of Richmond is making a fact-finding survey of issues in the 1961 Richmond-Henrico merger fight. The Crusade for Voters is making a study of the merger problem. A state commission is studying new governmental relationships.

The Fields of Exploration

Among other things the churchmen will consider are these, each the subject of a talk by a recognized leader in the field:

- The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community.
- The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing.
- The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns.
- The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order.
- Where Do We Go from Here.

The 18 major religious bodies that are joining in this effort have affiliations of some 2,000,000 in Virginia out of the total population of some 4,500,000. There's no notion, said one leader, that the churches wish ever again to exercise any function of the state, "but," he added, "there's nothing to keep us from working in our separate ways toward attainment of a common goal."

Church people, he noted, are citizens also, and under ideal conditions should think the same way on week days as on Sundays.

Change is coming fast and people aren't as cocksure about things as they used to be. There are new slants on ethics, values, responsibilities, reasonableness and the essential nature of good and evil.

Now Peace Replaces Strife

Virginia has had its share of church and state, and neither side, as I get it, wants any repetition of the troubles that kept things stirred up during colonial days. Quakers were once subject to deportation. There were dissents with dissenters that lingered long. The General Assembly once debated, but never passed, a bill entitled: "A bill for the decent and orderly conduct of divine service, and the more orderly conduct of parochial affairs."

In more recent times, which many now living still recall, some of the churches became rather deeply involved in politics by way of the noble experiment called prohibition.

But the winds have blown away the clouds of such misunderstandings, and the lions and the lambs of the church now lie down together at peace among themselves and with the secular world as well.

Some pessimists are inclined to contend that the world is in an impossible mess, but the man who reads a bit in history and considers the pace and scale of things today can still hope.

It will be interesting to observe the list-preference of these new winds that are due to blow among us in October and November.

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
State News
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1966

Religious Meeting Preview Geared to Changing Times

Roanoke, Va. Sept. 15, 1966

By SUSAN LEWIS FLINNER
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — A concern about reaching the "right people" with the coming statewide religious conference was expressed Monday at a preview luncheon of the "Conference of People, Religion and a Changing Virginia."

"Are we going to have the people here who ought to be here to touch the mind and heart of Virginia?" asked Dr. Theodore F. Adams, former president of the Baptist World Alliance.

Another man said he was concerned that more clergymen than laymen might attend although the hoped for ratio is three laymen for every one clergyman.

The conference, a two-day seminar on the church's role in race relations, is an ecumenical biracial effort of all religious groups of the commonwealth.

Hailed as the first statewide conference on social interaction, the meeting will follow this format: a major speaker, then two "reactors" to his speech, then 50 small discussion groups for each of five sessions.

The two-day meeting begins the afternoon of Nov. 28 and concludes around 9 p.m. Nov. 29 and will feature speakers who are nationally prominent in their fields.

That the conference will center on race relations (despite its long, oblique title) was evident from statements at Monday's luncheon.

"The topic of race relations and fair housing (scheduled for the night of Nov. 28) is one thing that is particularly needed in Virginia and in Richmond," said Bishop John Russell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of

"If ever there were to be any rioting—and God forbid there should be—they might be able to state a case because we haven't produced much housing lately . . . to take people out of the slums and rat-infested areas and into decent housing," he said.

Other speakers mentioned the "bitterness of racism," the "deterioration of human relations," and the religious community's "united potential for social action."

The conference is scheduled for the John Marshall Hotel here and can accommodate 1,500 persons.

A $7.50 registration fee will be charged and advance reservations are required.

1,500 To Attend Virginia's First Interfaith Conference

By SANDUSKY CURTIS
Ledger-Star Religion Writer

LEDGER-STAR
CHURCHES and RELIGION
P. 4, OCT. 15, 1966, NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK—Virginia's first interfaith conference will draw 1,500 religious leaders to Richmond Nov. 28 and 29.

Sessions, sponsored by the Virginia Council of Human Relations, will be held at the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond.

Early announcements of the impending event made first to Catholics, Protestants and Jews have resulted in statewide enthusiasm. On the basis of the initial reaction, the council decided that it was best to limit the attendance.

Three religious leaders of the Tidewater area are among the sponsors of the meeting, known as the Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia. They are Dr. Ernest L. Honts, pastor of Talbot Park Baptist Church, Rabbi Paul Reich, Beth El Congregation, and the Rev. Peyton R. Williams, D.D., rector of Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, all of Norfolk.

Reservations are being sent to the Virginia Conference, 17 Cary St., Richmond. Those attending will make their own travel arrangements, meals and accommodations.

Throughout the state those planning to attend are making arrangement for travel groups to and from Richmond. They are expected to converge upon the conference site early on the first day. The conference will close by 9 p.m. Oct. 29.

There are five main subjects for consideration at the conference, and a discussion period of 1½ hours will follow the addresses.

Speakers and their subjects have been announced as follows:

Dr .George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian Ethics. Drew University, Madison, N.J., "The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community;" John F. Cronin, assistant director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D.C., "The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing."

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild of Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta, Ga., "The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns;" Warren H. Turner Jr., vice president of the Protestant Episcopal Council, N.Y., "The Responsibility of the Religious Community To Set Its Own House in Order", and the Rev. Carlyle Marney, pastor of Myers Park Baptist Church, Charlotte, N.C.

In addition to the conferences there will be conversations between those in attendance and leaders from national headquarters staffs of religious organizations. A further clarification aid to representaives will be a series of exhibits of printed matter, films and recorded helps.

A college group of 500 will join in the conference activities, and theological seminaries in Virginia will have at least 60 candidates for the ministry present.

The conference promises to be a top event in the fall program of the churches as its outreach is interfaith in scope.

BUENA VISTA NEWS
Buena Vista, Va.

Human Relations Group Prepares For Conference

11-17-66

Pre-conference studies at the local level and post-conference opportunities for every community in Virginia are being stressed by the Virginia Council on Human Relations as it prepares the groundwork for what is expected to be the largest interdenominational religious conference ever held in the Old Dominion.

The conference, co-sponsored by 18 religious organizations, will be held at the Hotel John Marshall November 28-29, but for many weeks thousands of Virginians have been deeply involved in the preparations for the two-day meeting.

In practically every Virginia community, regularly scheduled meetings are being held with interested persons discussing with their local delegate to the conference, the five main topics of the conference. The main theme of the meeting will be. "People, Religion and a Changing Virgina." Topics to be discussed include:

"The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community"; "The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing"; "The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns"; "The College Com- and Social Renewal"; "The Responsibility of the Religious munity to Set its Own House in Order."

Leading the various topic sessions will be Dr. George D. Kelsey of Drew University, Madison, N. J.; Father John F. Cronin, assistant director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Conference, Washington; Rabbi Jacob S. Rothschild of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta: Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president, Institute for Services to Education, Washington; and Warren H. Turner, Jr., vice-president, Protestant Episcopal Executive Council, New York.

Also participating in the grass-roots pre-conference studies are hundreds of college and seminary students, more than 250 of whom are expected to attend the Richmond meeting.

The purpose of the meeting as stated by its sponsors is "to provide the first state-wide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasion to work together in light of their common Judaeo-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

Conference directors hope that the laity will outnumber the clergy by at least three to one at the two-day meeting, since it will be the laity who must take back to the community the opinions and thought of the speakers at the conference to help each community, the sponsors hope, "move toward a new day in inter-religious understanding and cooperation throughout Virginia."

In addition to the main speakers, one of the highlights of the conference will be "after hours" conferences with national executives of various religious organizations.

Richmond News Leader, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1966

'People, Religion' Conference Set

P.4

The Virginia Council on Human Relations will sponsor a conference of 18 religious organizations Nov. 28-29 at the Hotel John Marshall. The theme of the conference will be "People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia."

The conference may attract as many as 1,500 delegates, making it the largest interdenominational religious conference ever held in Virginia.

In addition, approximately 200 college students and 60 students from theological seminaries will participate.

HumanRelations Meeting Slated

Richrond Times Dispatch, Tues., Jul. 19 1966, p. 4

A number of representatives of religious denominations in Virginia are cooperating with the Virginia Council on Human Relations to sponsor a two-day conference here in November.

The conference, which will begin Nov. 28, is expected to attract 1,500 persons.

Sponsors of the event are hoping that more than 18 major religious bodies will be represented at the "Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia."

The purpose of the conference is "to provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judaen-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

Section B

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Tuesday, November 29, 1966

CONFERENCE OPENS

Mon,Nov.28,1966
Richmond, News Leader, p.29

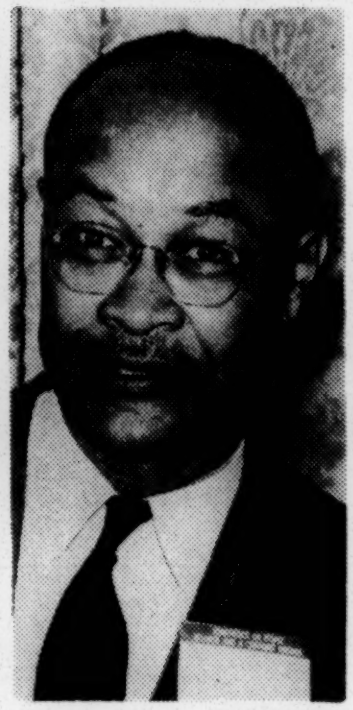
Sense of Justice And Religion Linked

The religious community is responsible for generating in the people an adequate sense of justice, a professor from Drew University in Madison, N. J., said here today.

"There must be enough citizens who are willing and able to place the welfare of the community before their private interests," said Dr. George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian ethics at Drew.

He spoke at the opening session of the Conference of People, Religion and a Changing Virginia. The two-day interfaith conference was being held at the Hotel John Marshall.

"The religious community must produce a spiritual and moral climate which nurtures and intensifies the will to justice. When this is achieved, the true intentions and desires of democracy will have been recovered," Dr. Kelsey said.



Staff Photo
DR. GEORGE D. KELSEY
'Will to Justice'

'MORAL DEMAND'

Democracy, he added "is in its intentions and desires a moral demand. The central demand of democracy is that we grant to all our fellow citizens precisely the same rights which we demand for ourselves. This is a spiritual demand. It is fulfilled only by those who transcend themselves."

In a talk on the "Theological Basis for the Social Concern of the Reliigous Comumnity," Dr. Kelsey said the concern of American Protestantism has been guided by two theological tendencies — pietistic fundamentalism and liberalism.

He called both of the tendencies "sociologically inadequate."

"Pietistic fundamentalism erroneously identifies the entire Christian message with the gospel," said Dr. Kelsey.

LIBERAL FALSITY

"Liberalism," he said, "establishes a false dichotomy in man."

According to Dr. Kelsey, a constructive approach to the theoolgical bases for the social concern of the religious community must reaffirm the basic position of the Oxford Conference.

"Oxford affirmed that the church must be the church. The church is the Boyd of Christ, the society of the word, the community of the spirit . . . .

"The church must make every deciison and judge every cultural value and arrangement in terms of the gospel of love."

MOTIVES CITED

Obedience, prophetic criticism and love were cited as motives of the religious community.

The "supreme motive of all Christian decision and action" is love, said Dr. Kelsey.

"In its fullest spiritual dimension of selfgiving, love is not constitutive of political life or of large-scale social and institutional orgainzation. In these areas justice is the highest realizaxle moral ideal," he said.

"On every major issue of justice, the state is obliged to apply force before it can gain universal consent. Instead of asking the government to wait until it gains universal consent, the religious community should helo to supply it," said Dr. Kelsey.

'HIGHER JUSTICE'

"As a people motivated by love, the religiously sensitive must push beyond the justice (racial) desegregation to the higher justice of integration. Through law, the government can remove the barriers which isolate, restrict and limit oepole.

"It can remove the barriers to equalith of opportunity in training and education, and it can remove the barriers to equality of opportunity to function after training and education."

"But all of these activities are no more than desegregation," Dr. Kelsey continued.

"An integrated society is one in which the dignity and worth of the human person are affirmed. It is a community of persons, not of objects or mere functionaries. Such a society can only come into being when justice has been lifted above mere legality and purified by love."

Interdenominational Religious Conference

Housing Called Top Racial Issue

Housing is probably "the most critical area in race relations today," the Rev. John F. Cronin told the Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia at Hotel John Marshall last night.

Father Cronin, assistant director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, urged the more than 1,000 persons attending the interdenominational religious conference to support fair housing and to combat resistance to this "major program for racial reform."

Noting that "blockbusting" maneuvers only succeed in replacing all-white neighborhoods with all-Negro ones, Father Cronin called for local religious groups to encourage fair housing education and legislation, to create truly integrated communities.

At present, he said, "We have an abnormal stratification of our cities and suburbs in terms of race. We penalize those who rise from poverty and thus lessen incentives for those who remain in the city slums."

Second Address

His address was the second presented during the first day of the two-day conference. At the afternoon opening session, Dr. George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian Ethics at Drew University of Madison, N. J., spoke on "The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community." The conference is sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with a number of state religious leaders.

The Rev. Aubrey N. Brown Jr. of Richmond, editor of the Presbyterian Outlook and immediate past president of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, is chairman of the 20-member conference planning committee.

In addition to the speakers, the planing committee has provided exhibits, films, personal conferences and discussion groups for the delegates. The discussion groups were closed to the press yesterday.

In citing approaches to the "challenge to the religious community" of housing discrimination, Father Cronin said fair housing campaigns on the local level should be planned by "a small group of dedicated persons" who are informed about local and national housing conditions.

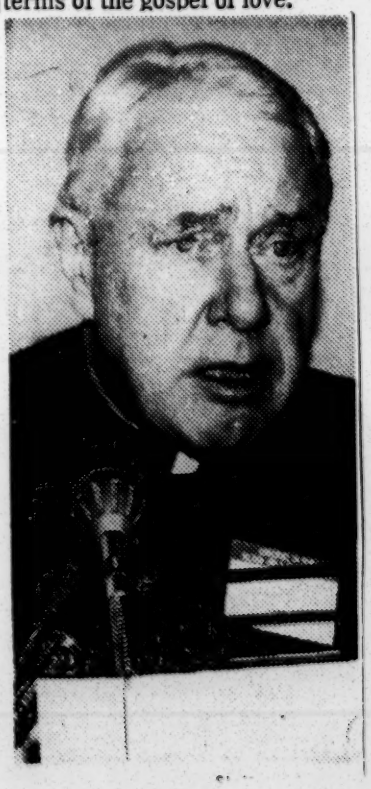
This group, he said, should strive to enlist community-wide support, but it "cannot expect realtors to support public housing or fair housing laws."

"Realtors and their associates feel that they cannot change the climate of local public opinion, but many are willing to cooperate when the climate has changed," he continued. The religious community can play a major role in the "massive educational campaign" needed to change public opinion.

Some urban renewal projects also were criticized by Father Cronin. Bulldozing large areas has often resulted in the destruction, rather than the creation, of healthy neighborhoods, he said.

The displacement of thousands of persons and the removal of hundreds of small businesses can encourage crime and social blight, he said, and people must come to realize that "not every low-income area is of necessity a slum."

Dr. Kelsey asserted that "the church must make every ecision and judge every cultural value and arrangement in terms of the gospel of love."



THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Area News
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1966 17

Church Role Is Urged In Drive for Equality

A Georgia rabbi today called upon religious communities to stop closing their eyes to the undermining of law and the use of legal fictions to preserve what the law has already declared illegal in racial matters.

"We watch with a kind of benign paternalism while the Negro fights for the most fundamental rights of his American citizenship. We see his churches burned because he wants to vote and his children spat upon because he wants them educated and his family arrested because they seek to enjoy the blessings of equality guaranteed to them by law," said Dr. Jacob W. Rothschild, rabbi of The Temple in Atlanta.

And then "we congratulate ourselves that we are not among the arsonists, and the revilers, and the wielders of iron pipe. We pride ourselves that we believe in equality and justice and human dignity. After all, we are moderates — not race baiters."

Staff Photo
DR. JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD

SPEAKS HERE

Dr. Rothschild addressed more than 1,000 persons attending the Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia at the Hotel John Marshall. The interdenominational religious conference ends today.

Much of "the closed schools, the riots, the sit-ins, the beating of innocent children, the outright murders, and more recently the long-hot summers and the white backlash could in large measure have been avoided and certainly in great measure softened if the church had functioned as a teacher of morality and led its members to an understanding of what Judaism and Christianity really have to say on such matters as equality and dignity and brotherhood and human rights," Dr. Rothschild said.

"Instead . . . it has become nothing more than a defender of the status quo—just another institution trembling at the threshold of change."

In a talk entitled, "The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns," he took inventory of the changes that have taken place since the Supreme Court in 1954 reversed and threw out the "separate by equal" doctrine under which Southern schools had been operated.

"Since that long ago decision . . . precious little headway has been made" in the area of education, he said. "Much more progress has taken place elsewhere in the human rights arena — public accommodations, civil rights, the right to vote, equal economic opportunities . . . But school integration, along with housing and . . . church membership has lagged far behind."

Dr. Rothschild made several suggestions that the religious community can try in promoting better race relations.

"We must take steps to prepare ourselves and the community not just for the grudging acceptance of integrated schools but for a total commitment to the idea of equality in education," he said.

"We ought to extend our concern to make sure that the integration of schools is a total integration, that children not only are able to sit without harassment in the classroom but are encouraged to participate and made welcome in all school activities — clubs, athletic teams and all that goes to make for a complete educational experience."

He also said that "churches and synagogues must involve their members in remedial programs that will help close the gap that often exists as a result of 'separate but never equal' schools.

" 'Watch-dog' committees can be set up to make sure that Negroes are treated with decency in the school itself."

Another speaker today, Warren H. Turner Jr., vice president of the Protestant Episcopal Executive Council in New York City, discussed "The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set Its Own House in Order."

He urged that institutional policies and practices be examined "to identify the instances in which they are out of phase, the one with the other and each with public policy, and to take steps toward bringing them into line each with the other.

"This means de facto integration of our congregations, schools and institutions," said Turner. "It means teacher certification. It means fair labor standards for our employes, including pastors and rabbis. It means open occupancy of the property we own. It means correcting building and building use variances. It means paying some income taxes.

"In sum, it means at least the maintenance of minimum public standards in every institutional activity," Turner said.

Religious Conferences Planned

The sponsors of the 1966 Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia have voted to hold a series of one-day regional conferences in different parts of the state throughout the next year.

The first statewide, interdenominational, interracial conference was held here Monday and Tuesday.

The sponsors, representing 18 religious groups, said they "propose to keep in touch with one another to facilitate the future cooperation of our religious bodies, and to make it possible from time to time to give expression to sentiments of the religious community of the state on major questions of public concern."

The sponsors also said that in forming a continuation committee and in any statements made by the group that each was speaking as an individual and not for the religious bodies with which they are affiliated.

Thursday, Dec. 1, 1966 11
Richmond News Leader,

Religion And A Changing Virginia

By MILTON L. RANDOLPH

Three key organizational activities should claim your attention during the remainder of this month. It is only through participation in and exposing yourself to progressive community activity that you can become and remain an informed citizen.

Number One in the series of important events is a citwide mass meeting scheduled at Second Baptist, Sunday evening, November 27, at 7:30 o'clock, which will concern itself basically with the interest of the 800 families who stand to lose their homes to the Idlewood leg of the proposed East-West Turnpike program.

This meeting is being sponsored jointly by the Crusade for Voters, the Richmond Branch of the NAACP and Ministers of churches in the affected area.

It is only through the coordinated and cooperative effort of all citizens of the entire Richmond community that we stand a chance of delaying or affecting a change in the planned Idlewood corridor. This may not be your home today, but you can be next, tomorrow.

The second event of extreme significance to this entire community is the "Conference On People, Religion and A Changing Virginia" scheduled for John Marshall Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, November 28 and 29.

This is an inter-racial activity, sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with leaders of the statewide religious community.

"The purpose of the conference is to provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judaeo-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change. It is anticipated that 1,500 Virginians will participate in the sessions of the conference.

Registration fee including the conference dinner is $7.50 per person. Each church in this community is expected to send at least two delegates to the conference. Registration will be held at the Hotel Monday morning. Additional information may be obtained by calling Conference Headquarters, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond.

P. 20 NOVEMBER 26, 1966
THE RICHMOND AFRO-AMERICAN

Staff Photo

Rabbi Emmett A. Frank of Alexandria (right) Introduces Speaker
Warren H. Turner Jr. Stressed Churches' Involvement in Social Action

Renewal of Religion Needed, Dr. Proctor Tells Conference

By James Seymore

A former president of Virginia Union University told a biracial and multidenominational audience last night that the country has "run out of token gestures" in its efforts to integrate and revitalize society.

"Both the white fascists and the Black Power advocates have brought us to the heart of the problem by polarizing the issues. We can no longer give aspirin for polio," said Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of the Institute for Services to Education, Washington.

Speaking on "Where Do We Go from Here," Dr. Proctor addressed more than 1,000 persons attending the final session of the Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia at Hotel John Marshall.

Dr. Proctor noted that churches cannot and should not take all the blame for the lethargy and mistakes of the past in the area of race relations. Church members, he said, belong to any "communities" beside that of the church and usually these other communities, social and economic, shape racial values.

"Religious concern for social change can be a rather peripheral area of influence," Dr. Proctor said.

"Secularism has overtaken us," he continued. Secular humanists in educational, social and governmental institutions are primarily responsible for the new and vigorous ideas of importance today.

Those working outside of church organizations, "the remnant in exile," are most deeply involved in the racial struggle and most effective in changing the existing patterns of society, Dr. Proctor asserted.

"We don't often use religious terms in describing our attempts to solve problems," he said. Instead people substitute a "sophisticated terminology" common to educational, psycological, economic or political disciplines.

"However, all these things are derivative. They are concerned with man after he has decided something. That which makes something happen comes from the principles of high religion," Dr. Proctor said.

Religion is the only thing, he continued, that "challenges man's self-definition without destroying his dignity."

Thus, "the role of religion in the renewal of society is to show man how to save himself by finding community with his neighbor." The country is not goin gto get out of this period of racial turmoil "unless there is a renewal of religion," Dr. Proctor said.

"Nothing is going to support the high aspirations of this conference for a new society except religion. And all this is just a long way around of saying men must love each other," Dr. Proctor concluded.

In an address delivered to the conference yesterday afternoon, a lay executive of the Episcopal Church urged the religious community to clarify its motivation and strategy before taking action on the contemporary social problems with which it must be concerned.

"We had better not start 'mixing it' with the secular power structures, the contemporary social forces and our own religious company until and unless we become and remain absolutely clear about our motivation — the source and root of our commitment to social action," said Warren H. Turner Jr., vice president of the Protestant Episcopal Executive Council in New York.

"Now that we purpose to engage in social action, we intend to effect the accomplishment of some objectives related to such goals. This requires adopting a strategy . . . you cannot fight the social action battle on all fronts simultaneously," Turner continued.

'Defacto Integration'

"This means defacto integration of our congregations, schools and institutions. It means teacher certification. It means fair labor standards for our employes, including pastors and rabbis. It means open occupancy of the properties we own . . . In sum, it means at least the maintenance of minimum public standards in every institutional activity," to correct this situation, Turner said.

In this regard, he said, religious institutions face "no more intractable problem than that of developing a common and less vulnerable stance on the separation and interaction of Church and State."

Turner stressed that a church's involvement in social action, both within and without its own organization, must have a theological basis.

"Leaders of the religious community owe it both to their own followers and to the entire community, if only as matters of elementary strategy and tactics, to make it quite clear when they urge corporate involvement that their motivation is of God," he said.

"I do not ask for a resurgence of pietism or piosity. I ask only that, when we speak, move or act as God's servants and children, that fact alone be clear in the text and context of our doing."

All of these innovations, Turner said, have been made necessary by "the all-pervasive change of our time" which has increasingly meant the dispersal of power and the redistri-

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

KELSEY

CRONIN

ROTHSCHILD

TURNER

PROCTOR

THE WASHINGTON POST
C24 Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1966

By William R. MacKaye
Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Nov. 29—Virginia religious leaders conferring here on how the State's churches and synagogues can best contribute to furthering changes in racial attitudes, appeared agreed today that pressing for open housing should be their major concern.

The conference, which had the backing of virtually every denomination in the State, ruled out adoption of a resolution on housing at the outset.

The Rev. George A Chauncey, who summarized the findings of the small discussion groups into which the 1000 participants were divided, reported that the most frequent recommendation from the groups was a call for unified religious action to break down the custom of segregated housing.

Leaders of the conference were uncertain, as the two-day session drew to a close, whether the interfaith cooperation that sparked their meeting should now be continued in a permanent organization.

Some felt their concerns already were adequately served by the Virginia Council on Human Relations, which was the first sparkplug for the conference. Others hoped that a specifically religious group concerned about civil rights might emerge.

Little that was said by the speakers at the "Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia," as the session was formally known, was unfamiliar to veterans of the civil rights movement. The meeting's main significance appeared to be that it represented a gathering of powerful figures of a Southern State to talk about a once-prohibited subject.

In a coincidence that perhaps symbolized Virginia's indecision about where it stands on the Negro revolution, the Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Robert Shelton, scheduled a press conference in another section of the John Marshall Hotel, where the conference was held.

While Shelton had many matters to talk about, he did not miss the opportunity to declare, as he has before, that the National Council of Churches is a Communist-dominated organization.

The NCC had no direct involvement in the churchmen's conference but frequently is employed by right-wingers as the symbol of the evils they see in church involvement in social action.

One of today's speakers at the conference, Warren H. Turner Jr., vice president of the Episcopal Church's Executive Council, warned that while religious involvement in social action is appropriate, the churches have paid too little attention to explaining the theological convictions that impel them to take the stands they do.

Religious Groups Meeting to Seek Key to Virginia Integration Issue

Tues., Nov. 29, 1966, D 11

By William R. MacKaye
Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Nov. 28 Nearly a thousand Virginians, representing virtually all the Old Dominion's religious groups gathered here today to study the role of church and synagogue in a state faced by the integration issue.

The substantive purpose of the two-day conference, masked by its deliberately vague title of "People, Religion and a Changing Virginia," was cautiously disclosed by the Chairman, Aubrey N. Brown Jr., at the opening session.

"We are to find better ways of solving crucial problems at our doorstep," he said.

"We are here to discover means to implement our compassion and to translate our religious and democratic heritage into justice and opportunity in 1966."

Others at the conference were more specific in the program they had in mind.

Dr. George D. Kelsey, a Professor of Christian Ethics at Drew University in New Jersey, who was the first main speaker, said that those who regard themselves as serious followers of the Judeo-Christian tradition must accept as one of their goals the creation of "an integrated society."

He defined an integrated society as something qualitatively different from the mere pursuance of legal desegregation.

"An integrated society," he said, "is one in which the dignity and worth of the human person are affirmed.

"It is a community of persons, not of objects or mere functionaries. Such a society can only come into being when justice has been lifted above mere legality and purified by love."

Such an assignment, Dr. Kelsey said, is one to be carried out by religion rather than government.

The mere holding of such a conference prompted the Rev. John F. Cronin, one of yesterday's main speakers and a veteran Roman Catholic supporter of the civil rights movements, to predict that Virginia ultimately will arrive at better solutions of the racial crisis than those achieved in the North.

The Old Dominion's customary "culture, tradition and gentility," will contribute to the eventual hammering out in this State of a more humane racial settlement," Father Cronin suggested at a news conference prior to his evening address.

It was clear that the main business of the conference—educating and changing the minds of Virginians who attended—was being carried out at the small discussion sessions following each principal speech. Newsmen were barred from these discussion groups in an effort to encourage the conference participants to express themselves freely.

The Conference was originally dreamed up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations. In the planning stages, which consumed nearly a year, support was won for the holding of such a meeting from virtually every Virginia religious scene.

Organizers of the conference reported that $4500 of the $5000 conference budget was contributed directly by various denominations in the state. A $500 contribution from a foundation made up the difference.

Father Cronin challenged Virginians to get moving on the problem of open housing, both through changing attitudes of the average man on this controversial subject and by pressing for legislation to require non-discrimination in the sale and leasing of housing.

He said at the press conference that he doubts legislated open housing is politically salable in Virginia now, however. "Many think the real answer is persausion anyway," he said. "Legislation at best is a secondary help," he suggested.

The precise denominational and geographic representation of Conference delegates was not immediately available, but a Conference spokesman said that a broad cross section of the state was represented.

Roanoke Times
Tuesday, Nov. 29
1966 P. 15

A Times Staff Dispatch

RICHMOND — Virginia's religious community was urged Monday to "push beyond the justice of desegregation to the higher justice of integration."

Dr. George D. Kelsey, a Drew University professor, told the opening session of the two-day statewide seminar on "People, Religion and a Changing Virginia" that the judges have absolutely failed to take the lead on every major issue of justice in the past.

He said the judges could have averted in the early part of the 19th century the crisis over slavery in the latter part or could have stemmed the current racial crisis 50 years ago.

"But since the prophets have not spoken except for a rare voice crying in the wilderness, the government must by force engage in desegregating programs before there is universal consent . . .

"When the stage of universal consent is reached, the issue has long since ceased to be an issue . . . Nobody knows how many decades it has taken after the abolition of slavery to bring Americans to the point of general agreement that chattel slavery is unjust . . .

"And since the churches have failed in this area of human relations, they must now move swiftly to their task; or the prophets of the Lord will be punished because they have allowed the people to perish for the lack of knowledge."

Kelsey said that government can effect desegregation but it cannot bring about integration—something that involves affirming the dignity and worth of the human person.

"It is the responsibility of the religious community to generate in the people an adequate sense of justice," he said, adding:

"This is a spiritual demand.

"It is fulfilled only by those who transcend themselves. It can be sustained only by the love which is given from above."

A second speaker, the Rev. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, addressed his remarks to housing—"the most critical area in race relations today."

By SUSAN LEWIS FLINNER
Times Staff Writer P. 13
Roanoke, Wed, 11-30-66

RICHMOND — The final day of a statewide conference on religion and race relations wound up here Tuesday with one speaker saying the real place to integrate is the heart and a second saying that the church members should set their own houses in order first.

Dr. Jacob W. Rothschild, Rabbi of the Temple of Atlanta, Ga., told the conference on "People, Religion and a Changing Virginia" that the law has given the Negro equal opportunity but the heart must give him equality.

"Only religion can change men's hearts," he said.

"I refer to such human problems as integrating Negro children into the classroom, the lunch room, the activities room and the playground.

"I mean an atmosphere warm enough that Negro children can sit at ease in class and put their minds to the business of learning; that they need not be concerned about the hostile hall they must traverse when the next bell rings; that the teachers treat them with dignity and love."

He offered several points for action:

Prepare the community "not just for the grudging acceptance of integrated schools but for a total commitment to the idea of equality in education"; institute church programs to prepare members for the acceptance of integration; bring pressure as church members upon school authorities to conduct seminars and workshops for principals and teachers to prepare for this; set up watch dog committees to make sure Negroes are treated with decency in the school itself; and offer remedial programs as churches to help close the educational gap.

Warren H. Turner Jr., vice president of the Protestant Episcopal Executive Council in New York, cautioned that the religious community must sweep off its own doorstep before it goes out to sweep off that of others.

He called it "reducing our vulnerability."

He noted that the "record of the religious community as an employer is one of which none of us can be proud, likewise, as educator and social worker."

'Rethinking' Urged On Church Position

Richmond Times Dispatch, Sat., Dec. 3, 1966, 4B

By William J. Moll

On Monday and Tuesday of this week, I attended the "Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia," sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations. It was the first conference of this sort that has been attempted in Virginia.

The main themes of the speakers was the necessity to reconcile differences and get the church to concern itself more with a rapidly changing culture in which we as a people should be deeply concerned.

THERE IS A STRONG sense of need for some fundamental thinking and rethinking on the position of the church in relation to politics and public affairs ("society," if you would rather use that term). Surely the church has a social responsibility as well as a religious responsibility.

Moll

The church must be involved in public affairs because it must stand for God's work. No aspect of life or individual experience is outside or beyond the concern of the church.

Religion, to many, seems to be a strictly personal and private matter, encompassed within a person's own heart and mind. Thus there is a tendency to think that one's own religion can be separated from social relationships and taken out of context of the church. Church and public affairs seem to be so far apart that they appear to have no relation to each other, or else they are in tension.

Most people have been trained by the church to think of it primarily as a conservator of social tradition and a source of personal comfort. They feel it should mind its own business and not get mixed in affairs that increase tension and discomfort.

Consistently, through the Old and New Testament, history shows that a person holding this view has always evaded involving himself in the problems of society and public affairs.

However, the late archbishop of Canterbury, William Temple, said, "It is a great mistake to think that God is interested only, or even primarily, in religion."

DOES THE AVERAGE church member profess one thing on Sunday and another on Monday?

If the church can help clarify what today's issues are in the light of eternal convictions about man's destiny and meaning, then there is reason to hope that those who have particular skills and aptitudes and special knowledge will better be able to act directly to remedy specific difficulties and develop support for particular movements.

There are many who feel that the church is too much concerned with political and

The Name of the Game

For the past two days several hundred Virginians have been meeting at the John Marshall Hotel to learn how to play a game. The organizers of the conference doubtless did not know what to call the game. They gave it a title which simply described the pawns, the players, and the situation: "The Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia." It remained for a visiting expert from New York to tell the local bumpkins what was going on:

The name of the social action game is "POWER." For the fact is that social change results from the exercise of power. The fact is that social action intends to effect the exercise of power to achieve predetermined social objectives. The fact is that social action intends to motivate and mobilize power to overcome countervailing power forces not necessarily or principally motivated towards the same objectives.

The words are those of Mr. Warren H. Turner, Jr., vice-president, Protestant Episcopal Executive Council, New York City, and the enticing capital letters are from his prepared text. Although many will thank Mr. Turner for being candid, his remarks were typical of a distressing note of exploitive cynicism that crept through the platitudes in every one of the major addresses.

One speaker presented an elaborate theological rationalization to put his social program into effect by force; his argument that among all forms of government, "democracy is the most congenial to the Judaeo-Christian doctrine of Divine Sovereignty" was an updating of the theory of the Divine Right of Kings produced by the court theologians of James I. Another speaker's concern over the flight to the suburbs was inspired in part by the economic burden caused by the empty church buildings left behind. Still another seemed to conceive that his vocal opponents were motivated by hate, while he had cornered the market on love.

Although such phenomena are disconcerting, they must not be unexpected. Fanaticism always has been the occupational hazard of those who manage to talk by hot line with the Almighty. "Social justice" is pretty much the plaything of whoever is spouting the principle at the moment. Most people tend to apply it to whatever scheme of political organization appeals to their prejudices, and this week's conference was no exception. See Mr. Turner's words, above.

It would be gratifying if some of those who speak so positively about human relations would at least admit that moral laws may be variously translated into circumstances. Impartial, scholarly work exists to indicate, for example, that so-called "fair-housing" laws at the State level have worked to restrict the amount of decent housing available to Negroes. Other studies show that it is a fact that housing values decline in changing neighborhoods. Opponents will adduce rival claims; but in such grey areas, moral pronouncements and political power-plays ought to be more temperate.

One ought to note, too, that those who hold narrowly integrationist prejudices usually maintain a simplistic view of culture. The truth is that a highly stratified society is not only normal, but desirable. The bases of such strata rest almost incidentally on color; family history, ethnic traditions, religion, occupation, age, and wealth interact to form subgroups. Any successful Richmond real estate man can confirm that both white and Negro communities are self-segregating even within themselves. Geographical community is an important factor in reinforcing these relationships. Any sort of planned effort to splinter these subcommunities is an act of cultural genocide.

Whenever a society is under attack, groups such as this one meet to encourage that attack from within. One can imagine a Conference on a Changing Rome meeting to drag Rome kicking and screaming into the Fourth Century. Whenever men begin to speak of great revolutions, it means that the fundamental cement of civilization is coming apart. The very standards of justice are collapsing. The real meaning of "integration" as an absolutist principle is that every other principle of human association must take second place. In Burke's great phrase, society is indeed a contract, not only with the living generation but with the dead and those yet to be born. When that contract is broken, then the game gets rough; and the name of that game is disintegration.

LETTERS TO THE FORUM:

Protests Calling Religious Leaders 'Bumpkins'

Richmond News Leader Sat 12-3-66

Editor, The News ~~Leader~~:

Clergymen, it is true, are not immune to the fever of fanaticism. But then neither are editorial writers.

What indeed are we to say for a newspaper that can look at the historic first coming together of all religious leaders of the Commonwealth and blithely call these men and their co-workers "bumpkins"?

Where indeed is the narrow prejudice in our community, that narrow prejudice which the editorial laments? Is it in men of the stature of Bishops Russell, Gum, and Gibson? Is it in respected leaders like Dr. Aubrey Brown, Dr. Theodore Adams, and Rabbi Ariel Goldburg? Or is there some of it perhaps in their editorial critics?

A comfortable Virginian may look at poverty and injustice around him and choose to be comforted by the soothing words of The News Leader: ". . . a highly stratified society is not only normal, but desirable" [editorial, November 30]. Or then again he may be fanatical enough to heed the less comforting words: "I was hungry and you never gave me food; I was thirsty and you never gave me anything to drink; I was a stranger and you never made me welcome, naked and you never clothed me . . ."

REV. LAWRENCE E. MOLUMBY.

• *The reference to "bumpkins" was intended to convey no more than our impression of the superior attitude of a New York speaker who came to town to impart what he described repeatedly as "the facts."*

THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY . . . IN VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS · EQUALITY

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THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WAS NURTURED

By Thomas Jefferson, who wrote:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. . ."—*Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1776.*
"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion. . ."—*Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural.*
. . . . and by other Virginia patriots who laid the foundation for a democratic society.

THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS GROWING

In Virginia. In:

- **Public Education**
- **Public Accommodations**
- **Merit Employment**
- **Voter Registration**
- **Stabilized Residential Areas**

Lending information and consistent support in more than 30 communities across Virginia is the Virginia Council on Human Relations, with these local councils and cooperating groups, including high school and college councils on 17 campuses:

Alexandria
Arlington
Blacksburg
Charlottesville
Covington
Danville
Fairfax County
Fredericksburg
Franklin
Giles County (New River)
Hanover County
Hopewell
Lancaster-Northumberland
Lexington
Loudoun County
Lynchburg
Mercer-Tazewell
Norfolk
Peninsula (Hampton-Newport News)
Petersburg
Portsmouth-Chesapeake
Prince Edward County
Radford
Richmond
Roanoke
Rockingham
Virginia Beach
Virginia College Council
Williamsburg

THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WILL BE FULFILLED

By Achieving Such Goals As:

—voter participation comparable to the **61.1%** national average, contrasted with the 1964 Virginia record of **41.1%**.
—expanding areas of public accommodations where every citizen is accorded the dignity of fair and courteous treatment.
—integrated quality education, complying with orders of the courts and offering challenging opportunities for every student.
—equal justice, under the law, with enforcement bodies and the judiciary reflecting the constituency of the community.
—job opportunities without discrimination, and geared to contributing to an expanding economy.
—recreational and cultural facilities provided for and shared in by the total community.
—elimination of poverty and disease as a perennial scourge of minority groups and a blight upon a prosperous state.
—adequate housing for the total population, policies of open occupancy as a guarantee against urban blight and the destruction of economic values.
—opportunity for every person to rise to the capacity of which he is capable.

Objectives of the Virginia Council On Human Relations

1. The Council is a private, non-profit, voluntary organization open to all Virginians who will approach these objectives through constructive understanding and appropriate action.
2. The Council unites Virginians of common purpose to seek lawful and orderly solutions of basic problems and to help create a climate in which men and women of goodwill work together for the welfare of the entire community.
3. It uses fact-finding, education, negotiation, persuasion and publicity to advance the legitimate aspirations for all citizens without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
4. It works through a professional staff, more than 30 local chapters, and members representing all walks of life and many religious groups.
5. It cooperates with civic leaders and public officials at all levels in seeking equal opportunities and justice for all citizens.
6. It is linked in cooperation with similar councils in the other southern states, all related to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., in approaching Southwide problems with a common understanding and shared resources.
7. It seeks to keep open lines of communication with business and professional leaders and it maintains close liaison with Federal agencies and private organizations.
8. It relies for financial support on membership dues and the generous (tax-deductible) contributions of concerned Virginians who are committed to the realization of America's democratic idea.

The VCHR is concerned about:

EDUCATION
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
YOUTH GROUPS
EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES
FAIR HOUSING
VOTER REGISTRATION

You can find an opportunity to help with these and other significant enterprises in your local chapter.
NUMBERS COUNT—If you can become only a member, this helps.
DOLLARS COUNT—If you contribute financially, this helps. (Tax-deductible)
IDEAS COUNT—If you are able to help solve even one part of one problem, this helps.
INFLUENCE COUNTS—What you think and how you act will have a telling effect on countless other people.

Mail your application for membership **today** to the address given below, together with $5.00, annual dues for single persons or for married couples.

MEMBERSHIP

NEW SOUTH $2.50 is the annual subscription rate for the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council, providing valuable articles and the results of important studies. NEW SOUTH must be ordered from SRC—5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga., 30303. For information about literature, professional staff availability, speakers, and activities in your local community, write:

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Phone 648-4444

"THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES"

A. Lincoln

OBJECTIVES OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is a non-profit, non-political organization open to all the people of Virginia who believe that Virginians can - and will - work through their problems by constructive, cooperative action. Its membership is open to all who support its objectives, regardless of their ethnic, cultural, religious or racial backgrounds.

VCHR works toward the understanding, realization and acceptance of the legitimate aspirations of all citizens through the techniques of fact-finding, communication, education, publicity negotiation and persuasion.

VCHR believes . . . . that all men are entitled to equal opportunity and respect as human beings and that all persons are to be dealt with and evaluated, personally and legally, on individual merit, without regard to their race, creed, color or national origin . .

that all men are entitled to the opportunity to enjoy all facilities offered for public use, and that laws and customs which deny these facilities to any group are an offense to the laws of God and the ideals to which America is dedicated . . . .

that free speech, free discussion, and freedom of association must be preserved, unhampered by public policies or concerted action that would intimidate individuals or deprive people acting through lawful organizations of their civil and constitutional liberties . . . .

that the question of human relations becomes ultimately the question of world peace; and that we cannot logically or effectively advocate to the community or nations at large ideals which we are unable or unwilling to achieve in our own communities.

VCHR works at the community level through chapters in more than twenty sections of Virginia, providing a meeting-ground for communication and dialogue to the end that misunderstanding and ill-will may be avoided and an atmosphere of mutual trust and fair play may be encouraged and extended in a spirit of reasonable open-mindedness.

VCHR works, in addition, through its seven-member state staff, offering practical assistance in the study of local problems, planning workshops and special programs, public relations and information, educational aids and contacts with national efforts in such areas as Education, Employment, Housing, Public Facilities, and others.

THE COVER

Symbolized on the cover is "America's First Liberty Bell," this bell hung in old St. John's Episcopal Church, Richmond, when Patrick Henry gave his clarion "Liberty or Death" speech on March 20, 1775. The Virginia Council on Human Relations calls on Virginians to respond again to the call for liberty and justice for all!

WHERE VCHR IS ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA

VCHR was established in 1955 when a group of concerned persons decided that the time had come - was long overdue - to provide a meeting ground for all Virginians where honest and sincere efforts could be made to help communities and the State in facing desirable inter-group changes, and to develop an atmosphere conducive to progress in human relations. This was imperative in light of the U.S. Supreme Court decision on school desegregation as well as from the larger perspective of twentieth-century realities.

VCHR is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, formerly the Inter-Racial Council which is considered by many informed persons as the most constructive agent which had been at work in the field of better human relations across the years.

From the modest beginning in Virginia in 1955, the Virginia Council on Human Relations today has chapters or cooperating groups in the following areas:

Alexandria • Arlington County • Charlottesville-Albermarle • Charlottesville Youth (High School) • Danville • Hopewell • Jefferson (University of Virginia Student) • Fairfax County • Fairfax County Youth (High School) • Fredericksburg • Loudon County • Lynchburg • Mercer-Tazewell County (Bluefield) • Montgomery County • Norfolk • Peninsula (Hampton-Newport News) • Prince William County • Richmond-Petersburg Area • Roanoke • Rockingham County • Williamsburg •

Each local chapter is made up of concerned people - drawn from all the principal religious groups, from both

major political parties, from various educational, economic, and social levels, and includes both public officials and private citizens.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

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VCHR Is In The Hands of Competent Leadership

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VCHR Serves Virginia Through Its Professional Staff

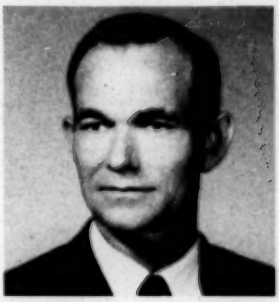
Community needs and problems are varied - from the Eastern Shore to Southwest Virginia, from the Potomac to South Hill. It is apparant to every thoughtful person that local solutions must be worked out by competent local leaders in every situation. Where counsel and the benefit of wider experience is needed, the Virginia Council on Human Relations is ready to make available competent leadership anywhere in Virginia, with the recognition that the only valid approaches to situations of tension or opportunity are those made by people of the locality.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations works through a seven-member state staff; through its seventy-five member Board of Directors, representing all areas of Virginia; and through over twenty local chapters throughout the state. Through the state staff, VCHR keeps in close contact with state and national agencies which are concerned with issues pertaining to inter-group relations. Furthermore, the state staff maintains working relationships with many private organizations which are committed to the realization of "liberty and justice for all".

Any community within Virginia may obtain assistance in regard to community problems, public relations, negotiation, inter-group adjustments, or the organization, financing and programming of a local chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Write: The Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia, 23219, Telephones - 648-4445 - 648-4446 - 648-4447.

Executive Director:
Rev. Heslip M. Lee
17 East Cary Street
Richmond
Telephone: 648-4445



The Executive Director, Heslip M. Lee, is a native of Polk County, Georgia. He holds an A.B. degree from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, and a B.D. degree from the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, New York. His deep concern for human relations date to his Georgia days where profound experiences led him to accept persons of different ethnic, cultural, racial and religious backgrounds as persons in their own right.

His services have been widely used across the state as a public speaker from the platform, via Television, Radio or the forum. He serves as negotiator and consultant, as well as ambassador of Good-will and better human relations. His services are available in any community where there is a need for improved human relations.

A Specialized Service for Business and Industrial Leaders

Through a special grant from the Field Foundation, the Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau was established in 1963 as a part of the work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert who formerly served for the Governor of Missouri as Executive Director of the state's Commission on Human Rights, directs this special work.

The Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau (VEJOB) offers through its Director the following services to Business and Industries throughout Virginia:

- In Plant Consultant Services, to assist employers in establishing their own internal procedures to carry out Company policy on merit employment.
- Employer Conferences and Employee Workshops, to provide business and industry leaders with opportunities to meet and discuss common problems and experiences, and to explore methods of making an orderly transition to merit employment.
- Recruitment Services, to help identify qualified Negro and other minority candidates to refer them to potential employers for specific openings.

All inquires received from and services rendered to private clients are handled on a completely confidential basis.

For more information on how VEJOB can help your community work toward merit employment practices based on good business and good sense, please write or call:

Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Phone: 648-4445.

The Expanding Services of VCHR

Miss Mary D. Finch, former Methodist Missionary to Japan, is Director of Extension, supported by a gift from Methodist headquarters in New York. Miss Finch is available for service in any community for any period of time that may be necessary. She is skilled in collecting information, interviewing concerned people, discovering points of need and opportunity. Her rich background, deep personal commitment, and wise judgment can be valuable resources in appraising a community's problems, drawing together a local group, and discovering practical steps for sound approaches to good human relations based upon the Judaeo-Christian tradition.

VCHR Expands To Meet Its Challenge

To expand the work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and to provide its services more widely across the State, Mr. Henry L. Caravati, retired business man of

Richmond, serves as Director of Development. He is experienced in the field of public relations and financing and his counsel is of significant value to the state program and to local endeavors. VCHR contemplates the addition of staff personnel to visit tension or troubled areas, to serve as a negotiator and liaison person to avoid conflicts; to study special projects, plan and implement consultations with professional groups on a state level; prepare manuals and information booklets on how different communities have moved successfully into better human relations & how to plan and carry through negotiations. Changing patterns in human relations demand the best techniques in community adjustments. Crises in some communities of Virginia will undoubtedly have a disastrous effect on the economy of the State, unless prompt and effective preventative measures are initiated at once. Local community leaders, including business leaders, must take the initiative, not only because it is expedient and necessary, but because it is right.

Why Every Community Needs A Council on Human Relations

Acquaintance: To provide a meeting ground for all citizens, rgardless of race, creed, color, national origion or political persuasion, where dialogue, a rapport, and communication may begin to take place and genuine acquaintances can be made.

Opportunity: To enable people from varied religious and professional groups to find a means of effective, cooperative action in community human relations enterprises for the common good, when they may sometimes be unable to do this through present structures of their religious or professional bodies.

Avoid Crises: To develop a climate of respect, understanding and goodwill among responsible community leaders and citizens, in which local issues can be faced and resolved, thereby avoiding critical stalemates and outside intervention.

Preventive: To effect a vigorous and courageous organization, marked by fairness and goodwill, which will be so effective in its work and techniques of fact-finding, education, communication, negotiation and persuasion, that it will neutralize extreme and violent elements before they are capable of damaging a community's life.

Economic Value: To develop programs and methods for the maximum, effective utilization of the industrial and professional skills of all our citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

Specific Steps: To develop an organization and programs through which concerned individuals and groups can do something more significant than merely "feeling right" about race relations, brotherhood and the democratic ideal.

Investment In American Ideals: That community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where non-conformity with the accepted creed is a mark of disaffection, where denunciation takes the place of evidence and orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent. — Judge Learned Hand

The good life is not possible without freedom. But only the people, by their will and by their dedication to freedom, can make the good life come to pass. — Harry S. Truman

"The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities . . . This is a matter which concerns this country and what it stands for, and in meeting it, I ask for the support of all our citizens." — John F. Kennedy, June 11, 1963

"The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and to respect one another. So, let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics, from the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream. — Lyndon B. Johnson, President of The United States

WHAT THEY SAY ... about the Council on Human Relations.

DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association — Effective communication between people is the great need of our times. The Virginia Council on Human Relations deserves hearty congratulations for fulfilling this role.

The Most Reverend JOHN J. RUSSEL D.D. Bishop of Richmond — With inner human problems as with any other, negotiation and mediation seem the best answer. TheVirginia Council on Human Relations has exhibited to me its ability for creating this better understanding among all men.

EMMET ALLEN FRANK, Rabbi, Temple Beth El, Alexandria, Va. — The program and objectives of the Virginia Council on Human Relations are highly commendable. They deserve the wholehearted support and encouragement of every patriotic American in the state of Virginia.

DR. THEODORE F. ADAMS, Pastor, First Baptist Church of Richmond — I am sure that many are grateful for any worthy means of promoting understanding and brotherhood across the lines of color and creed. The Virginia Council on Human Relations provides just such a channel for many men and women of goodwill.

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Virginia State College, Petersburg — The Virginia Council on Human Relations makes a significant contribution to the cultivation of wholesome attitudes necessary for the solution of the racial issues involved in community problems. Tensions and misunderstandings can be removed, indeed prevented, by the cooperative efforts of people of mutual respect and goodwill.

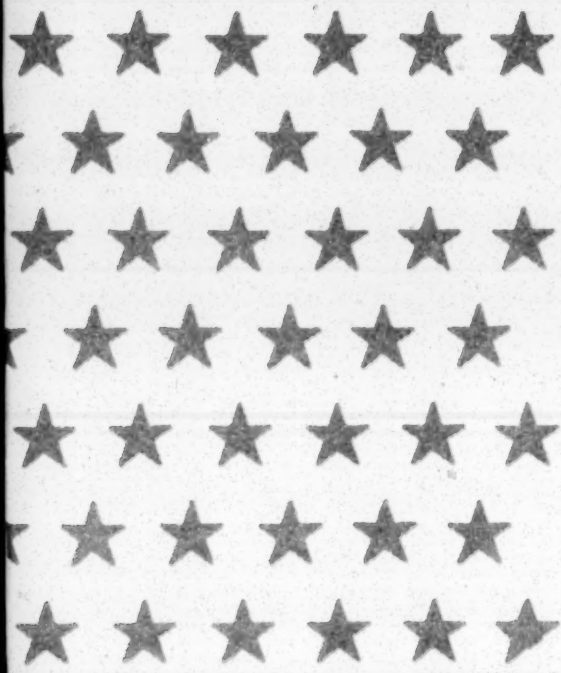
COL. BENJAMIN MUSE, Manassas Virginia, Former Ambassador to Mexico, Former Member Va. State Senate. — Membership in the Virginia Council of Human Relations enables us to play a part in the greatest movement of our day. We can help to banish racial discrimination and prejudice from our state and nation.

A Special Opportunity for Every Concerned Virginian

By being a member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, you will automatically become a member of the local council if there is one in your area, and will receive VCHR's Newsletter, plus other material and special information mailed members from time to time.

The work of the Council is dependent upon concerned Virginians, who are willing to invest of their time, talents and money for this all-important cause of fostering better human relations in our time.

All Memberships and Contributions To The Virginia Council on Human Relations are Exempt for Federal Income Tax Purposes —



Maybe I'm prejudiced, but This sure is stinky

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARL VILLE, TUESDAY, NOVEM

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELA

DEATH IN A SOUTHERN TOWN

With military suppression of the Oxford insurrection and restorati peace to Mississippi, lo

Group Works To Bett

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Employers will have to actively recruit

on inciple stated

Primarily the council serves place for the exch

The Co man Relations se ful, orderly transit cil

VCHR FAVORS ON THE JOB TRAINING

Cool Heads Behind Closed Doors Thought, Planned And Convinced

Non-Discrimina

Hiring Is Ur

Community Must Bear Burden

the choice: progress or anarchy

community level counts most

Progress Cited in Va. In Merit Employment

A Summary of Community Experien Attitudes

educate the community

lines of communication op

Council on Human Relations

Virginia has made more progress in the field of merit e ployment—the hiring of individuals on their own qualities—in the last six months than in the last 10 years.

This was the estimate of Gr recently established Virginia Equal Job Opportunity Bureau of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

KEY TO EMPLOYMEN

Racial Solutions Termed Local Jobs

'Color Blind' Hiring Urged By 10 Signs

Billboards calling for nondiscriminatory hiring policies have been put up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations

The 10 signs located at strategic points around Richmond say only "Be color blind—hire the best man."

Ultimately, racial problems in the United States are going to be solved only by local governing bodies and responsible citizens, a Justice Department official said here yesterday.

No amount of federal or state legislation is going to remove racial tension and its causes, said Nicholas Katzenbach, deputy attorney general. state attending a day-long conference sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Human Relati Talks To Cour

"We have been caught in a whirl of scientific developmen but as a people we haven't grow in our morals or in the fine spiritual graces." said Heslip Lee executive director of the Vir ginia Council on Human Rela tions, at the monthly meeting o the Rockingham Council on Hum an Relations, in the Communit Room of the Rockingham Na tional Bank.

"Those Who Deny Freedom To Others Deserve It Not For Themselves."

A. LINCOLN

FOREWORD

While many communities in the North, such as Rochester and Harlem, New York, and in the deep South, such as Birmingham, Alabama, Albany, Georgia, and Oxford, Mississippi, have been plagued with discord, tension and rioting during the past several months, Virginia can be proud that we have had only one incident within our State of comparable nature.

While there are so many people of good-will within our State, and many groups which have been concerned with improving human relations, we, the Virginia Council on Human Relations, have been dedicated for the past ten years to the work of building better understanding, between all Virginians, regardless of ethnic, cultural, racial or religious backgrounds and persuasions.

VCHR feels that through our thirty-two local councils, located in as many communities throughout the State, and through our state staff of dedicated workers, we have had a part to play in Virginia's ability to avoid conflict, tensions and misunderstandings among our citizenry.

VCHR, furthermore, feels that the time has come for all concerned Virginians to share in both the knowledge of our work, and to be given an opportunity to participate in the many activities of our organization.

To the Virginia business and industrial communities, we dedicate this brochure with the belief that the information herein contained will serve as a stimuli for your consideration to support the over-all work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

STATE AND NATIONAL AGENCIES RECOGNIZE THE HIGH COSTS OF DISCRIMINATION

THE VIRGINIA ECONOMIC REVIEW—July 1963: "The changing economy is having more impact on our educational needs than at any time in our history. 1. The very rapid occupational upgrading taking place and 2. the growing need for persons to be able to adapt to changing jobs within a lifetime in Virginia," are the reasons for the changing economy. "These trends are moving more swiftly in Virginia than in the nation because the State's economy matured more slowly until recent times and is now growing and changing more rapidly than nationally. Because of the change, a strong basic education is required more than ever before along with the need for training during adulthood.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS —1962 Report: "Losses to the Nation's economy result from two factors: (1) inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our population; and (2) failure to develop potential skills fully." The Council estimated that the nation's economy is losing between $13 billion and $17 billion per year in national income as a result of these two said factors. The report further shows that fifty per cent of the nation's Negroes are concentrated in the South, and the South receives approximately 20% of the nation's total income. A conservative estimate is that the South loses from $5 to $6 billion annually because of racial discrimination.

THE PRICE WE PAY

FOR DISCRIMINATION

GREENSBORO *DAILY NEWS*
September 6, 1963

Downtown demonstrations last spring by Negroes seeking a change to integrated facilities in restaurants had an adverse effect in attracting new industry, Chamber of Commerce officials told the Greensboro Human Relations Committee yesterday.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES
September 23, 1963

. . . The severe economic damage caused by racial unrest has forced the city's business community into action. . . . Birmingham is endowed with a rich supply of raw materials and with ample resources of labor. But the flow of new industries into the area was halted by the onset of racial violence. . . . As one businessman puts it: "We have become the world's headquarters for racial violence, and nothing worse could happen to a city."

BUSINESS WEEK
September 28, 1963

. . . Industrial development people admit that the turmoil is frightening away prospective new industry. Sidney M. Smyer, a prominent real estate man who has been active in business groups talking with Negroes, says: "This situation is going to have definite effects on locating further business here [Birmingham]. People aren't going to come where there is trouble —it's hard enough to get them when you have a favorable climate." W. Cooper Green, executive vice-president of Alabama Power Co., sums it up: "Violence hurts—labor violence, criminal violence, racial violence. You have to live it down."

TIME
June 7, 1963

In Birmingham . . .

. . . In Birmingham, retailers have averaged a $750,000 weekly loss, some because Negro trade boycotted stores, some because whites did not venture downtown for fear of possible violence.

BUSINESS WEEK
September 28, 1963

. . . Long-suffering downtown merchants have watched their sales run some 20% under last year's, and lag behind those of most other Southern cities.

"People put off shopping trips," says one store owner. "It goes deeper than just downtown Birmingham. It affects every phase of business, social and civic life in this community."

Adds another merchant: "A solution must be found immediately or Birmingham will be killed as a prosperous city."

And Elsewhere . . .

THE STATE
(Columbia, S. C.)
July 21, 1963

Charleston—The basic story of this city now isn't on the street where Negroes demonstrate. . . .

It involves the dollars and cents that pump the life blood into the heart of Charleston through its long business artery, King Street.

"Since this started in early June, business along the street is off anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent depending on whom you talk to," one prominent retail merchant confided.

"Some of them are literally worried sick," the *News and Courier* [Charleston newspaper] said at one point in an editorial July 18.

NEW YORK TIMES
March 2, 1964

Canton, Miss.—. . . The Negroes opened a boycott against 19 white merchants last January that now threatens some of them with financial ruin. The objectives are "more courteous treatment" for Negro customers, and . . . pressure by the white merchants on county officials to accept Negro voter applicants.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
July 15, 1963

Atlanta—. . . Among those restaurants, hotels, theatres and other places of public accommodation in the South that have begun serving or hiring Negroes, only a few report suffering any lasting consequences. A sizable number, in fact, declare that business has been better than ever. . . .

Mr. Henry Rather [Dallas hotel man] says a recent check of the city's 35 largest hostelries failed to turn up a single instance of lost business because of desegregation.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 East Cary Street
Richmond 20, Virginia
Phone 648-4445

ORGANIZED in the Spring of 1955, the Virginia Council on Human Relations has developed into a state-wide agency working through the techniques of fact-finding, education, communication, negotiation and persuasion for the promotion of improved human relations for all Virginians, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

VCHR WORKS THROUGH ITS STATE STAFF:

Heslip M. Lee, *Executive Director*

Henry L. Caravati, *Director of Development*

Bobby D. Doctor, *General Staff Assistant*

Miss Mary D. Finch, *Director of Extension*

Abner E. Lee, *Staff Associate*

Mrs. Laura M. Lee, *Office Manager*

Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty, *Secretary & Bookkeeper*

VCHR staff is available to any Virginia Community and has worked for the past ten years—

1. Organizing local councils whereby the local community leaders and interested citizens may build better community human relations.
2. Assisting local councils in programming and developing activities related to their local problems.
3. Working with Mayors, City Councils, Chambers of Commerce and community leaders to keep open lines of communication, thus relieving tensions.

4. Negotiating between community groups for a fair and reasonable degree of progress in opening Hotels, Motels, Restaurants, as well as Theatres, and places of public accommodations to all.

5. Providing State-wide consultations and workshops whereby problems and solutions may be discussed on a larger plane.

6. Serving as lecturers and speakers to Churches, Colleges, Civic groups, professional groups, and community meetings.

7. Serving as speakers on Radio, Television and forums, and through Newspapers to the larger community.

8. Working with private and public agencies to build the larger community of concerned for better human relations within Virginia.

9. Attending National meetings and keeping abreast of the National climate and developments in the human relations field.

10. Working with business and industrial leaders of Virginia, sharing information as to how many firms can implement merit employment practices.

11. Moving into communities such as Danville and Prince Edward County, where tensions build up and seeking to assist in removing both the tensions and the cause.

12. Mailing newsletters and thousands of pieces of valuable information and educational material to state and community leaders in Virginia.

UNDER no circumstances do we advocate or participate in demonstrations, boycotts or picketing.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations works at the local community level through its local councils—

Community needs and problems are varied—from the Eastern Shore to Southwest Virginia, from the Potomac to South Hill. It is apparent to every thoughtful person that local solutions must be worked out by competent local leaders in every situation. The Virginia Council on Human Relations recognized that the only valid approach to situations of tension or opportunity are those made by people of the locality.

VCHR seeks to establish local councils on human relations in every Virginia Community, and has succeeded in organizing local groups in the following communities:

Alexandria — Arlington — Ashland — Charlottesville — Charlottesville Youth — Covington — Danville — Fairfax County — Fairfax County Youth — Franklin — Fredericksburg — Giles County — Hopewell — Lancaster County — Lexington — Loudoun County — Lynchburg — Mercher-Tazewell Counties (Bluefield) — Montgomery County (Blacksburg) — Norfolk — Peninsula (Hampton-Newport News) — Prince William County — Radford County — Richmond-Petersburg — Richmond Youth — Roanoke — Rockingham County — University and Colleges of Richmond Area — University of Virginia (Charlottesville) — Warrenton — Williamsburg.

VCHR's local councils provide for the local community as follows:

PROVIDE a meeting ground for all citizens regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or political persuasion, where dialogue, a rapport and communication may begin to take place and genuine acquaintances can be made.

ENABLE people from varied religious and professional groups to find a means of effective, cooperative action in community human relations enterprises for the common good, when they may sometimes be unable to do this through present structures of their religious or professional bodies.

DEVELOP a climate of respect, understanding and good-will among responsible community leaders and citizens, wherein local issues can be faced and resolved, thereby avoiding critical stalemates and outside intervention.

EFFECT a vigorous and courageous organization, marked by fairness and good-will, which will be so effective in its work and techniques of fact-finding, education, communication, negotiation and persuasion, that it will neutralize extreme and violent elements before they are capable of damaging a community's life.

DEVELOP programs and methods for the maximum, effective utilization of the industrial and professional skills of all our citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

DEVELOP an organization and programs through which concerned individuals and groups can do something more significant than merely "feeling right" about race relations, brotherhood and the democratic ideal.

LOCAL COUNCILS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE CITIZENS TO DO SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT ABOUT BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS:

I. THROUGH MONTHLY MEETINGS—where all citizens of a community are provided a meeting place where acquaintances and understanding can be realized.

II. THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS—where all community problems can be faced and discussed, and methods found to deal with these under the techniques and methods which build better human understanding.

III. THROUGH SPECIAL COMMITTEES—where citizens, who have felt they should do something constructive for the betterment of community problems, have the opportunity to serve with others of similar attitudes.

IV. THROUGH INTER-GROUP DIALOGUE—where persons can develop a climate of respect for those of different ethnic, cultural, religious or racial background.

V. THROUGH NEGOTIATION—where individual citizens can assist in bringing together people of community influence where lines of communication may be opened and good-will established across community lines.

VI. THROUGH BUILDING AN ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE—within a community which will neutralize extreme and violent elements before the community's life is damaged.

VI.I DEVELOP MAXIMUM STATE ECONOMY—by community effort contributing toward maximum effective utilization of industrial and professional skills of all citizens, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

We are living through a time of transition. Sometimes that transition is smooth and gracious. Sometimes it is violent and tragic.

How can we in Virginia preserve what is finest in our heritage while accommodating to new ways for these new days? How can we make sure the transition in race relations is marked by understanding and humanity? How can we protect the Old Dominion from the bloodshed, the violence, the hatred and the fear that have scarred other States?

How, in fact, can we purchase an ounce of that priceless prevention which is worth incalculably more than a pound of dubious or partial cure?

We have tried to indicate some of the answers in this presentation. We hope as you have read it through you felt that the problems raised and the solutions suggested were your direct concern. It used to be that the field of human relations, and of race relations in particular, was the special province of those we refer to with good-humored contempt as "do-gooders."

Today, it is the province of every citizen, every taxpayer, every businessman. For unless each of us accepts a share of responsibility, the positive climate for growth will be jeopardized.

AN INVESTMENT IN VIRGINIA'S PROGRESS

The task of the Virginia Council on Human Relations is to safeguard that climate for growth and to dispel the dark emotions that threaten it.

We ask your support in fulfilling this task. We ask you to invest in us so that we may meet the growing challenge in Virginia.

Whether your investment is $500 or $5,000, it will repay you in the rich dividends of peaceful cooperation and community harmony.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX EXEMPT

AS AN INVESTMENT in the development of equal opportunities for all the citizens of Virginia and the effective utilization of their industrial and professional skills.

The undersigned subscribes $..... for the year ending December 31, 1965.

Signed: .....

Address: .....

.....

BER 12, 1963

'Radar' Network Set Up to Civil Rights Bill Reaction

A state-wide "radar" network aimed at detecting possible resistance to the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill is being set up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, executive director of the VCHR, said today the purpose of the effort is to persuade the businesses to comply with the law and to avoid defiance that could create an unfavorable image for Virginia.

ONE HUNDRED LAWYERS ATTEND VCHR'S CONSULTATION OF OPINION MAKERS

Organized For The Franklin Area

Southern Responsibilities

Leadership in the South — business, professional, educational, and political

1964-65 Program

Desegregation Negotiated

by VCHR

Tolerance Is Ask In Race Relations

A State Department official pleaded here last night for more tolerance in race relations dealings with African diplomats.

Speaking at a dinner meeting of the Richmond-Petersburg chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Pedro A. Sanjuan, deputy to the State Department's protocol chief

the Deep South, national unity, world opinion

FACING THE ISSUES

Virginia Council Human Rel

Providing an opportunity

DANVILLE, VIRGI

In the alley between the court house and the jail,

We have a responsibility as a corporate citizen to do what we can to make the promise of America come true for all her people and as citizen

Employm Is Theme of Va. Session

John Hope II, assistant director of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, will address the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations Monday at 8 p.m. at Williamsburg

The theme of the state-wide meeting, which begins Monday afternoon, will be "Developing a Permanent Program of Fair Employment."

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have demonstrated today to our nation and Virginia that people of good will can work together for human brotherhood."

The Economic Status of Negroes in the Nation and in the South

(Remaining Problems in Fair Employment)

Panel of Experts

WHAT THEY SAY ... about the Council on Human Relations.

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All Memberships and Contributions To The Virginia Council on Human Relations are Exempt for Federal Income Tax Purposes

Va. - PUBLICATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703—648-4444

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

Textbook Changes Attacked

By Robert P. Hilliker
Education Editor

The executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations charged today that two textbooks used in Virginia schools have been altered to eliminate stories favorable to Negroes.

The Rev. Robert Lee Combs said he and other members of the council would meet with the state Board of Education's textbook and curriculum committee and Dr. Wendrow W. Wilkerson, the state Superintendent of Public Instruction, tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Mr. Combs said the group would seek to find out who decided to eliminate the stories. In addition, he said, the group planned to urge the future approval of a wider selection of "multi-ethnic" books which would give favorable portrayal of minority groups.

The two books were identified by Mr. Combs as a fourth-grade reader and a sixth-grade textbook, both published by Scott-Foresman and Co.

(Actually, educational sources here said, it is not at all unusual for a publisher to produce on his own initiative more than one version of the text. The so-called "ethnic" version of these Scott-Foresman books, containing the Negro stories, reportedly has never been submitted for approval in Virginia.)

Mr. Combs said the fourth-grade book normally contained a section on the Negro astronomer Benjamin Banneker, but that in copies of the book used in Virginia that section had been replaced with one on Revolutionary patriot Paul Revere.

In the sixth-grade reader, he said, a story on the evils of the slave trade and an account of how a Negro boy rescues a white youth from drowning had been deleted in the Virginia edition of the book.

In previous meetings with Dr. Wilkerson, Mr. Combs said, the superintendent had taken the position that the state simply passes upon the suitability of such textbooks and library books as submitted by the publishers.

"This would lead us to believe that the censoring was not done by Virginia officials," Mr. Combs said. "However, we want to clear up that point."

The council's challenge thus becomes the latest in a series that has struck the state board and the state Department of Education concerning book selection policies.

The board, which is tentatively scheduled to meet Thursday, already is expected to hear a report from Dr. Wilkerson brought on by two other incidents.

These are the state's refusal to place on the approved list the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, "To Kill a Mockingbird," and a science book, "The Great Dismal Swamp."

No official reason was given for the first rejection. The second book apparently was turned down because it referred in one paragraph to the swamp as an alluring and seductive woman.

The request the council delegation plans to make for more "multi-ethnic" books on the state-approved list echoes pleas it has made to the state in the past.

A few such books are approved by the state. Urban school systems in Northern Virginia and Tidewater, as well as Richmond, use such texts, which portray both white and Negro youths in their illustrations.

In Virginia, a locality is free to use any book in its school system that local officials wish. However, when a book not on the state-approved list is purchased, the locality can get no state money to help pay for it.

Mr. Combs said the desire for "multi-ethnic" books is not just in behalf of Negroes.

He said the American Indian, Jews and Roman Catholics are not fairly presented in approved texts now available.

"This is a grave injustice and continues a teaching pattern unfair to these minorities," he declared.

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Area News
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1966 13

A-2 The Virginian-Pilot, Sunday, July 18, 1965

Southside Accused Of Blocking Votes

RICHMOND (AP)—The Virginia Council on Human Relations on Saturday severed Southside Virginia counties apparently are trying to make it difficult for Negroes and working-class whites to register to vote. Immediate denials came from officials of two of the cited as examples by the council.

The chairman of the Nottoway County Electoral Board, Eugene Jackson, termed the charge "unfounded."

The council statement said seven counties recently have established central voter registration centers to replace district offices in various areas of the counties, and the council said the boards of supervisors have set up extremely short hours for the registration offices. The action "appears to be another way of denying the right to vote to large groups of citizens," the council said.

"The 'mobile' practice now in keep this central registration fice closed most of the time during the month . . . this works a hardship especially upon the Negro and the laboring class of whites, who in most cases would have to get off from work in order to register at noon."

The council cited as examples Sussex County, which it says has a registration center open only one day a month; Nottoway County, two days a month, and Lunenburg County, four hours on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Officials in Lunenburg County said the county went to the central registration system when nearly two-thirds of the county registrars resigned after the 1964 presidential election.

Friday, Feb. 4, 1966

Equal Opportunity Commission Urged

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND—The Virginia Council on Human Relations has requested support from Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. in its attempt to create an equal opportunity study commission.

Norfolk Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. has introduced a resolution to create the study commission and have it make a report to the 1968 General Assembly.

Godwin met Thursday with Howell and Sen. William B. Spong Jr. of Portsmouth, a co-patron on the resolution, and a delegation from the Council on Human Relations.

Among those in the council delegation were the Most Rev. John J. Russell, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Richmond, the Rev. William H. Marmion, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of the Virginia Episcopal Church; David Scull, council president; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive director of the Virginia Teachers Association; Moses Riddick, president of the Virginia Independent Voters League, and the Rev. Robert Lee Combs, executive director of the council.

The Howell resolution would direct the commission to include in its study, and report its analysis of, the educational and employment opportunities currently afforded to citizens of minority and racial groups in the state.

Howell said that 42 other states have equal opportunity agencies.

Co-patrons on the Howell resolution are Norfolk Sens. Robert F. Baldwin and Edward L. Breeden Jr. and Sens. Spong, William H. Hodges of Chesapeake and William P. Kellam of Virginia Beach.

Government Jobs Sought For Negroes

VCHR

The Virginia Council on Human Relations has passed a resolution urging the adoption of fair employment policies throughout Virginia's state government.

The VCHR, a biracial organization operating as a part of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, urged the appointment of state, county and city officials without regard to race, color or national origin.

"Minority groups in Virginia, particularly Negroes, today face an almost all-white officialdom. . . . This must be corrected to provide more employment opportunities for minority groups and to help insure fair treatment of all citizens before the law and the government," the resolution stated.

"Key state governmental positions do not include responsible Negroes," the VCHR said further in a news release. Recent appointments to state positions have not included outstanding Negro citizens.

The VCHR commended the appointment of Dr. W. F. Reid as a member of the Virginia Metropolitan Study Commission but pointed out the scarcity of Negroes at city hall or local courthouses.

The council is a private, non-profit group that says it seeks "lawful and orderly solutions of basic problems," with emphasis on education, public accommodations, youth groups, job opportunities, housing and voter registration.

Richmond News Leader, Tuesday, June 21, 1966 5

4 Richmond News Leader, Friday, August 20, 1965

Powhatan Group Asks Aid of U. S. Agency

A group of Powhatan county citizens has appealed to the Federal Community Relations Service to assist in negotiations with county officials over alleged civil rights grievances.

The request, mailed yesterday, was made under Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The federal agency is part of the Department of Commerce and is designed "to provide assistance to persons or communities requiring help with civil rights problems where discriminatory practices impair constitutional rights."

REQUESTS OF NEGROES

The request stems from requests presented to the board of supervisors by county Negro citizens in the fall of 1963 and again this month.

The supervisors said they lacked jurisdiction in most of the requests, and took the others under advisement.

A sit-in was held at the courthouse this month in connection with the requests.

In the appeal, the citizens listed the Citizens for Public Education and the Powhatan branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as private agencies that might be of assistance in settling any dispute.

The names and number of those making the request were not determined.

NEGOTIATION EFFORT

The Virginia Council of Human Relations in a statement today that it had attempted negotiations among many of the parties concerned.

The Community Relations Service is "authorized to cooperate with both public and private agencies, either on its own initiative or upon request from local officials or interested persons in situations where disputes threaten peaceful relations among the citizens of a community."

Hit the Hate Boys

The charges voiced yesterday by Lester Banks and the Rev. Robert C. Combs, having to do with revived activity in Virginia of the Ku Klux Klan, merit the concerned interest of Attorney General Button, Mr. Banks is Virginia secretary of the NAACP; Mr. Combs is executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Both of them have access to first-hand information.

Yesterday the two civil rights spokesmen charged that local law enforcement agencies, in the Southside and elsewhere, have been "dragging their feet" in breaking up Klan activities. Mr. Banks said some Virginian Negroes are being intimidated and harassed. Mr. Combs said flatly that the anti-Klan laws are not being enforced.

A suggestion is in order, it seems to us, that Mr. Button invite the two sentlemen to come in and name persons, places, and events. Since the days of Governor Byrd, State law has contained a formidable statute aimed at Klansmen who go masked upon public highways or engage in activities "with the intention of intimidating any person." The law carries a prison term of one to five years and a fine up to $500. Ancient laws of assault and battery also have been construed to cover threats and intimidation.

If this ugly business is in fact occurring anywhere in Virginia, local Commonwealth's Attorneys and sheriffs have the primary responsibility to break it up by hard-hitting prosecutions. Mr. Button's office, however, could render valuable direct and indirect service in seeing that Negro citizens are given the fullest protection of the law.

Recent congressional hearings have dispelled whatever doubt may have lingered about the purposes and activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The outfit is a cruel racket, which preys upon the prejudices of stupid men; there is nothing "Christian" or "patriotic" about it.

Messrs. Banks and Combs, because of their keen personal concern, may have exaggerated the influence and activities of the Klan in Virginia. We suspect that influence is virtually nil. But one bully in a bed sheet, masking his coward's face in a pointed cap, is one too many. If the evidence is available to support a few convictions, a few convictions might break the backs of these snakes before they strike.

10 EDITORIAL PAGE The Richmond News Leader Tuesday, March 22, 1966

GIRLS STATE PROBLEM

RICHMOND (AP) — The Virginia Council on Human Relations attacked today discrimination against Negroes, Jews and occasional Roman Catholics at Girls State, a mock government for high school girls.

The council said it urged school boards and principals to select teachers and students without regard to "race," the council said.

It said school authorities in Giles, Pulaski, Rockbridge and Tazewell counties had taken steps to prevent racial discrimination in selection of delegates and alternates from their counties, and that Alexandria city, and other counties and cities in Virginia had taken action that forbids the practice of assigning girl Negro teachers to work with white students.

The council said Negro teachers were assigned to work with white students in Alexandria, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke and Suffolk.

Giles, in All seven Negro girls who were chosen were dismissed when officials learned they were Negroes, the council said. The council said it was necessary to suspend the discrimination.

Pulaski, Rockbridge and Tazewell counties had Negro teachers but no Negro students. The council said it was necessary to suspend the discrimination.

Fairfax, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke and Suffolk had Negro students but no Negro teachers. The council said it was necessary to suspend the discrimination.

Alexandria, Chesterfield, Henrico, Giles, Pulaski, Rockbridge and Tazewell counties had Negro students and teachers. The council said it was necessary to suspend the discrimination.

Jews and Roman Catholics were dismissed when officials learned they were members of those faiths, the council said.

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Panel Attacks Va. Firings Of Teachers

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THE NEWS-VIRGINIAN, Waynesboro, Virginia 25
Thursday, June 24, 1965

THE WASHINGTON POST
C18 Thursday, June 10, 1965

Flexible Situation

8/10/65 Page 9 Professional Jobs Potential

Federal Voting Registrars Not Coming Here

By PAT MATTHEWS

A representative of the Virginia Council on Human Relations says he is "not aware" of any present plans to bring Federal voting registrars into this section of Virginia.

However, he pointed out that if the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights receives 20 or more valid complaints of racial discrimination in voting in a particular county, it would warrant bringing in a federal registrar.

"There are groups working in this area who are aware of this," he said.

The council, which made a voter registration survey last month, pointed out that counties which are Sussex which had a voting record in the 1964 presidential election of 43.6 per cent, Lunenburg with 41.7 per cent, and Nottoway with 40.9 per cent are in danger of having federal registrars. The council spokesman said that the state voting record in the presidential election was 61.1 per cent.

The U. S. Attorney General can order a voting examiner into a county if he decides it is necessary.

The Rev. Robert L. Combs, executive director of the council, said today that "we urge the state, the county and the local governments to emphasize voter registration and voter participation to improve the records within the state of Virginia in order to allow Virginians to handle their own affairs, thus preventing federal registrars from coming into this state to do the work we should be doing without discrimination or intimidation."

The council, the largest biracial organization in the state, has been conducting federal surveys by serving as a fact finding body. The state group, which has local chapters in 20 sections of Virginia, is set up to better human relations, reduce intergroup tensions and conduct an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the state.

A council spokesman said the following alleged irregularities in voting procedure and public accommodations have been reported to a team from the federal civil rights commission:

Prince George and Hopewell—testimony has been taken regarding alleged violations in the July Democratic Primaries in both localities.

Dinwiddie — a complaint has been received against a McKinney restaurant.

Petersburg—a formal complaint has been submitted to the Civil Rights Commission against Petersburg General Hospital. No details of the complaint have been made public. Testimony was also taken in Petersburg regarding voting procedure.

Sussex — complaints against manner of handling poll tax and voter registration, and complaints of irregularities in the July Democratic primary have been noted. No formal complaint has been made to date in the public accommodations section.

The representative of the council explained that information regarding voting violations that occurred prior to the voting rights bill would be filed by federal authorities to determine a pattern of irregularities. Areas with a number of irregularities will be observed closely in the future by the Virginia Council, he said.

The Council has last announced results of a voter registration survey conducted last month. They reported the following conditions existing in certain counties:

1. One county has previously marked through the poll tax bill being sent to certain residents of that county which has been a subtle method to indicate to some people that they did not need to pay the poll tax bill as they paid the annual property taxes."

2. Many county tax collectors have told certain residents that they do not have to pay the poll tax.

3. Other county tax collectors have told certain residents that they did not have the proper receipts to issue for back payments of poll taxes and that the residents would have to return in the future to pay the taxes.

4. Many residents have not received poll tax bills unless they are already a qualified registrant voter or demand the bill.

5. Poll tax records are not being kept accurately.

6. County and city officials are making little or no attempt to collect back poll tax payment which are in arrears.

"The poll tax collection system in the state of Virginia, for the most part, is designed to limit the number of qualified registrant voters," Payments of the poll tax for the most part is, the council report says, "is clumsy and outdated method of keeping the voter registration list updated. It is very self evident that the poll tax method used in the state of Virginia is a means to discriminate against potential registration or voters."

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965 9

Anti-Poverty Progress Questioned

A controversial leader and a controversial program were at issue at a workers' conference session on the anti-poverty program in Richmond.

William E. Washington of the Social Welfare Study Group of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, who is a leader in the anti-poverty program, said this has gone beyond the point of being a welfare conference session and is now a political forum.

He said that Virginia's conservative political leadership doesn't want the program.

This came from the floor of a session conducted by John J. McMahon, president of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Speaking for the Virginia Council on Human Relations, Robert Lee Combs, executive director of the Virginia council, said the program has been "a disappointment" because of a lack of direction.

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Speaking for the Virginia council,

FOREWORD

While many communities in the North, such as Rochester and Harlem, New York, and in the deep South, such as Birmingham, Alabama, Albany, Georgia, and Oxford, Mississippi, have been plagued with discord, tension and rioting during the past several months, Virginia can be proud that we have had only one incident within our State of comparable nature.

While there are so many people of good-will within our State, and many groups which have been concerned with improving human relations, we, the Virginia Council on Human Relations, have been dedicated for the past ten years to the work of building better understanding, between all Virginians, regardless of ethnic, cultural, racial or religious backgrounds and persuasions.

VCHR feels that through our thirty-two local councils, located in as many communities throughout the State, and through our state staff of dedicated workers, we have had a part to play in Virginia's ability to avoid conflict, tensions and misunderstandings among our citizenry.

VCHR, furthermore, feels that the time has come for all concerned Virginians to share in both the knowledge of our work, and to be given an opportunity to participate in the many activities of our organization.

To the Virginia business and industrial communities, we dedicate this brochure with the belief that the information herein contained will serve as a stimuli for your consideration to support the over-all work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

We are living through a time of transition. Sometimes that transition is smooth and gracious. Sometimes it is violent and tragic.

How can we in Virginia preserve what is finest in our heritage while accommodating to new ways for these new days? How can we make sure the transition in race relations is marked by understanding and humanity? How can we protect the Old Dominion from the bloodshed, the violence, the hatred and the fear that have scarred other States?

How, in fact, can we purchase an ounce of that priceless prevention which is worth incalculably more than a pound of dubious or partial cure?

We have tried to indicate some of the answers in this presentation. We hope as you have read it through you felt that the problems raised and the solutions suggested were your direct concern. It used to be that the field of human relations, and of race relations in particular, was the special province of those we refer to with good-humored contempt as "do-gooders."

Today, it is the province of every citizen, every taxpayer, every businessman. For unless each of us accepts a share of responsibility, the positive climate for growth will be jeopardized.

VCHR Serves Virginia Through Its Professional Staff

Community needs and problems are varied - from the Eastern Shore to Southwest Virginia, from the Potomac to South Hill. It is apparant to every thoughtful person that local solutions must be worked out by competent local leaders in every situation. Where counsel and the benefit of wider experience is needed, the Virginia Council on Human Relations is ready to make available competent leadership anywhere in Virginia, with the recognition that the only valid approaches to situations of tension or opportunity are those made by people of the locality.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations works through a seven-member state staff; through its seventy-five member Board of Directors, representing all areas of Virginia; and through over twenty local chapters throughout the state. Through the state staff, VCHR keeps in close contact with state and national agencies which are concerned with issues pertaining to inter-group relations. Furthermore, the state staff maintains working relationships with many private organizations which are committed to the realization of "liberty and justice for all".

Any community within Virginia may obtain assistance in regard to community problems, public relations, negotiation, inter-group adjustments, or the organization, financing and programming of a local chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

Bailey G. Wharton,
Associate Director

Abner E. Lee,
Equal Job Opportunity

VCHR staff is available to any Virginia Community and has worked for the past ten years—

1. Organizing local councils whereby the local community leaders and interested citizens may build better community human relations.
2. Assisting local councils in programming and developing activities related to their local problems.
3. Working with Mayors, City Councils, Chambers of Commerce and community leaders to keep open lines of communication, thus relieving tensions.

4. Negotiating between community groups for a fair and reasonable degree of progress in opening Hotels, Motels, Restaurants, as well as Theatres, and places of public accommodations to all.

5. Providing State-wide consultations and workshops whereby problems and solutions may be discussed on a larger plane.

6. Serving as lecturers and speakers to Churches, Colleges, Civic groups, professional groups, and community meetings.

7. Serving as speakers on Radio, Television and forums, and through Newspapers to the larger community.

8. Working with private and public agencies to build the larger community of concerned for better human relations within Virginia.

9. Attending National meetings and keeping abreast of the National climate and developments in the human relations field.

10. Working with business and industrial leaders of Virginia, sharing information as to how many firms can implement merit employment practices.

11. Moving into communities such as Danville and Prince Edward County, where tensions build up and seeking to assist in removing both the tensions and the cause.

12. Mailing newsletters and thousands of pieces of valuable information and educational material to state and community leaders in Virginia.

UNDER no circumstances do we advocate or participate in demonstrations, boycotts or picketing.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations works at the local community level through its local councils—

Community needs and problems are varied—from the Eastern Shore to Southwest Virginia, from the Potomac to South Hill. It is apparent to every thoughtful person that local solutions must be wcrked out by competent local leaders in every situation. The Virginia Council on Human Relations recognized that the only valid approach to situations of tension or opportunity are those made by people of the locality.

VCHR seeks to establish local councils on human relations in every Virginia Community, and has succeeded in organizing local groups in the following communities:

Alexandria
Arlington
Blacksburg
Charlottesville
Covington
Danville
Fairfax County
Fredericksburg
Franklin
Giles County (New River)
Hanover County
Hopewell
Lancaster-Northumberland
Lexington
Loudoun County
Lynchburg
Mercer-Tazewell
Norfolk
Peninsula (Hampton-Newport News)
Prince Edward County
Prince William County
Petersburg
Portsmouth
Radford
Richmond
Roanoke
Rockingham
Virginia Beach
Warrenton
Williamsburg

Virginia College Council

VCHR's local councils provide for the local community as follows:

PROVIDE a meeting ground for all citizens regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or political persuasion, where dialogue, a rapport and communication may begin to take place and genuine acquaintances can be made.

ENABLE people from varied religious and professional groups to find a means of effective, cooperative action in community human relations enterprises for the common good, when they may sometimes be unable to do this through present structures of their religious or professional bodies.

DEVELOP a climate of respect, understanding and good-will among responsible community leaders and citizens, wherein local issues can be faced and resolved, thereby avoiding critical stalemates and outside intervention.

EFFECT a vigorous and courageous organization, marked by fairness and good-will, which will be so effective in its work and techniques of fact-finding, education, communication, negotiation and persuasion, that it will neutralize extreme and violent elements before they are capable of damaging a community's life.

DEVELOP programs and methods for the maximum, effective utilization of the industrial and professional skills of all our citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

DEVELOP an organization and programs through which concerned individuals and groups can do something more significant than merely "feeling right" about race relations, brotherhood and the democratic ideal.

LOCAL COUNCILS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE CITIZENS TO DO SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT ABOUT BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS:

I. THROUGH MONTHLY MEETINGS—where all citizens of a community are provided a meeting place where acquaintances and understanding can be realized.

II. THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS—where all community problems can be faced and discussed, and methods found to deal with these under the techniques and methods which build better human understanding.

III. THROUGH SPECIAL COMMITTEES—where citizens, who have felt they should do something constructive for the betterment of community problems, have the opportunity to serve with others of similar attitudes.

IV. THROUGH INTER-GROUP DIALOGUE—where persons can develop a climate of respect for those of different ethnic, cultural, religious or racial background.

V. THROUGH NEGOTIATION—where individual citizens can assist in bringing together people of community influence where lines of communication may be opened and good-will established across community lines.

VI. THROUGH BUILDING AN ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE—within a community which will neutralize extreme and violent elements before the community's life is damaged.

VI.I DEVELOP MAXIMUM STATE ECONOMY—by community effort contributing toward maximum effective utilization of industrial and professional skills of all citizens, thereby creating the most fruitful economic development possible.

AN INVESTMENT IN VIRGINIA'S PROGRESS

The task of the Virginia Council on Human Relations is to safeguard that climate for growth and to dispel the dark emotions that threaten it.

We ask your support in fulfilling this task. We ask you to invest in us so that we may meet the growing challenge in Virginia.

Whether your investment is $500 or $5,000, it will repay you in the rich dividends of peaceful cooperation and community harmony.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX EXEMPT

AS AN INVESTMENT in the development of equal opportunities for all the citizens of Virginia and the effective utilization of their industrial and professional skills.

The undersigned subscribes $..... for the year ending December 31, 196 .

Signed: .....

Address: .....

.....

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
State News
FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1965 25

MEETINGS HELD MORE FREQUENTLY

Biracial Group Functions in Prince Edward

By Staff Writer

HAMPTON-SYDNEY, May 11 (About 20 whites and 20 Negroes met here at Mercy Seat Baptist Church, a Negro church about half a mile south of this college community.

The occasion last night was a meeting of the Prince Edward Council on Human Relations, which affiliated about six months ago with the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The biracial meeting in the attractive church building, which dates from 1878, was hardly historic or unique.

And it was far from commonplace in Southside Virginia, which has only two biracial human relations groups.

But it was an occasion that is recurring with more frequency in Prince Edward county.

The Prince Edward council is an outgrowth of a study group set up about two years ago. The Rev. Arthur M. Ford Jr., pastor of College Church, has been a guiding force.

The Mercy Seat Church, with its hard-backed wooden pews and rural flavor appears to be one of five "acceptable" meeting places in the county.

The council says 23 potential meeting sites were surveyed in the county. A spokesman said five churches—three Baptist and two Catholic — agreed to make facilities available. Two groups were reported to have replied "no," and 16 did not answer.

The council moves once a month, except during summer months.

When organized, the council said it had 43 members enrolled. Dr. C. G. G. Moss, the treasurer, says the total now is about 50.

The white members appear to be mainly from the Hampden-Sydney and Longwood College communities.

Dr. Marvin W. Schlegel of Longwood, president since the council was organized, was re-elected last night to a year's term.

Other officers include Edgar Latham, vice president; Mrs. Etta Lee, executive secretary; Mrs. Graves Thompson, corresponding secretary; Dr. Moss, treasurer, and Mr. Ford, chaplain. All except Mrs. Mrs. Thompson were re-elected.

Last night the Rev. Robert L. Combs, new executive director of the Virginia council, told the group "there are still many battles to be fought. This year in Prince Edward obviously know."

Some battles concerning people of good will "we shall lose, others we shall win. We are still very much in the bad of war for good human relations. . . . But surely we shall win."

The Free Lance-Star, Fredericksburg, Virginia 3
Wednesday, January 18, 1967

Human Relations Unit to Prod Anti-Poverty Programs Here

By WILLIAM LAKEMAN

The Fredericksburg Human Relations Council is going to prod city officials about starting community-action projects here under the federal anti-poverty program.

Letters will be sent to the City School Board, the mayor and the Fredericksburg Biracial Commission after HRC's executive committee gathers statistical evidence of the need for the projects here.

The HRC vote last night followed a heard discussion of whether Fredericksburg is slipping into complacency after making large strides in the past two years through the quiet work of its biracial panel.

The executive secretary of the Virginia Human Relations Council told the group "there is entirely too much foot dragging" on anti-poverty programs in several areas of the state.

In some cases committees have formed and lapsed, said the Rev. Robert Lee Combs, and in others there is great publicity given to "Head Start" programs but very little said or done about the many other programs available under the Economic Opportunity Act.

Combs, a former Presbyterian minister of Norfolk, cited the case of his hometown, Charlotte, N.C., which drifted into complacency on inter-racial matters, he said, until it was shaken by a series of bombings last year.

Even in Richmond, he warned, there are trends of complacency and lack of communication between races and classes that he believes could lead to conditions like those in the Watts area in Los Angeles.

In a broad state wide review that touched upon voting rights, education, employment and housing, Combs noted "many things for which to be thankful" and voiced "real hopes" for Gov. Mills E. Godwin's plans to step up aid to education.

But he warned that the Ku Klux Klan is actively organizing in Virginia, and he noted that Attorney General Button is still contesting the Voting Rights Act in the courts and $100,000 in state tax funds is still supporting the Commission on Constitutional Governmnt that was set up in "massive resistance" days to publish states' rights tracts. The state panel is now asking for $250,000, he added, which could be better spent on forming a commission on equal employment of human relations.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported that Fredericksburg is becoming complacent with token desegregation of sales clerks in stores, the HRC meeting was told.

Hopes have turned to launching occupational training programs at Walker-Grant High School, but it has lagged, partly due to a lack of student interest, the session was told.

One Negro family has rented an apartment "in a better neighborhood," it was reported, but another told of a long and unsuccessful search for housing that convinced him "only Mayfield is for the colored man." The Area Ministerial Association is studying a proposal on "open occupancy," but has not acted on it yet, the meeting heard.

Combs suggested that the HRC should invite Reuben Clay of the Federal Housing Authority office in Richmond to speak on the FHA's rules about open-occupancy requirements under the Civil Rights Act.

HRC president Wilbur Chance suggested that a letter be sent to City Council, urging that it put into the budget for projects here under the federal "war on poverty" program. The vote, however, called for citing concrete evidence of low-income here and rooting it to the Commission and he said in launching the drive here.

In two other [illegible] at Trinity [illegible] the chapter [illegible] committe [illegible] and [illegible] Fredericksburg [illegible]

Voter Project To Get Assist

The Virginia Council on Human Relations will assist the Southern Regional Council, Inc. Atlanta, Ga., in its voter education project in Virginia, the VCHR announced today.

The VCHR said it will provide grants to local human relations councils and other groups in assist in programs of voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training.

Plans are already under way for programs in Richmond, Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg, Petersburg and the 4th Congressional district.

Richmond News Leader, Thurs., Feb. 22, 1966 25

Movie Planned By HR Council

A movie titled "No Hiding Place" will be shown at 8 p.m. Thursday at a meeting of the Charlottesville Chapter of the Virginia Human Relations Council.

The meeting will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at 500 Park St.

"No Hiding Place" was the winner of the 1964 Blue Ribbon Award of the Education Film Library Association. It was shown on television as part of the series "East Side, West Side". It presents integration of a suburban, white neighborhood.

A spokesman for the council said that the film is being shown to dramatize the problem of housing.

Human Relations Council Backs Tutoring Program

[illegible] Andrews, professor of [illegible] at Randolph-Macon Col[illegible], was elected president of Hanover County Council on [illegible]man Relations at its May [illegible]ting.

[illegible]rs. Schuyler Miller was [illegible]ted vice president, Mrs. [illegible]de Anderson, secretary, John R. Fleming, treasurer.

Also at the meeting members of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity at Randolph-Macon and also Mrs. Marjorie West, guidance counselor at Goody High School, gave reports on the tutoring program which the fraternity has been sponsoring this semester. One hundred Goody students participated and 35 Randolph-Macon students gave their services. It was felt that the tutoring program had been successful but that more planning and coordination were needed to insure greater efficiency and more children reached.

There were suggestions to expand the tutoring to the elementary grades and to other schools. Richard Wood, professor of English at Randolph-Macon, assured the group of the interest of some of the college faculty in giving direction to the program.

The Hanover Council on Human Relations plans to cooperate with the fraternity in [illegible]ing the program in the [illegible] spokesman said this w[illegible]

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1966

500 State Students To Help Negroes In Prince Edward

By Robert C. H. R.

FARMVILLE, March 26—[illegible] Prince Edward County [illegible] Council on Human Relations [illegible] Negroes [illegible] Farmville [illegible] Longwood College [illegible] Hampden-Sydney College [illegible] Negroes [illegible] Prince Edward County [illegible] Council on Human Relations

WHAT THEY SAY ... about the Council on Human Relations.

DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association — Effective communication between people is the great need of our times. The Virginia Council on Human Relations deserves hearty congratulations for fulfilling this role.

The Most Reverend JOHN J. RUSSEL D.D. Bishop of Richmond — With inner human problems as with any other, negotiation and mediation seem the best answer. TheVirginia Council on Human Relations has exhibited to me its ability for creating this better understanding among all men.

EMMET ALLEN FRANK, Rabbi, Temple Beth El, Alexandria, Va. — The program and objectives of the Virginia Council on Human Relations are highly commendable. They deserve the wholehearted support and encouragement of every patriotic American in the state of Virginia.

DR. THEODORE F. ADAMS, Pastor, First Baptist Church of Richmond — I am sure that many are grateful for any worthy means of promoting understanding and brotherhood across the lines of color and creed. The Virginia Council on Human Relations provides just such a channel for many men and women of goodwill.

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Virginia State College, Petersburg — The Virginia Council on Human Relations makes a significant contribution to the cultivation of wholesome attitudes necessary for the solution of the racial issues involved in community problems. Tensions and misunderstandings can be removed, indeed prevented, by the cooperative efforts of people of mutual respect and goodwill.

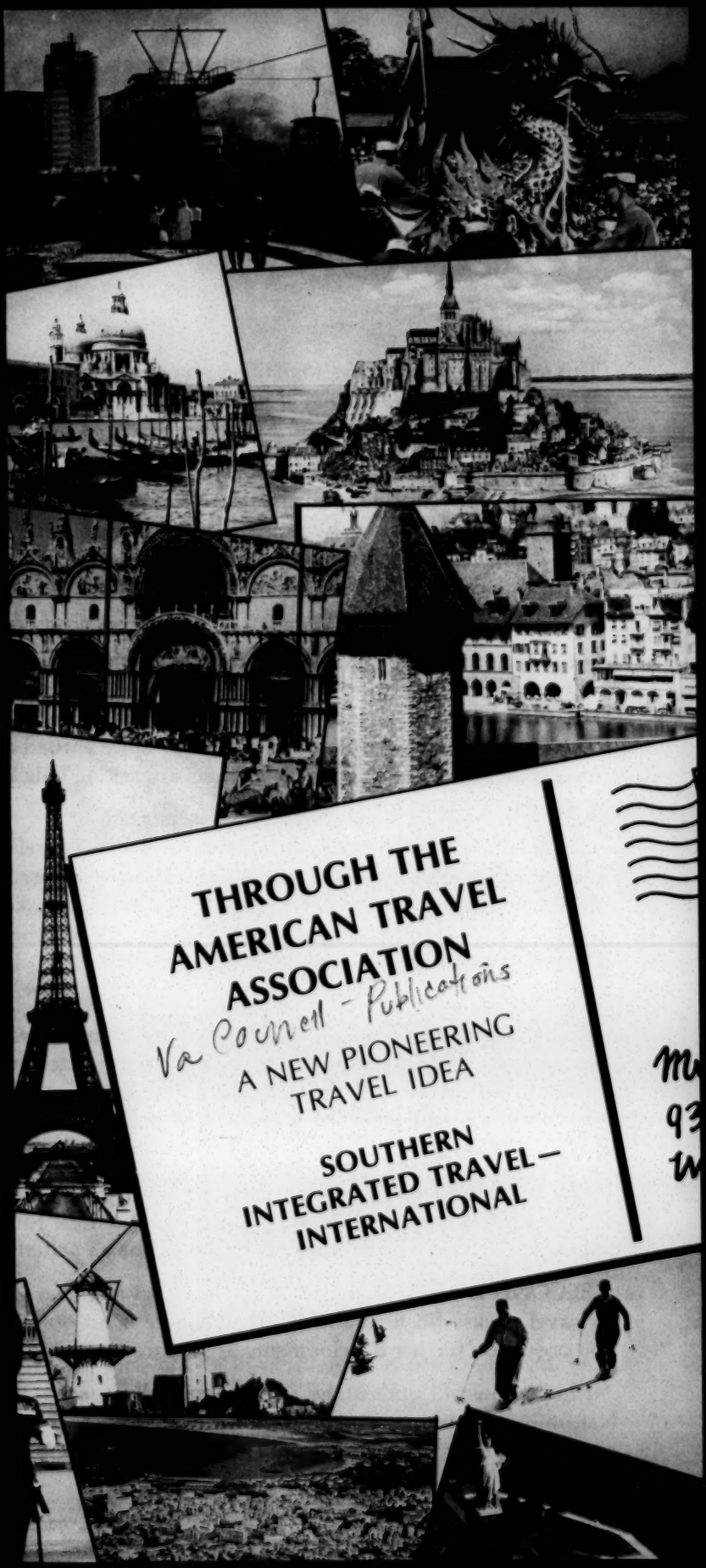
COL. BENJAMIN MUSE, Manassas Virginia, Former Ambassador to Mexico, Former Member Va. State Senate. — Membership in the Virginia Council of Human Relations enables us to play a part in the greatest movement of our day. We can help to banish racial discrimination and prejudice from our state and nation.

A Special Opportunity for Every Concerned Virginian

By being a member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, you will automatically become a member of the local council if there is one in your area, and will receive VCHR's Newsletter, plus other material and special information mailed members from time to time.

The work of the Council is dependent upon concerned Virginians, who are willing to invest of their time, talents and money for this all-important cause of fostering better human relations in our time.

All Memberships and Contributions To The Virginia Council on Human Relations are Exempt for Federal Income Tax Purposes



THROUGH THE AMERICAN TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

Va Council - Publications

A NEW PIONEERING TRAVEL IDEA

SOUTHERN INTEGRATED TRAVEL — INTERNATIONAL

ANNOUNCING A NEW KIND OF "SIT-IN": Southern Integrated Travel — INternational:

(This announcement—questionnaire is sent to members of the southern human relations councils, and their friends, with the approval of the 1965 annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council. The writer is David H. Scull, President of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, who has travelled extensively abroad).

Last October, sharing the front seat of a sight-seeing bus from Athens to an ancient temple on the Greek coast, I had a delightful conversation with an American lady. I was white, she was colored—nothing to get excited about. But what dismayed me was that she was one of an all-Negro party travelling through Europe. I could not help but think of the image of America being created in Europe by this kind of segregated travel, which is all too common. And knowing how sharing an adventure abroad can enrich a friendship, I wondered at the experiences which liberal southerners are unwittingly denying themselves.

Let's recognize that integrated travel may be just "frosting on the cake." It is indeed a far cry from the picket-line, police-club, ragged-edge-of-existence side of the civil rights movement, a side that none of us should for a moment forget. But whatever else they may be doing, it is a fact that hundreds and perhaps thousands of southerners who really want to make their lives meaningful *are* travelling abroad each year, most of them in segregated situations just because nothing better has been brought to their attention. This letter is a first step to see if there is enough interest to try to do something about it.

There happens to be an organization—American Travel Association—devoted to promoting purposeful group travel. Its members are cooperatives, credit unions, labor unions, and similar organizations. The Virginia Council on Human relations has become a member of the ATA in order to make ATA facilities available to members of *all* its sister councils in the south, and to their friends and to members of other integrated organizations. There are no particular membership limitations for participation in this kind of travel. If you are not interested, feel free to pass this on to a friend who may be.

Aside from the advantages to the travellers of group travel, in economy and shared experience, a group made up of our members and friends would naturally be interested in what other countries are doing with regard to their social problems. I am quite sure that our State Department would want to see that an integrated party like ours had maximum visibility, and would be delighted to help arrange interviews with political, business, and church leaders and responsible officials in the various countries in order to pursue our areas of special interest.

The balance of this letter is in two parts. FIRST is a typical 22-day budget tour of western Europe, touching parts of 10 countries. It is an example of what can be done for just $616 (from New York) which covers almost everything but meals and tips. But in addition, this could be an *actual* trip in 1966 if there is enough interest expressed soon.

SECOND is a questionnaire. If you feel you *might* at any time in the next 3 or 4 years have an interest in this kind of travel, please fill it in and return it. There is no obligation or commitment of course; it simply means we will keep you posted on further developments. If you are interested in the 1966 trip, do say so.

I hope you will understand why we—of all groups—should in this particular case inquire about "Race or color." Naturally any group we might form for this purpose would be entirely open, with no suggestion of a quota. But we are anxious to know whether we could in fact get some truly integrated groups interested.

GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE—1966 (Budget)
22 DAYS — BY TRANS-ATLANTIC JET
VISITING 10 COUNTRIES:

England • Belgium • Holland • Germany • Switzerland
Liechtenstein • Austria • Italy • Monaco • France
Date Depart, Aug. 29 — Date Return, Sept. 19.....Price, $616.00
SUPPLEMENT for PRIVATE BATH (14 nights) ....$21.00 per person
SUPPLEMENT for SINGLE ROOM $20.00

ADD-ON JET COACH FARES ROUND-TRIP BETWEEN following cities and New York, to connect with trans-Atlantic flights at New York: **Pittsburgh,** $47.00 per person; **Detroit,** $53.00 per person; **Chicago,** $75.00 per person; **Los Angeles/ San Francisco,** $290.00 per person.

AN EXCITING, LOW-COST TOUR FEATURING: New, Lowest-ever Group Air Fares • Travel by Deluxe Motor coach • Well Planned Ecoromy with Comfort • Superior Tourist Hotels • Experienced Tour Manager • Magnificent Scenery, Historic Sites • Free Travel Insurance • and Lots More . . .

• • • •

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SOUTHERN INTEGRATED TRAVEL

(Please type or print)

Return to: American Travel Assn.
Att.: SIT
1126 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Name(s):.....Date .....

Mailing address: .....

City: .....

Occupation:.....

Number in family who might be interested in travel plans:.....

☐ Interested in the suggested Aug. 29-Sep. 19, 1966, trip. Keep informed on the formation of a group.

☐ Would be interested in a similar 1966 trip but with other dates .....

General Interest Questions

Areas of interest—check as many as apply:

☐ South & Central America
☐ Africa
☐ Middle East
☐ Far East
☐ Europe: Indicate countries of special interest:.....

.....

.....

Year in which you might be interested:

☐ 1966 ☐ 1967 ☐ 1968

☐ General interest, cannot specify

Time of year in which travel is possible or most likely:

☐ Spring ☐ Summer ☐ Fall ☐ Winter

Dates (approximate) within which travel would have to take place.....

.....

.....

(While we all realize that many can travel only in the summer months, this is the time of high cost and crowded facilities, so if there is any possibility of another time please indicate).

Type of travel most interested in:

☐ Budget (lowest cost)
☐ Medium Cost ☐ First class

(Forgive us for asking, but see note in letter):

Race or color: .....

Organization of which a member: (If any) .....

Would like ..... additional copies of this circular for friends; ..... copies for another organization to circulate (name):.....

.....

Remarks, fields of special interest, comments on past travel experience, reactions to this circular, or to sample tours, whatever would be helpful: use additional sheet if desired.

.....

.....

.....

☐ Not in position to think of this kind of travel now, but would like to keep in touch for future possibilities.

7th Day, Sunday, Sept. 4—HEIDELBERG - BLACK FOREST - RHINE FALLS - ZURICH - LUCERNE, Switzerland. A day's scenic drive, starting with a short trip on the Autobahn before turning off into the depths of the romantic BLACK FOREST. Reach SCHAFF HAUSEN for a view of the magnificent RHINE FALLS near the Swiss border. Proceed via the commercial and cultural city of ZURICH. Arr. LUCERNE—a beautiful Swiss resort, situated on the Lake of the Four Cantons, surrounded by alpine peaks.

8th Day, Monday, Sept. 5—LUCERNE. Morning sightseeing includes the famed Lion Monument, medieval covered wooden bridges, and a drive along the blue lake with fine views of the Alps. Afternoon free to visit the enticing shops, or take an excursion by mountain railway up Mt. Pilatus or Mt. Rigi.

9th Day, Tuesday, Sept. 6—LUCERNE - LIECHTENSTEIN - INNSBRUCK, Austria. After breakfast, leave for a pleasant morning drive across the delightful Swiss countryside to the tiny Principality of LIECHTENSTEIN, via its capital, VADUZ. In the afternoon continue through the mountainous Austrian Tyrol. Arr. INNSBRUCK—a picturesque city surrounded by snow-capped peaks.

10th Day, Wednesday, Sept. 7—INNSBRUCK - BRENNER - CORTINA D'AMPEZZO - VENICE, Italy. Today, again drive through magnificent scenery, over the BRENNER PASS into Italy and the spectacular Dolomites, stopping for lunch at the prominent resort of CORTINA D'AMPEZZO. Continue through the beautiful Valley of the Plave. Arr. VENICE—romantic "Queen of the Adriatic."

11th Day, Thursday, Sept. 8—VENICE - BOLOGNA - FLORENCE, Italy. A morning's sightseeing in VENICE, visiting on foot St. Mark's Square and Cathedral, the Doges' Palace, Bridge of Sighs, and the colorful lanes and canals of this unique city. Leave after lunch to drive via PADUA with famous Sanctuary of St. Anthony; FERRARA, and the ancient University town of BOLOGNA. Continue along the new Autostrada "Highway of the Sun." Arr. FLORENCE—city of art and flowers.

12th Day, Friday, Sept. 9—FLORENCE - ROME, Italy. During the morning's sightseeing tour of FLORENCE, view the Medici Chapels and Tombs, the Cathedral, Giotto's Bell Tower and visit the Uffizi Gallery. After lunch, drive along the Autostrade del Sole. Arr. ROME—the "Eternal City."

13th Day, Saturday, Sept. 10—ROME. Your full day sightseeing tour includes the magnificent Vatican with its incomparable Gallery, St. Peter's Basilica, Roman Forum, Appian Way, Colosseum, Pantheon, Catacombs, Trevi Fountain

14th Day, Sunday, Sept. 11—ROME. A full day at leisure for exploring on your own—you might like to take an optional excursion to the port city of NAPLES and the romantic ISLE of CAPRI, returning in the evening to Rome.

15th Day, Monday, Sept. 12—ROME - SIENA - PISA, Italy. Morning departure to drive across hills and mountains via Lake Bolsena and Radicofani Pass to SIENA, best preserved medieval city in Italy. Arr. PISA—famed for its Leaning Tower and accoustically mysterious Baptistry.

16th Day, Tuesday, Sept. 13—PISA - GENOA - RIVIERA - NICE, France. After breakfast, leave for the great Italian port city of GENOA, traditional birthplace of Columbus. In the afternoon, continue along the coastal road of the sunny Riviera, with its profusion of flowers and palms, past charming seaside resorts. Arr. NICE—heart of the Mediterranean playground.

17th Day, Wednesday, Sept. 14—NICE. Morning free for shopping, or bathing or relaxing on the beach. Afternoon excursion over the Grande Corniche panoramic highway to the Principality of MONACO to visit MONTE CARLO with its famed Casino.

18th Day, Thursday, Sept. 15—NICE - CANNES - LYON, France. Follow the coast to CANNES and through Roman France to AVIGNON. In the afternoon continue up the Rhone Valley with its vineyards. Arr. LYON—third city of France and major silk producing center.

19th Day, Friday, Sept. 16—LYON - BURGUNDY - FONTAINEBLEAU - PARIS, France. Continue northwards, through the wine country of BURGUNDY, stopping for lunch at one of the region's gastronomic inns. On via FONTAINEBLEAU. Arr. PARIS—the gay capital of beauty and fashion.

20th Day, Saturday, Sept. 17—PARIS. Your comprehensive city sightseeing program includes the most important points of modern and historical PARIS, such as the Grand Boulevards, the Tuileries, Left Bank, Montmartre, the Madeleine, Napoleon's Tomb, Seine Bridges, Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame Cathedral, and many more. There will also be time for shopping.

21st Day, Sunday, Sept. 18—PARIS. Day free for relaxing and exploring on your own the beautiful "City of Light"—or you may take an optional tour to the Palace of VERSAILLES.

22nd Day, Monday, Sept. 19—PARIS - NEW YORK. Some free time before being transferred to the City Air Terminal—Depart PARIS (Orly Airport) by your trans-Atlantic Jet for the homeward flight. Luncheon served on board. Arr. NEW YORK CITY (Kennedy International Airport) same afternoon.

TOUR PRICE INCLUDES:

Transportation: Round-trip air, based on low 21-day group Excursion rate from New York; deluxe motorcoach; 2nd class on local steamer. **Hotels:** Accommodations at superior tourist hotels, based on sharing twin-bedded room with running hot and cold water. **Meals:** Continental breakfast, table d'hote Lunch and Dinner daily, except in London, Rome and Paris, where Continental breakfast only included. **Sightseeing:** Tours and excursions as indicated in the itinerary, with local English-speaking guide and entrance fees, as required. **Transfers:** Between City Air Terminal and hotel on arrival London and departure Paris, including handling of 1 regular-sized suitcase per person. **Tips & Taxes:** Tips to hotel servants, porters, waiters, local guides while accompanied by Tour Manager; taxes on accommodations and meals as charged by local European governments and municipalities. **Tour Manager:** An experienced, English-speaking Tour Manager will travel with the tour group in Europe. **Insurance:** ATA insures each participant for $5,000. **TOUR PRICE DOES NOT INCLUDE:** Meals, other than specified above; all food, spirits and beverages not included in table d'hote menus; tips and services of a purely personal nature; cost of passport; airport taxes; transportation between airports and city air terminals; tips to Tour Manager and coach drivers (it is customary to handle these through a group tipping pool); any other items not specified as being included.

Va- PUBLICATIONS ES

TO STRETCH OUR MINDS

David H. Scull

reprinted from

"No Time but This Present"

A series of 26 articles by Quakers all over the world were published in 1965 in book form by the Friends World Committee for Consultation. These studies were prepared as advance material for the Fourth World Conference of Friends to be held at Guilford College, N.C., in 1967. The title of the book is taken from a letter from George Fox to his parents in 1652:

> *"Ye have no time but this present time: therefore prize your time for your souls' sake."*

The book includes major sections on "The Nurture of the Spiritual Life," "The Ecumenical Challenge," "The Community of Friends," "The Community of Peoples," and "Peace Making and Peace Keeping."

The present reprint is the first article in the section on "The Community of Peoples."

David H. Scull is a business man, Clerk of the Langley Hill Preparative Meeting, and active in work for integrated housing and other aspects of race relations. He is (1965-1966) President of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

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To Stretch our Minds

By David H. Scull

"Buttressed by their belief that their God had entrusted the earth into their keeping, drunk with power and possibility, waxing rich through trade in commodities, human and non-human, with awesome naval merchant marines at their disposal, their countries filled with human debris anxious for any adventures, psychologically armed with new facts, white Western Christian civilization during the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, with a long, slow and bloody explosion, hurled itself upon the sprawling masses of colored humanity in Asia and Africa."

Thus opens *White Man, Listen!* by Richard Wright.[25] Prefacing a penetrating look at "The Psychological Reactions of Oppressed People", this single sentence sears a whole civilization; the civilization, moreover, in which Quakerism had its birth, the civilization which the majority of Friends, notwithstanding some measure of self-criticism, naturally and with pride acknowledge as their heritage. Isn't this a new point of view, different enough to jolt most of us?[26] Perhaps it is overdrawn: some would modify or even contradict it. Nevertheless, it authentically represents the sentiment held with increasing vigor and articulateness by the people of much of Asia, Africa, and by many in Latin America as well.

It should jolt us, it should make us want to stretch our minds. In these days if we are to embark on a meaningful discussion of race relations—more broadly, of relations between peoples in groups of all kinds—we need to do more than just "put ourselves in the other man's shoes". For if we do this but are still "ourselves" we will have failed at a crucial point. We need to examine and to understand the historical and cultural traditions which condition our deepest drives and most fundamental attitudes. We need an equal effort to understand how other ways of thinking and acting may flatly contradict our own notions of "human nature" and still be just as important and just as valid.

The anthropologist, Edward T. Hall, illustrates many of these

differences. For example: "In Iran . . . men are expected to show their emotions—take Mossadegh's tantrums. If they don't, Iranians suspect they are lacking a vital human trait and are not dependable. Iranian men read poetry; they are sensitive and have well-developed intuition and in many cases are not expected to be too logical. They are often seen embracing and holding hands. Women, on the other hand, are considered to be coldly practical. They exhibit many of the characteristics we associate with men in the United States."[27] Other cultures provide equally striking examples.

News from Alabama or Viet-Nam or the Congo may shock us, may intensify our feeling that "something needs to be done", but it takes a realization that there *are* other ways of looking at human events to start us thinking constructively in new channels. And as Richard Wright suggests, perhaps one good place to start is to ask: Is it possible that some of the men who have been heroes in white Western Christian eyes, men like Clive and Hastings, Rhodes and Lyautey, Daniel Boone and Kitchener, Vasco de Gama and Pizarro, would in a truly world view be thought of as misfits at home who could only show their superiority over weaker peoples?

It is mind unsettling, but vital if we are going to learn this kind of fresh approach, to review history as seen from the "wrong" end of the periscope. We need not limit ourselves to the confrontation between white and colored peoples to see how this works. For example, the normal American, even one reasonably well-versed in his national history, thinks of the great westward expansion across the prairies between 1865 and 1890 primarily in positive and romantic terms—the virgin sod broken by the hardy pioneer; the Iron Horse, undaunted by hostile Indians or vast herds of bison, carrying settlers newly arrived from Europe to a far better life, though a hard one at first; the amber waves of grain, harvested through America's inventive genius, symbolizing plenty for the whole world. (My guess is that in fact this romantic tradition—cowboys and Indians and all—has spread pretty much world wide; what about Puccini's *Girl of the Golden West*?) But as Carl N. Degler points out, the effect of this production, which today we would probably say was "dumped" on the world market, "was near catastrophe" for many European countries. "Despair settled over the farms of Europe as prices and land values plummeted. Between

1871 and 1891, for instance, the price of wheat fell 27 per cent. in Germany and about 30 per cent. in Sweden. . . . Land values in the United Kingdom tumbled almost 50 per cent. between 1874 and 1894 . . . In the face of such a terrible decline in farm income, many European farmers were ruined and pressed down into the status of agricultural laborers; many sought relief by flight to El Dorado itself, the source of their misery . . ."[28] Another jolt! Reading the history of The Crusades (and of the Middle Ages generally) from the Jewish point of view is still another enlightening experience.

Since "standard" history is most often written from the viewpoint of the group which emerges victorious or dominant, it is the members of this group who have the hardest task, and the most to gain, by a critical examination of the outlook which they have inherited. But it is no less necessary for the others—those who with some justice feel that orthodox history has slighted them—to try to understand the weakness inherent in *any* view of human relationships which is one-sided. A balanced view such as the world now desperately needs can result only from a frank but compassionate dialogue, one in which both parties have a saving sense of humor.

When one side is "down" and the other "up", the dialogue is likely to be strained and artificial, or else a good deal less than frank. (A popular saying about the American South is, "Funny how *nobody* ever had a cook who was for integration.") On the other hand, when two groups confront each other from positions of consciously threatening power, and most especially when their thought processes are dominated by rival ideologies, their efforts at dialogue may fail altogether. This was brought home to me most vividly in 1958 at the Friends World Committee meeting in Bad Pyrmont. A Friend from East Germany spoke. I had to accept the fact that his sincerity was equal to mine, that his insights could be just as valid and as valuable as my own. As he described the new society he saw emerging in Eastern Europe, with bonds of class and barriers of economic inequality eliminated, it sounded fine. But where, I asked myself, were the shortcomings—the people fleeing a despotic government, the intellectual constriction, the personal hardships and impersonal cruelties—featured in Western news about the other side of the Iron Curtain?

And then he described the West—*my* society. And he described it not in terms of *my* ideals—freedom of choice, democratic equality,

an ever-rising standard of living for more and more people. He described only the unemployed miners of West Virginia, the disfranchised Negroes of the South, the ostentatious rich, the savings lost through Wall Street speculation. And then in a flash of light I saw what was happening, not just there in Bad Pyrmont but all over the world. Each of us describes his own society in terms of its ideals, and excuses its shortcomings as temporary, as unfortunate but merely marginal, as minor evils compared with the greater good. But when we look at the *other* society—oh, what a difference! There we give scarcely any credit for good intentions or lofty goals. We hold up every weakness, every misfortune (when the rice crop fails in China, don't *we* assume that it is probably the system and not the weather?), every failing—ah, we say, there is what it is *really* like. And so we keep on talking *past* instead of *to* each other.

As a matter of fact, this all-too-human attitude creeps in even where there are not great ideological differences. When a nation inhabited by people with colored skins attains its independence, we—still the Western whites, I mean—are likely to wish them well. But when with poorly-trained leaders, with a government framework originally developed by different people in a different continent and climate over hundreds of years (and, to be sure, not always working perfectly even in the home land), with the scars of its missionary-trader-soldier-settler-colonial-official history still visible—when with these handicaps there is obviously great difficulty and even tragedy in store, do we make an effort to understand with all our hearts and minds? Or is there present in our sympathy a patronizing smugness, a hint of "After all, if they had only waited a little while . . ." or "Well, what can you really expect of them . . ."?

Do these questions seem too remote? Do they take you too far away from the local problems in race relations you expected to be reading about? Is there too much about thinking and not enough about loving? If it seems so, I am sorry, because I am simply trying to suggest some of the common deep-seated biases which affect each of us because of our identification with our "own group", whether it be "race"[29] or nation or local community. They are barriers to true understanding without which we have, not genuine love for our fellow-man, but mere gushing sentimentality. Friends have long been admonished to "sit loose to"

their personal possessions, their status in society, so as to be able in response to a higher call to give up such advantages without a struggle: the wrong being not so much in having things as in being encumbered by them. By the same teaching, we should "sit loose to" our version of history, our traditions, the culture of our own group; as a more broadly inclusive view opens up, we should be free to accept all the enlightenment it can bring, not blinded by whatever narrower outlook we may have inherited.

But what about "natural" pride of nation or of race—is it wrong to have a special feeling for one's own group? Many groupings are of course very artificial or superficial, and many are more imposed from without than felt "naturally" from within. But leaving these reservations aside, the best answer I ever heard to this question was given by Peter Manniche, the great Danish educational pioneer. He spoke once of the role played in the nineteenth-century revival of Denmark by a renewed consciousness of Danish nationalism and culture. Reminding him of how Nazism grew out of German nationalism, I asked him what the difference was. He replied: "A fellowship is good as long as it remains a fellowship of love. When it turns into a fellowship for power it becomes evil."

If this is so, then the question of whether, and how, and how much we should identify ourselves with *any* group must take into account the actual or potential power involved. The key question is whether the true goals of the group are supposed to be achieved, or can be achieved, without hurting or holding down some other group or making them feel inferior; whether the underlying motivation is legitimate aspiration consistent with a wider love, or something closer to fear or envy or hate. For example, I should say that the goal of efforts such as Negro History Week (in the U.S.A.) is a good one, even aside from the beneficial effect on whites. It is particularly good for Negro youngsters, in a social atmosphere generally designed to make them feel inferior, to be able to identify themselves with men and women of outstanding achievement. However, the same impulse, pressed beyond its proper function of enhancing self-respect, can become corrupted by power-hungry groups such as the Black Muslims. (I hope this is not too harsh a judgment; one can freely admit that Negroes have had extreme provocation, and one can understand why something like this happens, without having to approve the result.)

But most important of all, any group identification, any classification which we adopt or accept, must always be held lightly enough that it can yield to the demands of a still more inclusive and ethically higher group. In a period of fundamental social and international change this is often a delicate and difficult question. An individual may be ready to submerge his lesser loyalty into a greater—a union leader or businessman honestly trying to act in a statesmanlike manner, a Southern (U.S.A.) political figure trying to work in the national interest, the head of a Negro organization seeking to make clear that he is first an American and secondarily a race leader, a European statesman calling himself a citizen of the world—but be much misunderstood especially by the members of the narrower group with which he has been particularly identified.

Some Americans (white), reading the suggestion that Negroes be encouraged to take pride in the history, traditions, and leaders of their own group, may approve but with reactions such as these:

"If Negroes were properly proud of their own race they wouldn't want to mix with us."

"I've always said Negroes are really happier with their own people."

"Why don't educated Negroes take more responsibility for improving their own people instead of agitating for privileges they haven't earned?"

Are such feelings valid?

Pride, in the sense of self-respect, need not imply exclusiveness. In fact the idea of exclusiveness attaches only to certain groups and under certain circumstances unless an idea of superiority is consciously fostered. There is no human division more fundamental than that of sex, but one enlightened discovery I think we may fairly claim for white Western civilization is that a man and a woman may each be proud of his or her own sex without either feeling superior or desiring to exclude all significant contact with the other. Pride in being an American long carried with it a strong desire to invite other multitudes to join the national "family", a feeling diminished but not entirely gone even today.

If it is ever true that *happiness* is found only in a group marked by skin color, this is likely to be more the result of the surrounding society's attitude than of anything intrinsic. The Puerto Rican whose ancestry is, let us say, 25 per cent. African, has in his home

island mixed unselfconsciously with all shades from "white" to darkest brown. Coming to the continental U.S. he finds that custom places him in the category "Negro". This same philosophy of white-dominant society assumes that he will be happy only among others of this same category. Then we have a perfect example of the self-fulfilling prophecy, for it is only necessary for whites to make the Puerto Rican, or any Negro, sufficiently uncomfortable when he approaches them and—presto—it has come to pass: he can find happiness only among "his own kind".[30]

While it is true that long pressures of this kind may condition a group so that it becomes a sub-culture with its own special interests and attitudes, we have to remember that equally strong pressures—TV and radio, movies and magazines, schools and political life and everyday consumers' goods—are continually at work (except perhaps in a strictly apartheid society)[31] in the direction of cultural amalgamation. It is part of our tragedy that the churches are seldom to be counted among these unifying forces. Edgar Brookes writes to a fellow English-speaking South African: "What of the comfortable, too comfortable, congregations, enjoying the solace of Christianity without taking up the Cross? 'You know, the native should worship separately, he wouldn't really feel at home in our church.' How right! That's just the trouble; he wouldn't feel at home, and how many deeply care about that!"

Responsibility for the members of one's own "race" or group: How much do we in the majority group feel such responsibility for fellow members *as such*? If a white man dies in a heroic rescue attempt, or another white man assassinates a President, must I be proud or ashamed—am I responsible in some way—because I am also white? No, it is simply as fellow human beings that I am called on to see them; it is as a human being I must search my heart to see if I am worthy of the sacrifice, or must share some of the blame for the tragedy. In fact this concept of a special racial responsibility very largely begs the question, because it assumes that the grouping "Negro" has an elemental validity, which is just what the Negro is protesting. Even so, it is true that "race" is a social fact even though an anthropological farce. How must we treat it, recognizing that when a brown man has all his life received nothing from a white hand but a slap or a patronizing hand-out, he has no basis at first for sensing that the hand extended in friendship and equality is any way different?

First, all of us in a community (or, as a starter, in a voluntary association concerned with the community) must accept our broad responsibility for loving and for helping equally every member of that community, without barriers and without discrimination. Then, and only then I believe, members of the "majority group" can properly call on better trained or specially qualified members of the "minority group" to be part of a joint effort to eliminate some common community problem. And no one would question that the first person to make contact with people who have reason to be suspicious should be one in whom they will have confidence, though here race or color may be far from the most important qualification. In any case this is a legitimate approach only as a preliminary tactic which must be followed at the very next step by a genuinely integrated effort, by people whose hearts are integrated. I, a white with my many advantages, dare not say to a Negro who has made his way against considerable odds to some measure of status and independence, "This is more your task than it is mine." I dare say only, "This is our job together. Will you be my partner?" And if he replies, "I am sorry, my burden is too heavy already", I may not condemn him, for indeed his burden would have broken me long ago.

As for basic rights being "privileges" which must in some way be "earned", should I be treated with anything less than equal justice because someone else in what society chooses to call "my group" has a less-than-perfect view of law and order and social responsibility? Indeed, if a whole group over many generations has been denied equality of justice, there is small blame if some of its members do not have the attitude toward law and law enforcement we would like. Until justice is done, fairly and consistently and for a long enough time to erase memories of injustice, there is likely to be a social problem. The only way to hasten its solution is to start now being just. And the same goes for any aspect of social life in which there has been systematic discrimination or degradation: society must take the first step, and must be prepared to take many steps, before the vicious circle is broken.

And when we say "society", we must, as did John Woolman, begin with ourselves, as individual Quakers and as Friends Meetings and Churches. We must begin, as I have tried to suggest here, with an effort of the imagination. We must stretch our minds with new ideas but also with new hard facts; these several articles

together can only begin to suggest what is available in good and recent literature. And then we must go on to personal participation, to physical involvement of the meeting through some if not all of its members. Whether it be through reaching out to new members in the home community, or by efforts at service far off in Mississippi or Africa or India, there is no possible way really to sense what the problem of dignity and justice and understanding in human relations is all about unless there is face-to-face speech, side-by-side work, heart-to-heart efforts at understanding by members of the peoples who have been separate.

"Why must I go out of my way to look for something to do? Isn't that making something artificial out of race relations when the whole point is to be natural?" The answer is in the paradox we find in race relations, or in any other relations which have festered until they contaminate whatever we try to do: in order to get to the point where race does not matter in anything we do, we must first consciously try to counteract its effects in everything we do.

We are at the end of a chapter. Has little been said in so many words about the religious, the specifically Christian approach? The vision of Revelation: "Behold, I make all things new" is as crucial as ever; it is new minds, new hearts, new men that are needed, and now as ever we turn to Jesus to try to grasp the power of perfect love to make men new. Yet as we look at history we are appalled to realize that it was Christians who invented the pogrom and the Inquisition; it was followers of the gentle Christ who created the Haiti of the eighteenth and the Congo of the nineteenth century; it was Christian missionaries who, covering South Sea Island bodies with cloth in the name of morality, sent thousands to their death; it is men who worship before the Cross today who are spokesmen, however sincere, for white supremacy and apartheid.

Still our faith is pledged—it is in Christ and his teaching that we must find our answer. But now we know that we must look not with eyes set in white skin, not with eyes which have seen history only as the West has seen it; nor yet with eyes set in black or yellow or brown skin, with vision narrowed by any pettiness. We know we must each look for the truth universal, seeking with an open heart, an exploring mind, with senses keen for the meaning of a different song than we have sung, with hands that know the clasp of a brother's hand. Will any say that this is not a religious pilgrimage?

[26] I am deeply conscious of the diversity in national, cultural and ethnic heritage so happily represented in Quakerism; we need much more of it. But to write meaningfully and practically on such a subject as this, one has either to qualify nearly every statement with a series of alternatives for various readers, or one has for the most part to address a specific reader. With just an occasional reminder of the broader audience, I have chosen to address the "white Western Friend"; even here, of course, many remarks will be more relevant to my own U.S.A., with its racial groups equal in political theory and intimate geographically but spiritually highly segregated, than to England or Sweden or South Africa. But I hope that in discussing all these articles of "The Family of Man" individuals and meetings will seek not the easy way of saying "Oh, that point doesn't apply to us", but the challenge of finding some related question that is pertinent, some parallel situation or some implication that does involve those very Friends and helps them to get to the root of the matter.

[27] *The Silent Language*, p. 50. Originally published in 1959 by Doubleday; reprinted 1961, Premier Books. Hall's vivid demonstrations of the fact that "What people do is frequently more important than what they say"—differing cultural attitudes toward time, space, sex, life and death, etc.—should be of special interest to Friends.

[28] Degler, *Out of Our Past*, p. 323. Harper, 1959.

[29] I have mostly used the term "group" in preference to the term "race" which as commonly used in the U.S.A., at least, is highly inaccurate.

[30] There is an unforgettable short story (except that I have forgotten the author and title) that makes this point. The white passengers on a liner watch approvingly as the only two Chinese on board smilingly take their daily exercise around the deck together; at dinner they of course eat together, etc. They so obviously enjoy each other's company. One day only one of them, the more aristocratic-looking, appears, and again the next. Finally the other, a successful businessman but a rather low-class person, is found in his cabin with a broken leg; no one had heard his moans. In great indignation they ask the other Chinese why he had not looked after his friend? "That cheap laundryman *my* friend?" he explodes: "I never saw him before and hope I never do again."

[31] Though American Negroes are often considered a sub-culture, more than one observer has commented upon seeing one who has gone to work in Africa, perhaps in a technical assistance program, among the people who physically might be very much like him: what jumps out regardless of clothes or surroundings is his obvious American-ness.

Va- PUBLICATIONS

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703—648-4444

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
HANOVER
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Dear Friend:

Like all of us, you are doubtlessly wondering what you can do to make a contribution [redacted] in the midst of the tensions and anxieties of our day.

There is one organization in the state which you may not have considered which provides a meeting-ground and a bridge of understanding between people of different racial, class, religious, political, national and other backgrounds who are together seeking constructive ways of promoting the common welfare. This is a fine, growing organization. Although it may not yet have a chapter in your community, the establishment of one is among its objectives. Even now, if you have no local group with which to affiliate, you can lend your strength and feel the returning support of this statewide group by taking an annual membership.

As this letterhead indicates, this organization is the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The enclosed folder tells you something of its leadership and program.

Those of us who are in the present membership are confident that you will find this work stimulating and inspiring. Many of us feel that we are led to a deeper understanding of ways and means to contribute effectively to some of the opportunities of the present hour. Our national leaders seem to be of one mind in calling us to make the most constructive efforts possible in this area of urgent need. Many of us believe that this organization offers us an opportunity today to fulfill many of the implications of our best moral, religious and democratic heritage.

Annual dues are only $5, providing you with frequent bulletins and helpful information. New South, published by the Southern Regional Council, under which the VCHR operates, is offered to members at $3.00 per year. Memberships and gifts to the VCHR are income tax deductible. You will be notified of state meetings and of other meetings that are held in your area. Of course, you are welcome to attend meetings of any of the chapters at any time.

A membership form is enclosed, with the hope that you will want to join us in this highly significant enterprise which seeks to attain and be true to the best in our political and religious heritage. We hope to hear from you very soon.

Sincerely,

The persons listed as VCHR Board Members share in this invitation to you to join in this important effort.

Va- PUBLICATIONS

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
PHONE 703, 648-4444

Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director
Bailey G. Wharton, Assistant Director

Abner E. Lee, Director
Equal Opportunity in Employment

MEMORANDUM

TO: VCHR Board, Local Council on Human Relations, Southern Regional Council, Virginia Law Enforcement Agencies, and the Press.
FROM: Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director of VCHR
DATE: Thursday, November 10, 1966
SUBJECT: 1966 Directory and brief explanation of Right Wing Groups Operating in Virginia. This report is intended as information only.

Enclosed is an 8 page Special Report on Right Wing Groups operating in Virginia. We urge you to assist us in the future by sending information on these and other groups. We desire to obtain information also on --- Civil Rights Groups, Political Action Groups, and Black Nationalists, etc. The VCHR can render a valuable service to the public by being informed.

***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****

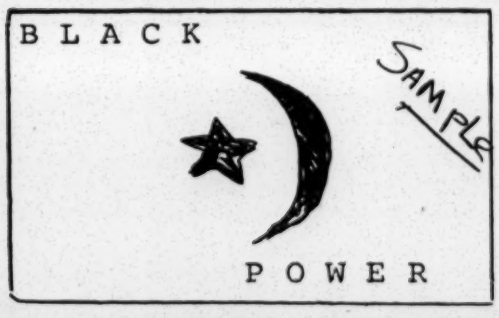
Supplemental Information to pages 2 and 3, KKKK, UKA and other racist activity

UKA,KKKK will have uniformed (green and gold military helmets) security guards at each Klan Rally --- to direct traffic, keep order, etc. They use Citizen Band Radio walkie talkies to keep in complete control of the area. Normally they carry long, heavy flashlights. Klan members are using CB radios in their automobiles and homes for communications. The Federal Communication numbers KKK-00-00 were assigned to certain CB radio operators without any meaning being related to the Klan. Most officials in the Klan have CB radios in their cars....Kornegay, Elders, Long, Millard, John, etc. "IE" means Invisible Empire. "Never" is used on automobiles, signs, etc. Confederate flag tags are used on cars. "Wallace For President" or "Wallace" has appeared on cars. The letters"UKA"(United Klans of America) and "TWAK" have appeared on cars. (Trade With American Klans) Appeared as stickers and posters too.

Alledged Klan member "Carlisle Massie Slater, of Richmond, Va. was arrested by (N.C.) state troopers when he left the (KKK) rally in his pick up truck. Slater was charged with being dangerously armed and terrorizing the people...was armed with two loaded shotguns, an ax handle and several rounds of ammunition, including buckshot."(Quote, Journal & Guide, Norfolk,11/12/66)

"3-Day Klan Rally in Chesapeake (Nov. 4,5,6, 1966) A weekend Ku Klux Klan rally, shots fired into the apartment of two VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) workers and interference by armed men with two women driving children to a child development center will result in Chesapeake City Council's being asked to restrain activities of hate groups in the city...the Ku Klux Klan conducted a weeked rally in St. Brides, barely more than a mile from the center where some 60 Negro and white children participate in the development program sponsored by Southeastern Tidewater Opportunity Project (STOP)...Tents were erected for klansmen (one bore the name of a funeral home) early Friday and a series of meetings continued through the weekend. Less than 100 persons turned up for the rally, which placed emphasis on support for Conservative Party canditates in Tuesday election...Klansmen and their supporters plastered signs along Highway 168 and other roads, tacking them on private as well as public property." (Quote, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, 11/12/66)

Nov. 8, 1966 VCHR Staff observed the below described signs placed at the following locations--- Chesapeake, Va. (Ceder Rd and Mobile Ave, Rt 165 between Deep Creek and Great Bridge, Oak Grove on Va. Rt. 168), Suffolk, Va. (U.S. 58 and Western Ave., intersection of Va. Rt. 337 and U.S. 58), on U.S. 58 between Suffolk, Holland, and Carrisville, Va.



(stapled similar to KKKK signs, similar type print, similar black ink used to print KKKK,UKA signs)

"Never" and "Black Power" painted on railroad bridge Va. Rt. 10 between U.S. 1 and Hopwell. "Black Power" painted in some areas of Chesterfield County.

The Union Branch Church (between Amelia County Ct. House and Jetersville, turn right at Flemings Station go 7 miles) had black paint "KKK" on doors and "KKK, Niggers eat shit." on the sidewalk. VCHR has photographs (10/30/66)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

PHONE: 648-4444

NOV 19 1966

SPECIAL REPORT

Right Wing Groups in Virginia

This is a 1966 directory and brief explanation of right-winged groups operating in Virginia. This report is intended as information only.

(1) White Constitutional Party (American Nazi Party) appears to be a different group from the Silver Shirt League (Ashville, N. C.) led by the late William Dudley Pelly. Mr. George L. Rockwell had offices in Arlington and Richmond during the Fall of 1965. He claimed financial support from Texas, California and Danville, Virginia. It should be noted that enough people signed a petition in Virginia to allow him a place on the 1965 Gubernatorial ballot, and he received about 1% of the total votes cast. Some time ago the Internal Revenue closed their office in Arlington for failure to pay income taxes. They moved to an office outside of Fredericksburg. Recently they have claimed to move their office to Dallas, Texas. Several of their members have joined other groups . . . the Southern Rebel Party (Danville, Va.) and the Klan Klavern in Fairfax County.

(2) Minutemen is a militant armed right-winged anti-communist organization trained in guerrilla warfare. On June 10, 1965 the Virginia State Police raided a combat training site in Prince William County. It can be assumed they are anti-Negro and a Northwestern version of the KKK. They had a small group operating among some young people in Chesterfield in 1964-65. More recently (Sept. 1966) they met in Richmond under the front name of the Patriotic Party. There appears to be some activity still from this group in Virginia. (NOTE: Refer to last page of report to newspaper story.

The minutemen organization is dedicated to destroying "Communist, left-wing, and liberal" installations. Robert Bolivar Depugh is national leader of the Minutemen. P. O. Box 68, Norborne, Missouri (613 East Alton St. Independence, Missouri).

They publish a newsletter "On Target", twice monthly, subscription rate $5.00 per year. Also they have published . . . Rules of Guerrilla Warfare, Handbook for Minutemen, Combat Use of the Rifle, etc. For security purposes in correspondence all members identify themselves by number rather than by name. Members are assigned numbers. (Depugh appears to be 551).

The Patriotic party is the political arm of the Minutemen in Connecticut according to Associated Press story of October 31, 1966.

Minuteman flag is a duplicate of the Betsy Ross version with 13 stars in a circle. The Minutemen distributed a leaflet headed, "Kill the White Devils," in Roosevelt, Long Island, and the Laurelton area of Queens during July and August, 1966. The literature was so written to make it look like it was printed by Negro racists.

(3) Southern Rebel Party. Reprint from Commercial Appeal, Danville, Virginia, 7/25/66. "The 16 year old Southern Rebel Party which was reportedly organized originally in Houston, Texas, has formed a branch in Danville, Virginia under the command of "Major" Jimmie L. Duncan. Duncan explained his party's beliefs by saying, "We're a white supremist group. We believe in segregation and states rights. We're on the same principle as the Klan." Duncan is a member of the American Nazi Party. In Danville, under the local command of "Lieutenant" Calvin S. Mays, the party hopes to elect an entire City Council. "All we've got on City Council now is a bunch of soul-selling politicians and nigger lovers," he said. Duncan estimated his party's strength in Danville and Pittsylvania County at "approximately 250 members and supporters". He said he did not know the total number of

Southern Rebel Party members in the entire State and said "no comment" when asked the total number of members in the nation. When asked if there were any office holders in Danville whom the Southern Rebel Party particularly agreed with, the ex-American Nazi singled out Councilman John W. Carter and said he would support John Carter in the fall Senatorial race. Duncan refused to reveal his reason for leaving the American Nazi Party, but did say that the Nazis were socialistic."

(4) The National Association for the Advancement of White People since 1948 have attempted to organize as a group, usually around some strong individual (NAAWP). In recent years they have been active in Ohio in opposing School Integration. There have been strong ties with the KKK and the National States Rights Party. August 1965 certain Righmond (Northside) residents attempted to hold a rally in Henrico County. The theme was housing, since Negroes were buying homes in the previously all white community. It now appears to be non-existent, with several of the men now associated with the KKKK, UKA.

(5) Knights of Klu Klux Klan, United Klans of America, Inc. Mr. Marshall Kornegay, Virginia's Grand Dragon, has been cited for contempt of Congress.

The KKKK, UKA have had about 160 rallies in Virginia. The rallies have primarily been in Southside, Tidewater and around the Richmond Area. The western most rally has been in Franklin County, the northern most rally has been outside of Fredericksburg.

Lecturers of the KKKK, UKA at their rallies have delivered speeches which have intimidated Negroes, FBI, the Federal Government, certain members of the Richmond Bureau of Police , the Virginia State Highway Patrol, the Governor of Virginia, Judge Southall of Amelia County, Mr. W. Lester Banks (Ex. Sec. of Va. State Conference of NAACP), Civil Rights Workers (especially members of the Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee), Robert Lee Combs, and the President of the U. S. The Klan Lecturers have referred to Negroes as 'black niggers', etc. and they have referred to folks in our position as "white niggers". They recently stated at a rally that their intent was to get rid of "niggerism." They also stated recently, mix the niggers and the Jews." You will be condemned to hell if you send your child to an integrated school.

There has been a widespread distribution of Klan literature (KKKK, UKA) in most parts of the Commonwealth. UKA posters advertising rally sites have appeared on public property every where in Virginia in advance to most rallies. Recently there has been some exceptions, as they have had several secret rallies (South Hill and Chesterfield County). The posting of Klan rally literature has led to the arrest of six men within the city limits of Richmond.

KKKK, UKA literature and calling cards, etc. ("The KKK is Here", "Be a Man Join the Klan," "you are being watched by the Knights of the KKK" has been widespread throughout Richmond and various other parts of the state.

There have been automobiles, pickup trucks traveling the streets of various towns and cities . . . (especially Richmond and Henrico County) with Confederate flags attached to the vehicles or signs on the vehicles which read . . . "The KKK is here," "Be a Man, Join the Klan," "Go with the KKK Now," or Klan posters advertising rallies. Many occasions these vehicles are driven through Negro communities of the city or county. We have evidence that sometimes arms are being carried in these vehicles, such as shotguns in a gun rack in the back of certain pickup trucks.

It would appear that the KKKK, UKA have organized Klaverns (or groups) in most of the Southside Counties; Tidewater (Newport News-Hampton, Portsmouth and Chesapeake); the tricity area (Hopewell, Petersburg and Richmond, plus Henrico and Chesterfield Counties); there appear to be klaverns as far west as Franklin County and northern Virginia in Fairfax County. A number of close observers of the KKKK, UKA activities in Virginia concur with our estimates of about 2000 members and about 8000 to 10,000 people who are very sympathetic to the Klan cause in Virginia. It appears that Virginia isgrowing faster than North Carolina in membership. We com-

pare N. C. because this state has been the most active in the past several years. The first weekend in October 1966 at South Hill, Va. the KKKK, UKA had a nationalization services with 1000 participants. Recently they had many out of state organizers working in Virginia, because this state was such a fertile place for recruitments

Richmond appears to have had an unusual Klavern . . a church group. They were meeting, until recently, in the minister's home, which was also the site of their church. In the section where the church was bombed, of Henrico County, there have been three Klan rallies, and apparently meetings of a Klavern. It has been learned that within about 25 miles from Richmond there is a meeting place (building and land), a shooting area, located in a hard to discover section. There appears to be some Rescue Squads (in some Southside Counties) and a Voluntary Fire Department which could possibly be a Klavern Front. In most cases the name of a Klavern front is a different name. There is a P. O. Box number in South Hill (for Virginia) Petersburg, Richmond, and Chesapeake.

Alleged activities of the KKK, UKA are . . . arrest of men posting material on utility poles in Richmond (four men in March 1966) arrest of one man for disorderly conduct at Parker Field, Richmond (9/1/66) for alleged cursing Negroes, when he and 20 others were distributing Klan literature at a ball game . . . assault charge in Amelia County (Aug. 1966) . . . arrest of four men in Chesterfield County (Sept 1966) for forcing a car off the road driven by a Negro and then beating him. (Oct. 29, 1966) two men arrested for posting KKK signs on utility poles; one also charged with interferring with a police officer.

There have been numerous accounts of intimidations, cross burnings, and acts of violence caused by many factors . . . primarily due to racist, white backlash groups in Virginia.

There have been a series of cross burnings throughout the state since September 1965, without the permission of the property owners . . . Oct., 1965 in Powhatan County close to a Negro church, outside of Lexington at a white Presbyterian minister's home, Amelia and Lunenburg Counties at Negro residents, a white resident in Richmond, November 1965 crosses were burned in Southampton County, December 1965 crosses were burned in Brunswick County (later two youths were convicted), March 1966 crosses were burned (3) Surry County, (3) in Nansemond County, Chesapeake, Roanoke; a cross was burned in front of a white civil rights worker's home in Blackstone July 1966; Glen Allen section of Henrico County August 1966 (white resident); and Sunday, October 9, 1966 in Richmond a white woman carrying a Bible placed a cross in the front yard of another white resident and burned it. There appears to be only 5 crosses burned in Virginia to date, since the Attorney General of Virginia made a ruling on cross burnings, based on the Code of Virginia's section 18.1-365.

Other alledged activities inspired by race haters have been... shooting of a Negro man in Victoria (Nov. 1965 no arrests) painting of KKK on a church in Powhatan County (Oct. 1965, no arrest), shooting of two Negro youths on 14th Street Bridge in Richmond (March 1966, no arrest) shooting of buck shot into a home of a Negro 201 E. 9th St., Richmond Sept. 1966, no arrest, assault of a white couple by shooting at them and damaging their automobile in Franklin County (Sept. 1966, no arrest) a brick thrown through the window of a white minister's home serving a Negro congregation in Norfolk (Sept. 1966, no arrest) the bombing of Second Bethel Baptist Church, Charles City Road, Henrico County (Oct. 1966, as yet no arrest). Auto windows broken (Richmond, Oct. 1966) Sussex County (Sept. 1966) an assault charge and cutting; Goochland County (Sept. 1966) a Negro refused service at a public accomodation, white owner alledgely threatened the Negro with a gun, later in another case a Negro took the gun from a white man (Sept. 1966). Varina section of Henrico County, Oct. 3, 1966 white men in a pick-up truck and a black 56 Chev. attempted to force a Negro woman off the road, Sept. 1966 a Negro teenager was forced off his bike as he traveled along the road. Four Negroes wounded by a shot gun (Alexandria) fired allegedly by Paul Alfred Leach on Sunday, October 30, 1966.

(6) White Citizens' Council has operated primarily in the Deep South. May 1965 and since they have had meetings in Richmond and Nottoway County. Previously they attempted to meet on Eastern Shore, but the meeting was attended by white liberals which resulted in the group not progressing very much. The same thing happened in Richmond, thus they had secret meetings until summer of 1966 when they met at the War Memorial Building. May 1965 Mr. John Synon was the guest speaker in Richmond, the theme was "Jobs and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act." They have organized in North Carolina following the Mississippi Plan (organization of an auxiliary police force as a warning to local Negroes not to become involved in demonstration, encourage Negro migration, gather information on demonstration leaders, and work for States Rights and racial integrity. Recently they criticized the Richmond United Giver's Fund for allowing the Urgan League to participate. The only mailing address we know of is . . Richmond Area Citizens Council, P. O. Box 2145, Richmond, Virginia.

(Quote Reprint of Richmond Times Dispatch, P. 2, Tues. May 10, 1966)
"A field director of Citizens' Council called upon white Richmonders last night to strengthen the organization's local affiliate in order to preserve their racial integrity.

Donald Poteet of Charleston, S. C. told 65 persons at the Virginia War Memorial not to be ashamed of the word "racist."

Poteet, field director for North and South Carolina, said he wanted the audience to know that "Governors George and Lurleen Wallace are as much yours as the people of Alabama."

He stressed the importance of "organization" throughout his address and urged the group "to look to Mississippi and Alabama - they are leading the American people back to sanity."

Poteet mentioned Governor Wallace's name frequently during his speech. He said "one man like Governor Wallace can put total fear into the integrationists, the socialists, the Communists and the equalitarians."

The liberals, socialists and Communists "are in a precaious position because history and nature are on our side," Poteet declared.

The Citizens Council stands for states' rights and racial integrity "by whatever road we must take," he continued. "The form will be dictated by the circumstances."

Poteet admonished the group against organizing on what he called a provincial basis.

Instead, he said, "we must stand up" with the people of Alabama, Mississippi, Rhodesia and South Africa "because we all stand for the same thing."

Dr. H. N. Wingfield, chairman of the Richmond area council, praised Henrico County officials at the conclusion of the meeting for their resistance to federal authorities who want the county to adopt a geographic school zoning plan."

"Purpose of White Citizens' Council

1. Are you positively dedicated, as a matter of personal choice, to the principle of the social separation of the races? . . .
2. Do you believe that forced integration and racial interbreeding threaten the integrity of both races, and endanger the very foundation of our western civilization? . .
3. Do you believe that either Communist influences or economic pressure groups are behind the campaign to force the white people of this country to amalgamate with the negro race? . . .
4. Do you believe that left-wing agitation groups are inciting racial tension and racial violence in the nation because they want Federal intervention by armed troops, thus establishing a police state under martial law? . . .
5. Do you believe in the rights of the Sovereign States to handle their own internal affairs? . . .
6. Do you believe in the principle of local self-government, and in the strengthening of local and state governments to protect citizens from

Federal meddling? . . .
7. Do you realize that indifference, apathy, and the inclination of some to accept collectivism as "inevitable" . . are our greatest enemies?
8. Are you ready and willing to DO SOMETHING positive about this very serious and present problem?

Will you join the Citizens' Council?"

(7) Lunenburg County Committee for the Survival of White People. Quote from Richmond News Leader, Wednesday, November 3, 1965. "Meeting will be held in the Community House here tonight to organize a group to be known as the "Lunenburg County Committee for the Survival of White People."
A group of 10 men called the meeting and hope to elect a permanent chairman and committee. At present, there is a temporary committee composed of E. V. Atkins as temporary president and 10 committeemen - Mason White, Montell Hawkins, Harold Overton, P. C. Overton, Jessie Vaughan, Robert Ray Turner, Lewis Tucker, Marvin Harris, John Townsend and R. C. Hamlett.
A spokesman for the group said the organization has "nothing at all to do" with the United Klans activity in the area.
He said they have asked Ed Silverman a Blackstone newspaperman who lives in the county, to be the guest speaker.
He said that if the group decides to organize it will seek a charter, set up an office and collect dues to finance its work.
The spokesmen said the organization would seek to have representatives present at board of supervisors, town council and Chamber of Commerce meetings and keep "the white people informed of what is going on"."

Quote: Blackstone Courier Record, Nov. 11, 1965. "E. V. Atkins of Victoria has been elected chairman of a newly formed organization for the purpose of preserving the white race. He was named at a meeting last Wednesday evening in the Victoria Community House.
Also named were 10 committeemen including Mason White, Montell Hawkins, Harold Overton, P. C. Overton, Jessie Vaughan, Robert Ray Turner, Lewis Tucker, Marvin Harris, John Townson and R. C. Hamlett.
Mr. Atkins, a farmer, said for the past two years he has remained silent after fighting many years to stem the down grade ride to socialism.
"I am perhaps too old but someone must do something and I accept the challenge and call on all of you to volunteer yourself, not just part of you," he told the crowd of some 100 persons.
Atkins called for a moral "rewakening" by parents to save their children and the formation of a christian organization to protect and preserve the white race.
Ed Silverman of Kenbridge was guest speaker for the meeting last Wednesday evening. "

(8) John Birch Society is strong in the Richmond, Southside, Hanover areas. There is some activity in Tidewater. Book stores operate as the America Opinion Library (2 in Virginia, one in Richmond and Newport News). Their recent theme has been "expose the Civil Rights fraud as a communist conspiracy", the immorality during the civil rights demonstrations (Selma, Ala.) In Richmond, Norfolk they have had guest speakers (also Blackstone). Mrs. Julia Brown, a Negro former Communist and Civil Rights Worker and Mr. Alan Stang, Jewish Society of Americanists spoke on the topic of Communist in the Civil Rights movement. Several of their public meetings have had known KKKK, UKA members in attendance.

(9) Defenders of State Sovereignity and Individual Liberties is a group according to a Virginian Pilot Newspaper reporter article, as being Virginia's version of the deep South's White Citizens' Council. Many of the previous leaders are now active in the Conservative Party. They maintain an office at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va. Officers have been from Ashland, Farmville, South Boston, Sussex, Leesburg, Norfolk, Charlottesville, Powhatan, Surry, Blackstone, Urganna, Richmond, Midlothian, Chesterfield, Martinsville, Newport News and Harrisonburg.

(10) Let Freedom Ring of Richmond, Virginia, Inc. P. O. Box 8703, Richmond, Phone AT 8-0061 and also P. O. Box 123 (1300 Block of Kirby Rd., McLean, Virginia, Phone 522-0336. They are a group which has attempted to smear the PTA, certain Southern Newspapers who have been pro-civil rights, as

being left-wing or communists. The group in Richmond appears to be sponsored by the American Opinion Library and the John Birch Society.

(11) Patrick Henry Press, P. O. Box 217, Richmond, Virginia. QUOTE from the Virginian-Pilot, Sunday, June 19, 1966. "How Classroom Desegregation Will Work" by William K. Stevens, Staff Writer. "The pamphlet is called "How Classroom Desegregation Will Work." It says it won't. It has been mailed to virtually all schoolteachers and PTA's throughout Virginia during the past month, and to a total of 500,000 addressees in 20 states. "This booklet is intended to give parents and teachers a clear idea of what they may expect from public school desegregation," says the introduction. The 26-page pamphlet was written by Dr. Henry E. Garrett of Charlottesville, a former head of the psychology department at Columbia University, and published by the right-wing Patrick Henry Press of Richmond, Virginia. It propounds this argument: Intelligence is determined by heredity. The Negro is hereditarily "immature," and for that reason has a less highly developed brain than the white man. Therefore, to mix the two races in school is to be unfair, and probably disastrous, to both. The pamphlet is footnoted like a scientific paper, and has the appearance of a work of scholarship. The ideas it proffers, says Edwin Davis of the National Education Association's Commission on Professional Rights and Responsibilities, were current and accepted in the 1920s. The NEA has cautioned its state and local affiliates around the country to watch out for the pamphlet. The organization is offering some material of its own to counter what it believes is a discredited view. Editor of the Patrick Henry Press is John J. Synon, 56, of 1301 Park Ave., Richmond. Synon, a native of Norfolk, was executive director of the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms in 1964. In the $500-a-week job Synon was the chief lobbyist against the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Part of the money paid him came from Mississippi tax funds. The Patrick Henry Press is affiliated with the Patrick Henry Group of Richmond, described by the NEA as "an extremely conservative, segregationist organization." The chairman of the group founded in 1961, was once T. Coleman Andrews Sr., former U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue and a member of the national council of the John Birch Society. Synon will not reveal the backers of the Patrick Henry Press. He denies any connection with the Birch Society. Garrett recently has written another pamphlet for the Patrick Henry Press, "Breeding Down." It purports to show that racial intermarriage is harmful to both races."

(12) Conservative Party of Virginia - The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Tuesday, March 22, 1966, page 3, carried an article from which I quote - - "Conservative Party called 'Counterfeit'" - Vincent F. Callahan, Jr., recent Republican candidate for Lt. Gov., yesterday described leaders of the Virginia Conservative Party as 'counterfeit conservatives.' "The party 'is controlled by a small and willful group of people who haven't the slightest idea of what philosophical or political conservatism is....' He said Conservative party leaders delight in leading their followers around by the nose. The party has done everything within its power to give the cause of true constitutional conservatism a black eye and seems determined to bring about the final destruction of the term conservatism as a respected political philosophy. The brand of racism and reaction as currently touted by this group under the guise of conservatism should be exposed for what it really is ... while purporting to represent the right, its policies are actually way over on the left and the infamatory concepts uttered by its leadership do an injustice to the constitutional heritage and traditions of the Commonwealth of Virginia." The fall of 1965 the United Klans of American, Inc. mailed out literature in behalf of the Conservative Party on September 18 and November 1, 1965. During 1965-66 people attending Klan Rallies noticed the Conservative Party stickers on the cars and buttons on the security guards. Mr. George Kelly, political reporter for the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, wrote articles on Sunday, September 26, 1965 and Sunday, October 30, 1966 indicating the apparent KKK support for the Conservative Party of Virginia. Many of the leaders of the Conservative Party have admitted membership in the John Birch Society. If one examines the names of the leaders of this party

one will notice likewise that they have been or are now members of the White citizens Council and the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

(13) Constructive Action, Inc., LaJolla, California., University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., and Washington and Lee University. The Daily Progress, Friday, April 8, 1966. "Constructive Action, Inc. is a right organization that seems to believe its objective is the destruction of confidence in the American government. As a disseminator of right-wing literature, Constructive Action, Inc. sows the seeds of distrust, usually under the most respectful guise it can manage. This is evident in the group's plan to supply students at selected universities including the University of Virginia with right-wing propaganda. Books by men like J. Edgar Hoover and the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur are distributed along with irresponsible books by irresponsible authors as a means of giving the right-wing line a semblance of respectability. If there is any doubt about the intent or inclinations of Constructive Action, Inc., it is erased by the organization's boast that it has distributed over three million copies of the 1964 smear books such as 'A Choice, Not an Echo,' and 'None Dare Call It Treason.' That books like 'None Dare Call It Treason' are passed off as 'conservative' literature illustrates the extent to which the right wingers have corrupted the work 'conservative.' 'None Dare Call It Treason' may appeal to the conspiratorial bugabooes of Birchites or to the gullibility of uncritical readers. *A fund-raising letter mailed out by the group states it plans to see that before summer vacation 'every student on the 25 key campuses will receive one of the following books: "Up from Liberalism, by William F. Buckley, Jr., Masters of Deceit, by J. Edgar Hoover, You Can Trust the Communists (To Be Communists), by Dr. Fred Schwarz, Reminiscences, by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. 'These are among the most powerful conservative and anti-Communist books ever written,' the letter states. The letter is signed by Herbert A. Philbrick, member of the board of trustees of Constructive Action, Inc. M. W. Brainard is president of the group. This group distributed three million copies of None Dare Call It Treason, A Choice Not An Echo, and The Gravediggers before the 1964 election, the letter states. In 1965, it distributed more than 450,000 copies of None Dare Call It Treason to college and high school students as part of an essay contest. 'We will also distribute thousands of film strips on critical issues, such as Communist infiltration into the civil rights movements,' the letter states."

* QUOTE from The Daily Progress.

(14) FREE SOCIETY ASSOCIATION - QUOTE from The Daily Progress, Charlottesville Virginia, Tuesday Afternoon, November 23, 1965. "The executive director of the Free Society Association last night told an audience here that membership is expected to reach a million within the next year. Lynn E. Mote, who worked for three senators and served as assistant to the president of the American Enterprise Association before taking his present post, addressed a public meeting at Cabell Hall sponsored by Virginians for Conservative Government and the John Randolph Society." QUOTE from The Richmond News Leader, Wednesday, June 30, 1965. "The Free Society has two main purposes. The first is to develop educational programs "to create understanding of the principles upon which our constitutional republic and free society were founded, and to suggest how the problems of our times can best be solved by the application of these principles." "The second purpose is 'to provide a respected non-partisan haven for all those who share the principles of the free society - Republicans, Democrats and independents alike.' 'The purposes and programs of the Free Society Association are substantially identical to the purposes and programs of the American Conservative Union.' The ACU (American Conservative Union), incidentally, is doing so well that it has moved into new and larger offices at 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW in Washington."

NOTE: See Minutemen, Page One. Article taken from the Richmond Times Dispatch Saturday, September 12, 1966, Page Two.

"The Patriotic party ran up its colors in Richmond yesterday for all to whom its very conservative tenets may appeal to rally around. That turned out to be 18. And those who rallied 'round at Holiday Inn West for the four-hour member recruiting meeting included eight young children and four others in their middle or late teens. The spirit of '66 was represented by Henry E. Methot of Alexandria, state Chairman of the Patriotic party of Virginia. He came bearing several taped messages from the party's chief speakers. The party was formed, he said, "not by coincidence" on July 4, 1966, with its headquarters in independence, Mo. Party goals are the preservation of a constitutional republic and the defense of freedom. Methot encouraged his gathering to write letters of protest at every opportunity. It is not enough to criticize others. One must offer a constructive alternative to the policies of the past that have brought this nation to the brink of catastrophe, said a voice from the tape recorder. The same voice began ticking off the offending policies - "The sell-out of China and Eastern Europe, the re-interpretation of the Constitution ...the packing of the Supreme Court...the graduated income tax...". The American heritage is under total attack, warned the taped voice of Robert DePugh, national coordinator of the Minutemen, one of the primary groups supporting the development of the Patriotic party. The Minutemen and Patriots are concerned most with national security and international affairs, DePugh said. The party will feature an "underground arm" to protect friendly political candidates against intimidation...guard against infiltration," infiltrate the camp of the enemy and insure check on loyalty of U. S. leaders. Firearms Charge: DePugh was indicted August 20 by a federal grand jury in Kansas City, Mo., for being engaged in an alleged conspiracy to manufacture and possess automatic weapons in violation of the National Firearms Act. Pamphlets were handed out at yesterday's meeting requesting contribution to help defray legal expenses he faces. The Patriotic party now has about 18 members in Virginia, according to Methot. Most of them are in Norfolk and Newport News. Other states have about the same strength, he added."

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Miscellaneous literature mailed into Virginia by outside sources are------

(a) The Thunderbolt - (The White Man's Viewpoint), P. O. Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama....new address is: P.O. Box 184, Augusta, Georgia. This is also apparently the address for the National States Rights Party. Subscription rate is $ 3.00 per year. They appear to be pro-Klan, White Supremists, anti-Semetic and anti-Negro. They also appear to be the front for the Committee for the Survival of the White People. They sell arm bands, lapel pins, literature and monthly newspapers.

(b) Liberty Amendment Committee of Virginia, Manakin, Virginia. Their April 1966 newspaper issue, "Tax Report" listed Mr. Reid T. Putney, Dover Forestry, Manakin, Virginia as being the State Chairman...also the address Liberty Amendment Committee of the U.S.A., 6413 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles 28, California.

(c) The 20th Century Reformation Hour, Dr. Carl McIntire, Director, sponsored by Christian Beacon, Collingswood, N.J. --- publication entitled, "Martin Luther King's Strategy for Revolution", implied that the Civil Rights movement is comunist inspired.

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THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 Telephone 648-4445
The Rev. Mr. Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

"A Council that seeks --- through fact-finding, discussion and action --- to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia."

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY IN VIRGINIA

This survey was made by the VCHR. The following methods were used to complete a survey of certain localities in Virginia --- a mailed survey form to local Councils on Human Relations in 36 areas of Virginia, VCHR staff visits to courthouses not covered by local Councils on Human Relations, newspaper articles, and interviews with residents in the areas surveyed. The Virginia Election Laws, Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title I Voting), and the 1965 Voting Rights Act were used as the background to discover violations and trends in voter registration. The survey was made between June 1, 1965 and September 1, 1965, with a revisit to areas where changes were noted from the information originally obtained.

The purpose of this survey is to point out apparent violations of the Virginia Election Laws and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and also to increase the percentage of voter registration by making the procedure more convenient and easier for the prospective registrant.

Contents

I. Copy of Voter Registration Survey used by VCHR.
II. Changes in Registration Procedures.
III. Advertisement of Voter Registration.
IV. Poll Tax Payments and Poll Tax Lists.
V. Voter Registration Lists.
VI. Compliance to the U. S. Voting Rights Act of 1965.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219 Phone: Area Code 703, 648-4445

MEMORANDUM

TO: Local Councils
FROM: Robert L. Combs
DATE:
SUBJECT: Voter Registration Survey

You probably have read in the newspapers that the VCHR Staff has been conducting a voter registration survey in certain Virginia Counties. Would you please assist us and your locality by making the survey which follows:

Name of Council on Human Relations _____

Name of County (or City surveyed) _____

1. Has there been a change from district registrars to a central registrar? When did the change take place?

2. State the day, time, and place for registration?

3. Is voter registration being publicly advertised?
   By Newspapers
   By Printed Forms Posted in Public Places (Court House)

4. Are all citizens receiving their poll tax notices?
   Have you discovered any device to discourage the paying of poll taxes (Marked through the bill, or person told not necessary to pay poll taxes, etc.)

5. Are voter registration list posted in public places (voting places) being made available to the public?
   Are they listed by race?

6. Are poll tax records being made available to the public?
   Are they listed by race?

7. Are you aware of violations to Title I, Voting of the Civil Rights Act of 1964? (Do you have a copy of the laws?)

8. Are you aware of any violations of the Virginia Election Laws? (Do you have a copy of the Virginia Election Laws?)

9. Have you noticed any pattern developing, not mentioned above which might be a means of making voter registration more complex or might tend to discourage people from registering to vote?

II. CHANGES IN REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

A. Many areas in Virginia have, since January 1965, changed from district registrars to a central registrar -- Lunenburg, Amelia, Nottoway, Brunswick and Sussex. Prince Edward and Surry Counties have had this procedure for several years.

B. The change brought about brief hours and once or twice per month for the time to register. Amelia (9-5, second Saturday each month), Brunswick (5 day week 30 days prior to an election), Lunenburg (10-2, second and fourth Thursday of each month), Nottoway (two days per month) and Sussex (one day per month) were some examples in question. This caused a hardship on all races of people who were of the working class. A press release was issued on July 16, 1965, pointing out this fact. Since that date, and also due to demonstrations by SCLC-SCOPE and Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee, some counties changed their policy by allowing more days and more hours--such as Lunenburg, Nottoway and Sussex. We wish to express our appreciation for these changes.

C. Some county officials made statements to the press (Richmond Times-Dispatch, Tuesday, July 20, 1965) that the reason for a central registrar in place of district registrars was due to -- efficiency, cost saving factors and difficulties in retaining sufficient qualified registrars for a district system. This appears to be true.

D. It is the opinion of the VCHR that the reason was also a "subtle" practice to keep the central registration office closed most of the time during the month which appeared to be another way of denying the right to vote to large groups (white and Negro) in Virginia. This new procedure worked a hardship especially upon the Negro and the laboring class of whites, who in most cases would have to get off from work in order to register to vote.

E. Therefore, the number of registered voters have been low in relationship to the number eligible to be registered, which reflects upon the voter registration story of Virginia. The past has not been a very good record.

III. ADVERTISEMENT OF VOTER REGISTRATION

A. Registrars are failing to post in public places the time of such sitting for the Registrar for the purpose of registering qualified voters. Visits were made to such places as courthouses, general stores in rural areas, service stations and post offices. The following counties did not have the time, date and place posted in a public place for the purpose of registering qualified voters—Chesterfield, Essex, Isle of Wight, James City, Louisa, Nansemond, Prince George, Southampton, Surry and Sussex. Dinwiddie during July did not have the notice posted, then in early August had the notice posted and the latter part of August it was removed. Charles City had a printed notice posted, but the information written in ink was not legible.

B. Newspapers were not checked to see if notices were given by this means.

C. It is the belief of the VCHR that newspaper notices and the posting of a written or printed notice should be used. Many people were experiencing difficulty in discovering this information about the date, time and place in order to register to vote.

D. Virginia Election Laws, #24-75. "Notice of time of such sitting. ---He shall give notice of the time and place at which he will sit for the purpose set out in the preceding section for at least ten days before each sitting by posting written or printed notices thereof at ten or more public places in his jurisdiction or by publication in a newspaper of general circulation therein."

E. It should be noted that some counties are posting a written or printed form to advertise voter registration.

IV. POLL TAX PAYMENTS AND POLL TAX LISTS:

1. Poll Tax Payments:

A. Registration Confusion—Some Negro citizens in Sussex County who had paid their poll tax and registered to vote between the period of May-October 1964 with the understanding that they had registered for ALL elections. When these residents attempted to vote in the July 13, 1965 Democratic Primary, they were informed at the polls, "you are not registered to vote in this election." Citizens signed a statement for VCHR swearing to the truth of these events.

B. Mr. Herbert Coulton, Virginia Field Secretary of SCLC, stated that in July 1965 certain residents of Sussex County attempted to pay their poll taxes. The County officials in the Treasurer's Office stated, "we do not have the proper tax receipts for the prior years, you must come back in order to pay your back poll taxes."

C. County Officials in James City County several years ago mailed personal property tax statements with the poll tax section marked out to certain Negro residents. When these Negro residents went to pay their poll tax they were told by county officials in the tax office, "it was NOT necessary to pay the poll tax." The VCHR staff interviewed several Negro ministers of the county to verify these statements and discovered it was a true statement, but had happened about two years ago.

D. It is a general practice not to send out poll tax statements to many residents. The Virginia Beach Council on Human Relations discovered that you had to be a previous voter, or request such a statement, before the city treasurer would send the resident a bill for poll tax.

E. Mr. Henry E. Howell, an attorney from Norfolk and a member of the VCHR Board, has attempted through court proceedings to make the State of Virginia collect back poll taxes. The local treasurers of city and county governments do not attempt, in most cases, to collect poll taxes that are in arrears.

F. The Daily Progress Newspaper, July 31, 1965 Editorial, page 4. "Virginia Should Act Anyway...As a revenue-raising device, the poll tax is demonstrably feeble...As a means of keeping the election rolls up to date, the poll tax is equally clumsy and outdated...An additional objection to the poll tax that has been cited is contained in the unfair suspicion it creates that Virginia is using it as a means of discrimination against potential voters...the case against poll taxes is so strong that Virginia should take the initiative to rid itself of this archaic political remnant."

G. Since passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, most of the problems in attempting to register to vote have been with the City or County Treasurer. Lunenburg, Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties have had confusion over which year to pay. The City of Richmond attempted to assess property values and its payment before accepting poll tax payment.

IV. POLL TAX PAYMENTS AND POLL TAX LISTS - Cont'd.

2. Poll Tax Lists:

A. Poll tax lists are not being kept accurately in some localities. The City of Williamsburg and James City County residents involved in the recent annexation found themselves having difficulty in attempting to vote in the July 13, 1965 Democratic Primary according to members of the Williamsburg Council on Human Relations. It was discovered that, due to mistakes in the recordd of poll tax lists, there was an undue burden placed on the qualified registered voter when he attempted to vote.

B. Evidence was acquired to prove that Dinwiddie and Lunenburg Counties published poll tax lists according to race for the year 1965. Photographs were taken by VCHR staff of their respective courthouse bulletin boards and registrar's bulletin boards. Copy of the poll tax list was obtained from Lunenburg County. Unconfirmed reports exist that this case also exists in Chesterfield County.

C. The case of Hamm vs. Virginia State Board of Elections was decided by the Federal District Court and affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, stating in effect, "localities in Virginia as of January 1, 1965, were supposed to discontinue maintaining separate poll tax lists for Negroes and whites, and to discontinue segregating voter registration lists in the same manner."

D. In the case of Dinwiddie and Lunenburg Counties, the publishing of lists of taxpayers who have paid their poll tax by race is probably a violation of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Hamm case. It appears that if this practice continues there may be a possibility that a contempt of court proceeding could be instigated by citizens of the state against the Virginia State Board of Elections and the Virginia State Tax Commissioner.

E. Since many counties would not allow even residents to see the poll tax lists, it is believed that possibly there are other counties following this same unlawful pattern.

F. Visits were made by VCHR staff immediately following the July 13, 1965 Democratic Primary and no posting of the poll tax list could be found on courthouse bulletin boards in the following counties:

Amelia
Chesterfield (visited in August, failed to find the list)
Charles City (August 1965 after a revisit it was posted)
Essex
Henrico (visited in August 1965)
Isle of Wight
James City
Nansemond
Nottoway
Powhatan (visited in August 1965)
Prince George
Surry
Sussex (unconfirmed report, citizens could not obtain list)

This also applies to the City of Virginia Beach, according to the local Council on Human Relations.

V. VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS

A. In July 1965, VCHR staff observed on the James City County Court-House bulletin board two (2) lists posted by the City of Williamsburg which read as follows:

List #1

"City of Williamsburg Office of Registrar of Voters COLORED Registrations for Federal Election only from Jan. 1 to Oct. 3, 1964"
(a page listing the names of Negroes who were eligible to vote)

List #2

"City of Williamsburg Office of Registrar of Voters WHITE Registrations for Federal Election only from Jan. 1 to Oct. 3, 1964"
(a page listing names of white persons eligible to vote)

(Refer to newspaper account--The Daily Press, Newport News, Aug. 10, 1965. "Complaints of Confusion Registered for Vote Here")

B. In many counties surveyed, the VCHR staff could not find the voter registration list posted on the courthouse bulletin board.

C. The Virginia Beach Council stated that they were not aware of these lists being posted.

D. Again, the survey made by VCHR staff was made soon after the Democratic Primary, July 13, 1965.

E. County Registrars were not posting a registration list in accordance to paragraph 24-78 of the Virginia Election Laws. This section reads ... "---It shall be the duty of the registrar within five days after each sitting to have posted at three or more public places in his jurisdiction separate or printed lists of the names of all persons so admitted to registration, under #24-67 and #24-67.1, respectively..." It was the belief of legal counsel and the VCHR that this action may possibly be a violation of the Virginia Election Laws. The VCHR failed to find the posting of new voter registration lists being posted at public places (such as Courthouse Bulletin Boards, outside of Registrar's office, etc.) in the following counties--Amelia, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Henrico, James City, Louisa, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince George.

VI. COMPLIANCE TO THE U. S. VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

A. This brief survey is not to assume that these cases listed were the only violations of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The purpose is to reveal a sudden interesting trend that was not as evident prior to the passage of the ACT.

B. Nottoway County Registrar officials would have had seven complaints filed against them, but the VCHR staff was successful in negotiations. Six complaints were on the grounds that attempts were used by certain registration officials to intimidate the people attempting to register to vote by the conversation which occurred between the parties in question. One complaint was on the grounds of intimidation of a citizen who was aiding the people in their attempt to register to vote.

C. A person who was assisting citizens to register to vote signed a formal complaint against the Lunenburg County Treasurer on the basis of the conversation between the two parties and the citizens' attempt to pay their poll taxes for the current year.

D. Staff from the VCHR negotiated with the Treasurer of Dinwiddie County in order to prevent a formal complaint from being filed by certain citizens on a day of registration.

E. Other County Treasurers were confused about the procedure of poll tax payments in relationship to the Virginia State Election Laws and to the new U. S. Voting Rights Act.

F. The NAACP negotiated with the City Treasurer of Richmond when he made a requirement that a citizen must first be assessed for his personal property tax and this must be paid before the acceptance of the poll tax payment. This procedure was soon clarified.

NEWS FROM---
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

17 East Cary Street
Phone 703-648-4444
Mr. Dave Scull, President

HOUSING PATTERNS IN RICHMOND

Report # 1: Sale of Residential Property

The City of Richmond, Virginia, is experiencing more and more neighborhoods which are becoming racially transitional areas. The racial transition in most instances is from an all white to an almost all Negro community.

I. There has been much discussion about the subject for the past several years.

A. National Association for the Advancement of White People:

The Richmond News Leader on Saturday, August 28, 1965, page 2, reported the following story ---"'Policemen Halt Whites' Session.' Six Henrico policemen broke up a meeting of white North Side residents who had been discussing ways to slow integration of their neighborhoods. The Police ordered the meeting of about 60 persons at the Laburnum center to disband last night, on grounds that permission to hold it had not been obtained from the shopping center owners. No complaint by the owners had been made, however, police said. The meeting had been called to discuss formation of the group, possibly as an affiliate of the National Association for the Advancement of White People."

B. Richmond Council on Human Relations:

The Richmond Council on Human Relations and other related organizations have been concerned with the subject of 'housing'. Attempts were made in April 1964 to review the subject of housing in Northside. An organizational meeting was arranged, but for many reasons the meeting and the attempt to deal with certain aspects of housing were called off, but not forgotten.

C. Meeting of Realtors:

The Richmond Times-Dispatch Newspaper, Friday, October 8, 1965, page 43, reported the following --- " 'Realtors Urged to Recognize Negroes' Aims.' Realtors should not allow themselves to get caught in a crossfire on racial issues, but they must recognize the aspirations of Negroes for better housing, Virginia real estate brokers were warned ... 'Let's face it,' said Harry A. Willson, a New Jersey realtor. 'There is an increasing number of qualified Negroes looking for better housing, and there is reluctant white suburbia. The battlelines have been drawn, and you and I stand in a no-man's land. We're on the spot.'

"The reason realtors are in the middle is that too often they have been made scrapegoats by one racial viewpoint or the other, he said, and have not asserted their own beliefs.

" Speaking before a general session of the 45th annual Virginia Real Estate Association convention at Hotel John Marshall, he indicated the best course for realtors is one of professional detachment.

"Willson, past president of the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards, called on others in the profession to state clearly this position on the racial housing issue.

" ' Regardless of who comes in our offices, they're doing us a favor,' he said, 'and we've got to treat every prospect the same way. Our responsibility is to represent property owners, one at a time.'

" ' But realtors should also guard against attempts to change the established concepts of private property, and not conspire with anyone to maintain segregation, or accept responsibility to integrate an area.'

"He said, realtors should oppose "block-busting" (the practice by some in the business to place a Negro in an all-white neighborhood in hope the whites will begin selling in panic). But if a realtor is near such a sitations, it is his responsibility to advise the white residents such a panic will only lead to rapid devaluation of property, and their best course is to stay, he said.

"Although homes under Federal Housing Administration or veterans mortgages must be shown all prospects, homes not so financed can be sold to anyone the owner wishes, Willson reminded. To prevent federal encroachments on this right, he advised the realtors to be alert and study carefully any new property regulations.

"At the local level, he urged realtors to become active participants in meetings on racial subjects so they can express their views.

Report # 1: Sale of Residential Property

"A warning of another kind was given by John C. Williamson, director of the Department of Government Relations of the National Association in Washington.

"Williamson said several unsuccessful attempts were made in Congress this year to get legislation that would enable federal and state governments to acquire land holdings for vague future uses, while effectively eliminating private development.

"On the other hand, he spoke in favor of the rent supplement bill, which allows partial rent payments for certain low income groups. He said the plan works within a private enterprise framework, and may do something to 'help kill public housing.' "

D. Richmond's Commission on Community Relations:

Representatives from the Richmond Council on Human Relations and the Virginia Council on Human Relations appeared before the City of Richmond's Commission on Community Relations on June 9, 1965, to discuss the subject of "Housing Patterns in Richmond: The Sale of Residential Property."

At this meeting there were representatives from Negro Real Estate firms, officers from the Richmond Board of Realtors, and most of the members of the Richmond Commission on Community Relations.

A list of questions were submitted by the Virginia Council on Human Relations to the group in attendance with the sincere "request to study the following areas" .... (a partial list is recorded):

"(1) Would you please make a study of the 'panic conditions' which exist in certain areas of the city due to the transition of population from all white to Negro; and include in your study areas that are on the fringe of such a transition but as yet no Negro family has purchased a home in the block? We raise these questions --- Who is really creating 'panic' among the white home owners? Is it (a) the Negro purchasing the white-owned home, (b) the white home owner who wants to sell and get out, (c) the Real Estate Agency or Salesman who wants to just increase sales, (d) or, are there other causes?

"(2) Who really determines that a block or a section of a community has now become 'colored' or Negro? Therefore, how man Negro families must buy a home in a block or a section to determine that the block or section is now a Negro community? What are the major causes of this labeling --- (a) is it advertisement placed by the Real Estate Salemen in the local papers, 'For Sale-Colored', (b) is it the fault of the white home owner, or white owners who rent the property, (c) is it the fault of the Negro purchaser, or (d)are there other causes?

"(3) What other pressures exist that cause or create a community to be based on definite racial or religious boundaries?

"(4) Is there religious exclusion existing in certain communities which prevent a person of the Jewish, Catholic or other religious minority from purchasing or renting the home of his choice in the neighborhood of his choice?

"(5) What are the methods the Real Estate Agencies use to cover up their operations to still appear legitimate when dealing in sales of a fringe or transitional neighborhood that borders another racial community? Are members of the Richmond Real Estate Board really abiding by their Code of Ethics and the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Real Estate Boards? What about the Real Estate Agents who are not members of the Richmond Real Estate Board; are their methods legitimate in dealing with fringe or transitional neighborhoods? Is there an effort to include ALL Real Estate Agencies within the Richmond Real Estate Board? Is there an effort to embrace a clear policy of 'Fair Housing to ALL?'

"(6) What pressures are exerted to prevent a Negro or a Religious Minority from buying the home of their choice? What pressures are employed to prevent these people from -- moving into the home they have purchased in a different neighborhood from their racial or religious background, or remaining as a resident in that home once they have moved?

"(7) How available is money from Mortgage Corporations, Banks, Building and Loans, and other private lending agencies to racial, religious, and ethnic minorities who desire to borrow money in order to purchase the home of their choice. Is money more available to the white majority than the Negro or Religious Minority, and yet, the person seeking the loan is just as qualified as the white Protestant?"

Report # 1: Sale of Residential Property

To date the VCHR has not officially heard any answers to the above proposed study. We do not know the present status of this request made by the Richmond Council on Human Relations and the VCHR on June 9, 1965. At that meeting the above points were discussed. The VCHR had hoped that the matter would pursued.

II. Negro Familes are on the Move.

Good housing, for most, is a symbol of achievement and opportunity. In many cases it is a status symbol.

With the aid of recent Congressional legistation, increasing education, and better employment which has resulted in a greater financial security, many Richmond Negroes are restive at being confined to areas of old and poor housing.

With the redevelopment of certain areas in Central Richmond (near business or downtown districts), the location of new inter-state highways, and other means of clearing out homes which housed low income Negro families, ---- a large number of "Displaced Negro Families" have to move. This in turn in many cases, has caused the more well-educated, economically stable and socially inclined Negro families to move. Also, With the migration of the Negro from the rural areas into the City of Richmond, this has caused a demand for more housing.

There has been likewise a migration of middle and upper income Negro families from other parts of the state and nation who have moved to Richmond for various reasons. Oftentimes this is due to employment advancement and opportunity. This has made an increasing demand for Negro families to have a market for good housing.

It appears that the housing market and newly constructed homes, have not met the demands for the increased number of apparent Negro prospective buyers, as compared with the new construction for white families in most areas of the county surburbs.

Census statistics point out the Negro population has increased over the 50% mark in Richmond. The school pupil population has reached over the 60% mark. This is proof enough of the increase of the rapid growth of the Negro population in the Richmond area. The White population has experienced its growth mainly in the county suburbs.

The Negro family is on the move --- due to increase in population, ability to purchase better housing, and certain internal factors within Richmond which has displaced more Negro families than whites (redevelopment, new highways, etc.). The Negro must have more housing units.

III. Some Factors That Appear to be Evident in the Housing Patterns in Richmond --- The Sale of Residential Property.

A. White Families Interviewed by VCHR Staff and representative from the Richmond Council on Human Relations---

1. Fear on the part of many, but not all, whites that a Negro family might move into their block.

2. Most white home-owners are concerned with the increased efforts on the part of white and some Negro salesmen to convince them to sell their homes.

3. Some white families did not 'mind' a Negro purchasing a home in their block, but are concerned about the fact that possibly the entire neighborhood would become Negro.

4. Most white families did not believe or feel that they had anyone to assist them in this experience. It appeared that this was the very reason for the attempted organization of the National Association for the Advancement for White People in North Side on Friday evening, August 28, 1965. Some white families thought it was a matter of time --- before a Negro family would move into their block, or afterwards that the entire area would become Negro. Others attempted to organize through a civic or community organization.

5. Some white families want to remain at the present locations --- for various reasons either they are not really able to move, want to live in an integrated community, or have a wait and see attitude.

6. Some white families suddenly become very suspicious of their fellow neighbors, wait and watch every movement with fear when --- Negroes drive by, real estate agents are welcomed into the home by a neighbor, or a 'for sale' sign appears.

Report # 1: Sale of Residential Property

B. Some white owners are told by their neighbors, friends outside of the community, and in many cases by the real estate salesmen----

1. Property values will go down when Negroes buy into your block.
2. Most Negroes do not maintain their property.
3. Social prestige will be lowered if Negroes move into your block or neighborhood.
4. If one Negro family moves into a neighborhood, a multitude will follow and you will get caught and be the only white family left.
5. If Negroes move into a neighborhood, crime and delinquency will increase.
6. "Do you want a Negro living beside you?"
7. "Have you heard --- a Negro family has purchased a home in your block." In some cases this was not true, but a scare tactic.
8. Some real estate salesmen suggested many of the above statements to white owners or simply suggested that it might occur, thus some real estate speculators were successful in 'block busting'. Often times they used scare tactics, constant harassment by various means (telephone, mail, and visits), and circulation of rumors to frighten other white residents into selling fast before 'Negroes took over'.
9. Schools cannot maintain their standards when it comes predominately Negro.

C. Some white families who rented homes suddenly moved out in great numbers in a block or an area.

1. Some are told that the house has been sold, yet it was a long time before the house actually was sold.
2. Some are told similar statements that white home owners are told about Negro families moving into the area which tended to discourage their desire to remain in the rented home, thus requesting a way to be able to move into another section all white.

D. It has been learned that in some cases certain city agencies are responsible for zone changes.

1. Sections envolving race allowed to become multi-family from one family zoning.
2. Sections are re-zoned from "R" to "C" in order to allow the whites to sell to other than Negroes.
3. Allowed misuse of zoning laws in residential areas, that is allowed "packing the house" to take place after the area became Negro --- more families are allowed to occupy a given residence in a certain block zoned multi-family.

E. It has been discovered that many Negro Real Estate Agencies are unable to become members of the white real estate organizations.

F. It is apparent that some home lending institutions are discriminating against prospective Negro purchasers. Some will not generally lend money to Negroes although they might be qualified. Many will not lend money to a Negro who qualified if the purchase was outside of the Negro ghetto or transitional area.

G. It is evident that home sales advertised in the local newspapers has an affect upon the racial percentages of a neighborhood, that is, after a house has been sold to a Negro most other homes will be advertised ' For Sale-Colored'.

H. Most White Real Estate Agents will refuse to show or have an excuse not to show a home for sale in a racially transitional neighborhood to a moderate or liberal white who might be interested in purchasing a home in a racially mixed neighborhood.

Va- PUBLICATIONS Survey by R.L.C. mbs

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Race and Reconciliation
United Church Women, Virginia
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

27 women (1 white) Protestant Church Leaders

EEL
PA gad!
ES

1. What words about "race" arouse your emotions, i.e., anger?

Nigger (22)	Niggers are all right in their place
Coon	Segregation (2)
Darkie (3)	Slimy Belly
Black Bastard	Not Ready (2)
Greenhorn	Patty
Dumbbell	Black Nigger (3)
Blackie (3)	Why can't Negroes agree
Colored (2)	Qualified or Unqualified
You People (4)	All Negroes are ----
You Folks	All Negroes do ----
You All	Uncle Tom
Your People	Negress
	Sambo
	Pickaninny

S S-
Hazi Wb!

2. Are you a registered voter?

Yes (20), No (3), No answer (1), Too Young (3)

3. Did you vote in the November 1965 Election for Governor?

Yes (15), No (5), Unknown (1), Qualified (1), No answer (1), Too Young (3) and Non resident of this state (1).

4. What political party do you follow?

Democratic (15), Independent (4), No answer (5), Too Young (3)

Further comments

Democratic since Nixon-Kennedy
Unless a certain candidate turns me into an independent
None, I vote for the man
Democratic-Independent
I usually follow the Democratic Party, but the Republicans have been knocking at our doors for bigger paying jobs.

5. What do you <u>like</u> about white people?

-I like the frank attitude and Christian spirit exemplified in some white people.
-We like our friends, whether white or black. Over the years I have been advised and aided by members of both races.
-I like the characteristics of regarding Negroes as individuals and not as masses.
-Their usual wish to improve themselves.
-As a whole I feel that whites are very intelligent and very determined to get somewhere in life and this is what I most admire in them.
-I have always like white people because my parents always taught us to love all people.
-I don't know.
-Not a fair question.
-I have some heart for some of them that are doing nice.
-I don't like anything about whites.
-Their ability to try and accept changes that are being made and to reform to a more democratic living.
-I do not like or dislike white people as a group.
-I have never come in close contact with the Caucasian race, therefore I have found no characteristics I find likable or dislikable.
-Don't know, had no contact.
-White People do help us, they are usually frank.
-Not much at times, individuals are nice sometimes.
-The rich white people who are humble because they were once poor themselves. They have experienced the same things the Negro has. He is sympathetic.
-Their new patience and new curiosity.
-I like the attitude of the ones who are for peace and good understanding among the races.
-When we find one to stick out his neck as Mr. Combs, we must say we cannot help from having a warm feeling toward them.
-I like the stand that some have taken regardless of their fear of other white people.

5. What do you like about white people (cont'd)?

-The courage many of them have to stand up for what they believe to be fair and right, their sympathy toward others.

(Please Note: One answer I could not read, 4 did not answer.)

6. What do you dislike about white people?

-Their superiority complex.
-The failure of the bulk of people to understand us as individuals.
-To hear one say 'you people' or feel that they must always be the head or 'in charge.'
-The white people who think they are so superior to Negroes.
-Their thoughts of superiority in academic areas, characteristics and talents, their thoughts of Negroes being inferior in every way.
-Their sense of superiority. No sense of fairness.
-They think themselves better than other races, they are hypocritical in religious acts. They only dislike physical features of Negroes. They do not try to understand the Negro.
-Don't know, had no contact.
-I have never come in contact with any Caucasians.
-I do not dislike white people as a group.
-Their determination to keep us second rate citizens regardless of all the efforts that are being made for Civil Rights (these are not based on the whole).
-I don't like anything about whites, neither do I dislike anything. I don't feel you should have asked this question.
-Prejudice and they are so withdrawn.
-Not a fair question.
-The way some of them treat the colored race.
-Because white children are taught to hate us because we are Negroes.
-The thing that I dislike most in them is that a great part of them think they are of greater importance than Negroes.
-Superiority and prejudice.
-I dislike the characteristics of the idea that Negroes should be thankful and satisfied for anything given them.
-In religion, business, education and social relations so many events might have been improved and life made brighter and happier for ourselves. Our image abroad might have been brighter had we practiced the Golden Rule at home.
-Their characteristics at times are different, I do not dislike them.

7. What do you like about Negroes?

-Their courage, how they have improved their status.
-The nerve we have to say and do things.
-The attitudes of the ones who are for peace and good understanding among the races.
-There is solidarity in some customs and areas.
-In previous years since slavery as a whole they have caught up in education with those who were educated even before they came to America from England - M.A. and Ph.D's.
-They are my people and I feel comfortable around most of them.
-Negroes are humble, patient and try to be Christlike.
-Not a fair question.
-Concerning my race with whom I have been in contact with all my life, I find many aspects as to which I can form an opinion, but I feel the question was not needed.
-I don't like or dislike colored people as a group.
-Their patience in the race issue also their aroused interest in themselves, and their determination to become first rate citizens.
-I don't feel that you should have asked this question.
-The love that they have for one another.
-I like the striving for better things in life.
-Not a fair question.
-I like in Negroes (collective -- warm heartedness, happy attitude, forgiveness with the exception of individuals) and (individual -- depends entirely on the person. There are some I like as persons. It is character not color and basically this applies to all people).
-I like Negroes who are proud of their heritage and want to be called a Negro and not Colored.
-I like the characteristics of Negroes that have enabled them to take advantage of better things that America had to offer. I like the ability to forgive and forget. I like the trait that keeps Negroes hopeful that the next candidate will keep his pledges.

(Please note: Several I could not read, others did not answer.)

8. What do you dislike about Negroes?

-Their characteristics are at times indifferent.
-I dislike Negroes who do not take advantage of every opportunity to prove that Negroes can become a 100% citizen.
-Nothing as a class, but naturally I dislike certain qualities in individualities.
-Not a fair question.
-The hatred in their hearts for the white (some of them).
-So many are not trained.
-Their inability to maintain unity.
-I don't think you should have asked this question.
-I do not like or dislike colored people as a group.
-I feel the question was not needed.
-Not a fair question.
-Some Negroes have gone too far.
-I dislike Negroes for being prejudiced, for feeling inferior and for not being willing to learn.
-Some of them that have had no opportunity to better themselves are very crude and disgusting.
-They are always divided and don't come together on factors.
-The Negroes who are satisfied to just wait and see how integration is going to work.
-Why so many classes are arranged for different groups. This keeps us apart.
-The way they do not help each other as much as they should, spending their money for what they want and holding their hands out for what they need.

(Please note: Only 18 answered, 9 refused to answer, and 3 of the 18 felt the question was unnecessary.)

9. What words do you use to try to arouse racial emotions of another person of the opposite race?

No answer	(1)	White Peck
Ignoramous	(1)	Black Nigger
Cracker	(6)	None
None		Sex, Marriage
I don't		White Cracker
Peck	(2)	White Tacky
Trash		White Paddy
Integration		Paddy Boys
Equality		Poor White Peck

Mention the word NAACP
Work together, stand up and fight for your rights
None, they are aroused too much already.
Am committed to building better race relations, so I don't want to arouse racial emotions.
I feel that if you just pay no attention and don't get angry and call them poor white, God will bless you.
I don't use any words to arouse any racial emotions because I don't want any to use any toward me.
You people.

Va - PUBLICATIONS

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SPECIAL REPORT

"EQUAL HEALTH OPPORTUNITY IN VIRGINIA"

One is appalled at the difference in the health and death statistics between Negroes and whites in Virginia.

For instance --- More Negro babies die at birth than white. More Negro women die at childbirth than white women. The length of life is graded usually in this manner ... white female, white male, Negro female and the Negro male. There are more Negro deaths between ages of birth and age 21 than white deaths during the corresponding age period. Generally speaking, there is a larger percentage of certain illnesses and diseases among Negroes than whites.

When one really has the opportunity to study the health and death statistics by race in Virginia one will realize that possibly two factors do exist..... economics or the ability to pay for quality medical services, and the possibility of gross discrimination against Negroes in hospitals, clinics, or other types of medical facilities, institutions (T.B. and mental, etc.) and sometimes in the actual medical service rendered. In completing this report it was significant to note that the statement was made by various individuals in administration and medical services --- "you obtain the medical service for which you are able to pay."

This therefore causes us to review first.....

I. Previous Discrimination in Virginia's Health Opportunities

A. The Role of the Federal Government in Continuing Discrimination:

The original Hill-Burton Act provided that in adopting implementing regulations the Surgeon General should "direct the State plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in the State without discrimination on account of race, creed or color," but the Surgeon General was authorized to accept as compliance with this regulation the provision of "separate hospital facilities...for separate population groups" if "equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality" were provided for each population group. Thus, Congress statutorily incorporated the "separate but equal" concept into the Hill-Burton Act prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the School Cases declaring the "separate but equal" doctrine unconstitutional.

The Surgeon General (U.S. Public Health Services) continued to operate under the "separate but equal" doctrine until 1964 in almost all cases in Virginia. Little, if any, effort was made to determine whether medical facilities and services of the white or of the Negro were equal or just separate. It appears that the Surgeon General's regulations made no provision for reviewing the State plans in this regard, or providing for non-discrimination in health opportunities.

During the period prior to 1964 another policy developed. As an alternate to the "separate but equal" health facility, the Surgeon General approved "non-discrimination" facilities. Nearly all Hill-Burton Projects were of the so-called nondiscrimination class. But! the Surgeon interpreted the nondiscrimination statutory provision to require only that "no person.. will be DENIED ADMISSION to the proposed facilities as patients because of race, creed or color."

Under this interpretation it allowed --- 1/ The segregation of patients within the facility; 2/ The denial of staff privileges to professionally qualified persons on the grounds of race, creed or color; 3/ The denial of services other than "essential services to patients; and 4/ The State to determine whether a Hill-Burton facility was complying with its nondiscrimination assurance.

B. Discrimination in Virginia's Health Opportunities:

Due to the Federal Government's role in Health Opportunity and the attitude of the State of Virginia, a number of general conditions arose, many of which still continue.

In the Virginia State institutions, mental patients have generally been kept at separate hospitals. "Virginia's Negro mental patients are confined to the Central State Hospital at Petersburg, an overcrowded institution lacking in specialized facilities. The State's white mental patients are assigned to a variety of institutions throughout the State which are capable of providing specialized services." (Title VI...one year after, a survey of desegregation of health and welfare services in the South, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1966, page 9). The 1966 General Assembly approved money to bring only one such mental institution into accreditation, it will be the predominately white institution.

In the hospitals one would have noted, until just recently, that there existed separate drinking water fountains, waiting rooms, restrooms, dining rooms, wings or wards, and other physical evidence of gross discrimination. For instance --- until recently the only place a Negro patient could be assigned a bed in Norfolk, Virginia, was...in a Negro wing at one hospital, a basement in another and they were refused admission in another, or a Negro could go to the City Community Hospital (which was small). In Richmond, the situation was similar ---- some hospitals refused to admit Negroes, another had a separate building for Negro patients, or a certain area (the basement) of another hospital for Negro patients. In Lynchburg, again we discovered that several hospitals would not admit Negroes or in the case of the hospital which did admit Negroes the space area (i.e., number of beds, etc.) was smaller than for the whites and was confined to a certain location. In Roanoke, one hospital assigned Negroes in the attic and another received Negroes but had segregated units.

The Cities of Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke, for instance, have hospitals which refuse (in the past) to serve the Negro public. There are possibly other hospitals within the State which operate on this policy. In some of these hospitals it has been discovered that they have or now are receiving federal funds in some way (directly or indirectly). Generally speaking, this was not true of hospitals which have received Hill-Burton funds.

When one examines the staff privileges of the predominently white hospitals throughout the State one is confronted with two other facts --- the lack of staff (full and courtsey) privileges by the Negro physician and the lack of the Negro student in the Nursing and Medical training programs. Most of the Negro student Nursing Programs (Licensed Practical Nurses and Registered Nurses) have been in Negro institutions or colleges.

Therefore, to meet the needs of the Negro student who wanted to enter Nursing one had to go generally to Hampton Institute or Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. There were some other hospitals, usually religious institutions, which did allow some limited number to train. Previously, the Piedmont T.B. Hospital had Negroes training for a T.B. Nursing Program, but is now discontinued. There was also a St. Philips School of Nursing which appeared to be in conjunction with MCV of Richmond, Virginia. One of the recent changes at this institution has been a change from R.N. to L.P.N. It has been almost impossible for the Negro student to be allowed to be trained in Virginia as it has been possible for the white student. This is not to minimize the great work done previously by the all Negro institutions. The important factor to remember is Negro prospective nurses must be trained in previously all white schools due to the cut back in such programs, i.e. MCV, Piedmont, etc.

Traditionally, the Negro has been unable to obtain his medical training as a physician (or specialist) or as a dentist. The two schools of Medicine (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond) would not previously admit a Negro or claimed they could find the qualified applicants. This condition has changed slightly, the answer given now is -- "we cannot find qualified Negro applicants." Thus, the Negro has had to go outside of the State of Virginia for his medical training to prepare for a career as a dentist or physician. It appears that these institutions still do not have a strong program or policy which would encourage more Virginia Negroes to be trained in Virginia.

Negro Staff Privileges (courtsey and full time) are in question in most cases in Virginia. The two local medical associations (Negro and white physicians) had little contact with each other in the past. Few predominently white hospitals allow Negro physicians and dentist to have staff privileges. There is the Old Dominion Medical Society for Negro physicians. The Medical Society of Virginia for white physicians. Locally for instance, in Norfolk you have the Norfolk County Medical Association for the white physician and Norfolk Medical Socity for Negroes; while in Richmond you have the Richmond Academy of Medicine for white physicians and the Richmond Medical Society for Negro physicians

The admission policy and bed assignments in Virginia hospitals still, to date pose a problem.

"Commission staff members noted desegregated rooms and wards, including the obstetrical ward, when they visited Richmond Memorial Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, in July. Segregation was still in evidence in the nursery, however, where Negro babies were kept in a separate room. The hospital also administers Sheltering Arms, a non-profit, privately endowed charity hospital for the medically indigent which had previously accepted only white patients. The hospital administrator said a new policy allowed the admission of Negro patients to the Sherltering Arms. Only one Negro had been accepted as a patient, however. (In January 1966, the administrator of Richmond Memorial Hospital reported that the nursery was desegregated soon after the Commission field team pointed out that Negro babies were confined to one room of the hospital nursery. He also reported a slight increase in the admissions of indigent non-welfare Negroes to the formerly all-white Sheltering Arms.) (U.S. Civil Rights Comm. Report 1966, p.7.)

"There are four separate buildings - Medical College of Virginia Hospital, St Philip Hospital, Memorial Hospital, and E.G. Williams Hospital - in the Medical College of Virginia hospital complex in Richmond. St. Philip, a 177-bed facility across the street from Medical College of Virginia Hospital, was built in 1919 for Negro patients. In July 1965, it still was used only for Negroes. Officials of the hospital told Commission representatives that St. Philip patients requiring surgery or other medical services not available at St. Philip were taken to Medical College of Virginia or other hospitals in the complex for the necessary service and returned to St Philip... However, Negro patients receiving emergency treatment at Medical College of Virginia Hospital were transferred to St. Philip as soon as their condition permitted." (USCR Report 1966, page 8.) It should be pointed out that changes have been made at MCV which appear to have the admission and bed assignments in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Section 601.

It can be safely stated that no hospital had a complete nondiscrimination policy in all of its phases of operation until just recently (1966) in the State of Virginia. This means that in the School of Nursing Program, Staff privileges, Staff assignments, admission policy, bed assignments, dining room facilities, waiting rooms, etc. -- some phase of the hospital's operation was out of compliance with the CRA-64, Title VI, Section 601. It has been stated unofficially that, as of May 7, 1966, 17 of 150 public and private hospitals in Virginia have been given clearance by the Federal government as satisfying civil rights requirements for providing care under Medicare. There have been two court cases against hospitals in Newport News. One demonstration several years ago against a hospital in Suffolk. As of April 1, 1966, there were 13 hospitals which had complaints filed against them for non-compliance. As of March 1966, one hospital in Richmond was out of compliance and undecided about its status. Three hospitals in Richmond were out of compliance and not anticipating a change.

II. Laws and Court Decisions Which Should Provide Equal Health Opportunity in Virginia

A. Fourth Circuit Court Rules Hospitals Must Stop Discriminatory Practices

The Simkins vs. Cone decision (323 F. 2d. 958, Fourth Circuit, November 1, 1963, Certiorari denied by Supreme Court of the United States, March 2, 1964, 84 S. Ct. 793) has very significantly advanced the doctrine of equal access to health facilities. This case was brought in the Federal District Court in North Carolina by Negro physicians, dentists, and patients, all of whom alleged discriminatory practices by two Greensboro hospitals and their administrators and directors. Both hospitals had been constructed with Hill-Burton funds under the "separate but equal" provision. The Negro plaintiffs asked the Court to--

(1) Order the hospitals to cease denying Negro physicians and dentists the use of staff facilities on the ground of race;

(2) Restrain the hospitals from denying and abridging admission of patients on the basis of race;

(3) Restrain the hospitals from refusing on the basis of race to permit patients to be treated by their own physicians and dentists in the hospitals; and

(4) Declare the "separate but equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Act and implementing regulations of the Surgeon General unconstitutional under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The District Court decided against the Negro plaintiffs. On appeal, the Fourth Circuit Court reversed the lower Court's decision and granted the relief sought by the plaintiffs. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case, thereby leaving intact the ruling of the Fourth Circuit which held for the Negro plaintiffs.

B. Guidelines For Compliance With Title VI of The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Hospitals in compliance with the Act are characterized by absence of separation, discrimination or any other distinction on the basis of race, color or national origin in any activity carried on in, by or for the institution affecting the care and treatment of patients.

Specifically, the above would include (but not be limited to) the following characteristics:

1. The hospital provides inpatient and outpatient care on a non-discriminatory basis; all patients are admitted and receive care without regard to race, color or national origin. Declaration of an open admission policy may not be sufficient to effectuate compliance in some instances, particularly where the hospital has previously served only or primarily patients of one race. Where there is a significant variation between the racial composition of patients and the population served, the hospital has a responsibility to determine the reasons and take corrective action if they are due to discriminatory practices.

2. All patients are being assigned to all rooms, wards, floors, sections and buildings without regard to race, color or national origin. In communities with non-white population, this results in bi-racial occupancy of multi-bed rooms and wards and use of single bed rooms on a non-discriminatory basis.

   Patients are not asked if they are willing or desire to share a room with a person of another race. Transfer of patients is not used as a device to evade compliance with the Act.

3. Employees, medical staff and volunteers of the hospital are assigned to patient services without regard to the race, color or national origin of either the patient or employee. Courtesy titles (Mr., Miss, Dr.) whenever used, are being used throughout the hospital including patient care areas and news releases announcing admissions, births, deaths, etc.

4. The granting of permanent or temporary staff privileges is carried out in a non-discriminatory manner. Staff privileges are not denied professionally qualified personnel on the basis of race, color or national origin, or on the basis of non-membership in an organization which discriminates on the basis of race, color or national origin. Removal of staff privileges and other disciplinary actions shall not be based on race, color or national origin.

5. Non-discriminatory practices of the institution include all aspects of training programs, and require recruiting and selection of trainees at both predominantly white and Negro schools. The same recruiting procedures are used at all such institutions. Third parties are not permitted to select trainees on a basis which, if done directly by the hospital, would be violative of the Civil Rights Act. These requirements apply to interns (medical, dental, OT, PT, dietician), residents and training programs such as graduate nurse, practical nurse, medical technology, x-ray technology, etc.

6. All services rendered by the institution, its employees or vendors to patients or others are provided without regard to race, color, or national origin. This would include:

   A. Administrative services (admission, medical records, fiscal, etc.).

   B. Medical and dental care for inpatients and outpatients (all specialties-clinical, diagnostic and other pathology services).

C. Paramedical care and ancillary and supporting services (food, pharmacy, social services, laundry, toilet facilities, waiting rooms, entrances, exists, snack bars, gift shops, visiting hours, doctor's lounges). Patients and visitors are using all cafeteria facilities without regard to race, color or national origin; no dining facilities are used only by non-whites by "custom" or "preference".

D. Ambulance services.

7. Employees and medical staff have been notified in writing of the hospital's policy for compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

8. Hospitals which have recently changed from discriminatory practices have taken steps to notify those who previously had been excluded from hospital services (e.g., letters to Negro physicians or physician organizations and Civil Rights leaders, notices to newspapers, posting of signs in hospitals, etc.).

9. Hospitals which have had dual facilities to affect racial separation have either converted one of them to a different purpose or have taken steps to change the traffic flow so that they are actually used biracially.

III. Some Areas of Major Concern Which Still Exist Toward Accomplishing Equal Health Opportunity in Virginia

A. The Role of the Federal Government in Requiring Full Compliance:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, -- Public Health Services, Office of Equal Health Opportunities, has launched a major effort to seek compliance with all health services obtaining federal monies. In Region III, OEHO, PHS, DHEW, 200 Seventh Street, Charlottesville, Virginia, Civil Rights Compliance Officers have been working since April 1966 to review each hospital which is seeking to apply for Medicare, using Federal Funds, or anticipating the usage of Federal Funds.

These questions remain -- will the Federal Government be strict in requiring compliance, will the U.S. Department of Justice sue a municipal government (Title III, CRA-64) for failure to comply or will the Federal Government sue for collection of Federal Funds by a state or local government, or a medical institution when they refuse to comply?

Will the Federal Government strengthen the case against discrimination in the employment of personnel by health institutions and services? Will there be a stronger guideline in the area of employment as there has developed in the field of education by recent court decisions on faculty and administration? Will there develop future court cases initiate these cases, or will it still be the burden of the person or group who is being discriminated against to file suit?

Let us not overlook the many accomplishments which have been achieved through DHEW, PHS, and through the efforts of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights by their surveys and reports, by Civil Rights Organizations, by the Medical Associations, and by the hospitals themselves. May we point out that many hospitals and medical associations have been willing to comply. Granted there are some in Virginia who will do as little as possible and as much as is necessary to comply.

B. The Role of the Virginia State Agencies in Requiring Compliance:

Again, this is another area where it has been unfortunate that the State was not willing to exercise States Rights to move from the unequal and separate phase of health opportunity to an equal health opportunity. The State, in many respects, has failed and is continuing to be slow in providing equal health opportunities for all of the citizens in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, there is possibly developing an even more tragic story -- the lack of a positive policy, in some cases program, and a plan of action by the Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Department of Public Health, and other related Virginia State Agencies which are responsible for Health Opportunity.

This is not to say that medically the State did not perform its function. But the State operated by the philosophy "separate" which by its very nature in many cases did not produce the equal health opportunity for all. There are too many statistics one can produce which give evidence of a possible gross injustice by the State and local government, and private institutions in providing equal health opportunity in Virginia.

The General Assembly probably has contributed to this factor by not requiring a positive plan of action and policy which would provide Equal Health Opportunity to ALL citizens residing in the Commonwealth... regardless of their race, color or national origin.

The many State Agencies which signed HEW Form 411 Compliance last year and required local agencies which receive Federal Funds to sign the same compliance ARE in most cases paper compliance! There is ample evidence to prove that to date (May 10, 1966) several State Agencies have allowed separate facilities and services to continue with little change by the local hospitals, Schools of Nursing, Medical Training, Mental Institutions, and other related health services and institutions to change their policy and practices so that in actual practice discrimination would cease NOW! There is evidence when cases of actual complaints were filed by CORE, NAACP and others against hospitals, etc., and the U.S. DHEW officials investigated and found facilities were in non-compliance (by the existing visual evidence), and apparently the DHEW recommended to the Virginia State Agencies not to continue the use of the facility in question (because the State Agency was administering Federal Funds and had signed a compliance form too); YET, there is little evidence that the State Agencies ever ceased to use the facility in question. It could well be that there might be evidence of gross illegal usage of federal funds as it is related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Section 601, and the directives and policies which the State Agencies have agreed upon by signing HEW Form 411 Compliance.

It would also appear, if this is a proven fact, that the State of Virginia has a legal and a moral responsibility to cease such practices as it relates to Equal Health Opportunity in the administration of federal funds as required by the Civil Rights Act.

It would further appear, if this is a proven fact, that the U.S. Department of Justice has the legal responsibility to protect all of the citizens residing in the Commonwealth of Virginia by filing suit to cease such practices by the State of Virginia, certain local governments, and certain private health institutions and services.

We hear so much today -- "We are law abiding citizens." Yes, it is hoped that we are. It is also believed that so should the Commonwealth of Virginia and local governments be law abiding as they achieve the greatest and best Health Opportunities within this Commonwealth.